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L U N A C Y.

C O P Y

OF THE

FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY

TO

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

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THE FORTY-FIFTH REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY,

JUNE 1891.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR.

My Lord,

THE number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, included in the usual Returns made to our Office, show that, on the 1st of January last, the total insane *under official cognizance* in England and Wales, was 86,795, being an increase of 728, as compared with the 1st January 1890.

The following Summary shows the classification and distribution of these patients :—

SUMMARY of reported INSANE PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.

WHERE MAINTAINED on 1st January 1891.	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In County and Borough Asylums - - -	424	553	977	23,928	29,463	53,391	68	15	83	24,420	30,031	54,451
In Registered Hospitals	1,785	1,661	3,446	147	94	241	1	-	1	1,933	1,755	3,688
In Licensed Houses :—												
Metropolitan - - -	825	819	1,644	337	547	884	-	-	-	1,162	1,366	2,528
Provincial - - -	600	815	1,415	258	307	565	3	-	3	861	1,122	1,983
In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum - - -	262	16	278	-	-	-	-	-	-	262	16	278
In Criminal Lunatic Asylum (Broadmoor) -	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	150	624	474	150	624
In Workhouses :—												
Ordinary Workhouses	-	-	-	4,865	6,394	11,259	-	-	-	4,865	6,394	11,259
Metropolitan District Asylums - - -	-	-	-	2,684	3,047	5,731	-	-	-	2,684	3,047	5,731
Private Single Patients -	182	258	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	258	440
Out-door Paupers - -	-	-	-	2,319	3,494	5,813	-	-	-	2,319	3,494	5,813
TOTAL - -	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,538	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795

A complete return of *all* lunatics, as distinguished from those only who have been brought under official cognizance, may be expected as soon as the figures of the recent Census are published by the Registrar General.

As to classification, we have to state that the *private class* includes not only such patients as are paid for out of their own pecuniary means, or those of their relations or friends, but also 483 patients maintained by the State at the Royal India Asylum, at the Yarmouth Naval Hospital, at Netley Military Hospital, and at Grove Hall, Bow.

The *pauper class* comprises all who, according to the statutory definition, are "wholly or partly chargeable to a union, county, or borough."

In the foregoing Summary, and in some of the Tables, the *criminals* are shown in separate columns. In Appendix (B¹) and (B²) they are included in the private class; but in Appendix (B⁴) they are again separated.

The total already mentioned of 86,795 on the 1st of January last, consisted of 8,200 (4,078 males and 4,122 females) of the private class; of 77,884 (34,538 males and 43,346 females) paupers; and of 711 (546 males and 165 females) criminal patients.

These totals show, as compared with the 1st of January 1890 (see Table I.), an increase of 105 (38 males and 67 females) in the private patients; an increase of 627 (164 males and 463 females) in the paupers; and a decrease of 4 in the criminals.

The total increase of the year, 728, is considerably below the average increase of most previous years.

The following is an analysis of the changes in the number and distribution of the classes on the 1st of January last, as compared with the 1st of January 1890.

The *private patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 41; in Registered Hospitals by 38; in Licensed Houses by 24; and in Naval and Military Hospitals by 8; but they have decreased by 6 in the "single" charge.

The *pauper patients* have increased in County and Borough Asylums by 1,481; in Registered Hospitals by 39; in Metropolitan District Asylums by 32; and as "out-door paupers" by 2; but they have decreased in Licensed Houses by 60; and in ordinary Workhouses by 867.

The criminals have increased by 4 in the Broadmoor Asylum, but have decreased in County and Borough Asylums by 8.

Of the total criminals (711) 624 were under care in the Broadmoor Asylum; 83 in County and Borough Asylums; 1 in Holloway Sanatorium; and 3 in Fisherton House, Salisbury.

The large reduction of 867 in the number of the insane in Workhouses on the 1st of January last, as compared with the 1st of January 1890, is a feature in this year's statistics which calls for special notice.

It may, we think, be in some measure accounted for by the revision in the classification of these workhouse inmates due to the operation of the Lunacy Act, 1890.

In

In many instances, persons suffering from mild forms of senile dementia, or from slight weakness of mind associated with epilepsy, and who had previously been classed as of unsound mind, were, last year, removed from the list, though often continuing to receive the same extra supervision in special wards; and we have seldom had to find fault with such an altered classification and arrangement, as long as the liberty of the individuals was not unduly interfered with.

The necessity, under the present Lunacy Act, of procuring, for every person admitted and detained in Workhouses after the 1st of May 1890, a magistrate's order supported by two certificates, one by the medical officer of the Workhouse, the other by an independent medical man, has, by the extra trouble and expense involved, probably restricted to some extent the registration of new cases; and we have not infrequently after our visits to workhouses to report non-compliance with the law in this respect.

In connection, however, with this reduction in the insane registered in Workhouses on the 1st January last, we have to mention the important fact that the reduction above referred to has been accompanied, during the year 1890, by a large augmentation of the usual annual increase of pauper admissions into Asylums.

In the year 1889 the increase in the Asylum pauper admissions (deducting "transfers") over those of 1888 was 295, whilst in 1890 the increase in these admissions over those of 1889 was 1,153, an excess of 858.

In some workhouses the pressure for accommodation for the ordinary sick, coupled probably with the temptation of the Parliamentary grant of 4s. per head per week received for every patient maintained in an Asylum, appears from time to time to have induced the guardians to acquire the requisite room, by sending some of the imbecile residents to the Asylum rather than by building additional infirmary accommodation at the Workhouse. This course has always been deprecated by us, as calculated to cast an unnecessary financial burden upon County Councils and their Asylum Committees, but it cannot be prevented if the persons to be removed are certified to be of unsound mind, and if the other usual legal formalities are complied with.

The series of Tables, Nos. I. to XIII. inclusive, which have been published for many years, again appear in this Report, in the form as modified last year; but we have thought it expedient to suspend for the present the publication of the additional series which have for several years been inserted, and numbered XIV. to XXXIV. After the details of the Registrar General's Returns of the late Census have been made public, information as regards the general population, now wanting for comparison, will be available, and will give increased interest to our tables. We propose, however, with the assistance, as heretofore, of the medical officers of Asylums, to

0.39. continue

continue annually to collect and collate in our office these statistics, in view to future publication in the form of Summaries.

In the present Report, Table I. shows the classification and distribution of all reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January 1859, 1869, 1879, and annually at the same date during the last 10 years, from 1882 to 1891 inclusive.

Table II. gives the proportion per 10,000 of reported lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind, to the general population on the 1st of January of the years referred to in Table I., from 1859 to 1891. During the past year there has been a slight decrease, namely from 29·26 to 29·12 per 10,000 of the general population. This decrease has been entirely among the pauper class, the proportion among the private patients having remained exactly the same as in the previous year.

Table III. is unchanged. It shows some increase for the past year in the proportion of fresh admissions into Asylums, as compared with the general population. On this subject, and the reduction in the number of the registered insane in Workhouses, some remarks have been already made.

Table IV. shows the ratio of pauper lunatics to paupers on the 1st of January 1859, 1869, 1879, and for every year from 1882 to 1891, inclusive.

Table V. is decennial in scope, and contains the usual information as to the admissions, transfers, deaths: the average daily number resident, &c.; and Tables VI., VII., and VIII. show the recovery and death rates for the 10 years 1881 to 1890, inclusive. The general rate of recovery (excluding "transfers" and idiot establishments) as compared with the admissions was 38·59 per cent. for 1890, against 38·81 per cent. for 1889; whilst the mortality, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 10·33 per cent. for 1890, as compared with 9·81 per cent. for 1889.

Table IX. shows the total number of pauper lunatics belonging to the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, and where maintained.

Table X. shows the distribution throughout England and Wales of all pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January 1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879, and at the same date in every year from 1882 to 1891, inclusive. A further increase is in the last as in previous years to be observed in the proportion maintained in Asylums, and a decrease as regards those kept in Workhouses and residing as out-door paupers. On the 1st of January last, the proportions were, in Asylums 70·72 per cent., in Workhouses (which include the Metropolitan District Asylums for imbeciles)

beciles) 21·82 per cent., and as out-door paupers residing with relations and others 7·46 per cent.

Table XI. gives information similar to that of the preceding Table, as regards every union-county, separately, on the 1st of January last.

Table XII. sets forth the total number of pauper lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind in the various union-counties on the 1st of January last, together with the increase or decrease as compared with the 1st of January 1890. There was an increase in 29 counties, a decrease in 23, and in four there was no change. In the previous year there had been an increase in 43 counties, a decrease in 12, and in one county the number was unchanged.

Table XIII. shows, for the various counties, the total number of lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind on the 1st of January 1871 and 1891, with the total as well as the average annual increase in the several counties in the 20 years.

TABLE I.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were "Private" and some were "Pauper," and in Reports previous to 1885 were so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all uniformity and comparison of any

On 1st January			In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical purposes.)				
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1859	-	Private	-	-	122	105	227	750	755	1,505	657	624	1,281	714	666	1,380	164	-	164
		Pauper	-	-	6,887	8,404	15,291	102	108	210	440	794	1,234	455	450	905	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	242	84	326	122	18	140	31	5	36	137	43	180	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	7,251	8,593	15,844	974	881	1,855	1,128	1,423	2,551	1,306	1,159	2,465	164	-	164
1869	-	Private	-	-	107	118	225	995	942	1,937	929	731	1,660	744	712	1,456	209	-	209
		Pauper	-	-	12,148	14,382	26,530	204	205	409	311	709	1,020	271	334	605	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	79	33	112	3	3	6	2	-	2	42	11	53	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	12,334	14,533	26,867	1,202	1,150	2,352	1,242	1,440	2,682	1,057	1,057	2,114	209	-	209
1879	-	Private	-	-	216	260	476	1,421	1,297	2,718	1,056	862	1,918	788	825	1,613	325	17	342
		Pauper	-	-	17,350	20,885	38,235	69	48	117	174	382	556	188	296	484	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	112	48	160	1	1	2	2	-	2	52	20	72	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	17,678	21,193	38,871	1,491	1,346	2,837	1,232	1,244	2,476	1,028	1,141	2,169	325	17	342
1882	-	Private	-	-	266	318	584	1,458	1,311	2,769	1,009	846	1,855	717	839	1,556	285	20	305
		Pauper	-	-	18,901	23,040	41,941	95	56	151	262	480	742	288	395	683	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	125	41	166	1	-	1	2	-	2	34	11	45	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	19,292	23,399	42,691	1,554	1,367	2,921	1,273	1,326	2,599	1,039	1,245	2,284	285	20	305
1883	-	Private	-	-	298	356	654	1,496	1,374	2,870	989	861	1,850	698	852	1,550	307	19	326
		Pauper	-	-	19,471	23,771	43,242	96	61	157	215	463	678	246	431	677	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	129	40	169	1	-	1	2	-	2	31	10	41	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	19,898	24,167	44,065	1,593	1,435	3,028	1,206	1,324	2,530	975	1,293	2,268	307	19	326
1884	-	Private	-	-	317	369	686	1,547	1,451	2,998	972	844	1,816	708	854	1,562	295	19	314
		Pauper	-	-	20,171	24,819	44,990	95	52	147	229	476	705	226	436	662	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	130	44	174	1	-	1	1	-	1	25	8	33	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	20,618	25,232	45,850	1,643	1,503	3,146	1,202	1,320	2,522	959	1,298	2,257	295	19	314

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years **1859, 1869, 1879, and 1882—1891**, inclusive.

Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and are therefore technically "Private." The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view to year or series of years with others.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	73	122	2,456	2,223	4,679	-	-	-	Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1859
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,449	3,349	5,798	13,768	17,633	31,401	-	-	-	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	532	150	682	-	-	-	
-	-	-	3,435	4,528	7,963	-	-	-	2,498	3,422	5,920	16,756	20,006	36,762	-	-	-	
Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years.																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1869
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	186	324	3,122	2,689	5,811	67	46	113	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	2,908	4,079	6,987	20,741	25,991	46,732	697	836	1,533	
375	86	461	4,899	6,282	11,181	-	-	-	3,046	4,265	7,311	24,364	28,813	53,177	(a) 761	(b) 880	(c) 1,641	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	192	280	472	3,998	3,541	7,539	88	85	173	Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1879
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,378	3,852	6,230	27,144	34,483	61,627	640	849	1,489	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	541	178	719	4	5	9	
374	109	483	5,014	6,683	11,697	1,971	2,337	4,308	2,570	4,132	6,702	31,683	38,202	69,885	732	939	1,671	
Annual Increase.																		Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1882
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	272	451	3,914	3,606	7,520	7	7	14	
379	123	502	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,324	3,789	6,113	29,292	37,314	66,606	762	959	1,721	
379	123	502	5,239	6,994	12,233	2,183	2,560	4,743	2,503	4,061	6,564	33,747	41,095	74,842	5 774	(d) 955	(e) 1,729	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	275	450	3,963	3,737	7,700	49	131	180	Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1883
381	132	513	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,385	3,870	6,255	29,975	38,364	68,339	683	1,050	1,733	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	544	182	726	3	7	10	
381	132	513	5,206	7,018	12,224	2,356	2,750	5,106	2,560	4,145	6,705	34,482	42,283	76,765	735	1,188	1,923	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	269	449	4,019	3,806	7,825	56	69	125	Private Pauper Criminal Total - } 1884
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,333	3,745	6,078	30,622	39,337	69,959	647	973	1,620	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	549	195	744	5	13	18	
392	143	535	5,107	6,949	12,056	2,461	2,860	5,321	2,513	4,014	6,527	35,190	43,338	78,528	708	1,055	1,763	

(a) Decrease, 3.

(b) Decrease, 2.

(c) Decrease, 5 (a considerable number (about 300) of these lunatics ceased to be "Criminal" and became ordinary "Pauper" lunatics by the operation of the "Criminal Lunatics Act 1867," during that year).

(d) Decrease, 11.

(e) Decrease 6.

TABLE 1.—*continued*.—Showing the Number and Distribution of all reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in

On 1st January				In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals.			In Metropolitan Licensed Houses.			In Provincial Licensed Houses.			In Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. <small>(The Royal India Asylum was opened in 1870. In the year 1885 it was Registered as a Hospital, but it is retained here for statistical pur- poses.)</small>			
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1885	-	Private	-	-	334	391	725	1,530	1,436	2,966	934	850	1,784	693	849	1,542	270	19	289
		Pauper	-	-	21,066	25,781	46,847	99	51	150	173	364	537	201	302	503	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	139	38	177	2	-	2	3	-	3	6	1	7	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	21,539	26,210	47,749	1,631	1,487	3,118	1,110	1,214	2,324	900	1,152	2,052	270	19	289
1886	-	Private	-	-	338	403	741	1,586	1,468	3,054	896	818	1,714	680	847	1,527	289	20	309
		Pauper	-	-	21,228	26,014	47,242	107	58	165	236	475	711	189	290	479	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	125	31	156	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	1	7	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	21,691	26,448	48,139	1,693	1,526	3,219	1,133	1,293	2,426	875	1,138	2,013	289	20	309
1887	-	Private	-	-	368	425	793	1,608	1,489	3,097	861	787	1,648	691	847	1,538	259	20	279
		Pauper	-	-	21,587	26,357	47,944	103	60	163	287	507	794	152	200	352	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	84	21	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	22,039	26,803	48,842	1,711	1,549	3,260	1,148	1,294	2,442	848	1,047	1,895	259	20	279
1888	-	Private	-	-	363	440	803	1,715	1,551	3,266	841	761	1,602	609	796	1,405	262	21	283
		Pauper	-	-	22,236	27,022	49,258	99	60	159	354	511	865	214	212	426	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	98	21	119	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	22,697	27,483	50,180	1,815	1,611	3,426	1,195	1,272	2,467	828	1,008	1,836	262	21	283
1889	-	Private	-	-	396	473	869	1,767	1,582	3,349	834	793	1,627	600	794	1,394	268	21	289
		Pauper	-	-	22,863	27,846	50,709	95	66	161	378	497	875	230	218	448	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	92	24	116	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	23,351	28,343	51,694	1,863	1,648	3,511	1,212	1,290	2,502	833	1,012	1,845	268	21	289
1890	-	Private	-	-	428	508	936	1,768	1,640	3,408	823	818	1,641	587	807	1,394	250	20	270
		Pauper	-	-	23,267	28,643	51,910	119	83	202	400	527	927	294	288	582	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	73	18	91	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	23,768	29,169	52,937	1,888	1,723	3,611	1,223	1,345	2,568	884	1,095	1,979	250	20	270
1891	-	Private	-	-	424	553	977	1,785	1,661	3,446	825	819	1,644	600	815	1,415	262	16	278
		Pauper	-	-	23,928	29,463	53,391	147	94	241	337	547	884	258	307	565	-	-	-
		Criminal	-	-	68	15	83	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	24,420	30,031	54,451	1,933	1,755	3,688	1,162	1,366	2,528	861	1,122	1,983	262	16	278

The Average Annual Increase in the Ten Years 1881-1891 was

Private	-	-	-	-	-	17	52	69
Pauper	-	-	-	-	-	601	699	1,300
Criminal	-	-	-	-	-	1	(a)	(b)
Total	-	-	-	-	-	619	749	1,368

(a) Decrease, 2.

(b) Decrease, 1.

Forty-fifth Report of the Commissioners in Lunacy.

England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the Years 1859, 1869, 1879, and 1882—1891, inclusive.

In Broadmoor Asylum for Criminal Lunatics (opened in 1863).			In Workhouses.						Residing with Relatives or Others.			T O T A L.			Annual Increase.			On 1st January
Males.	Females.	Total.	In ordinary Workhouses.			In Metropolitan District Asylums (opened in 1870).			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	189	256	445	3,950	3,801	7,751	(a)	(b)	(c)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1885
-	-	-	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,255	3,641	5,896	31,333	39,882	71,215	711	545	1,256	
406	143	549	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	182	738	7	(d)	(e)	
406	143	549	5,050	6,828	11,878	2,489	2,915	5,404	2,444	3,897	6,341	35,839	43,865	79,704	649	527	1,176	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	268	447	3,968	3,824	7,792	18	23	41	Private Pauper Criminal } 1886
-	-	-	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,302	3,564	5,866	31,586	40,077	71,663	253	195	448	
401	136	537	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	533	168	701	(f)	(g)	(h)	
401	136	537	5,060	6,808	11,868	2,464	2,868	5,332	2,481	3,832	6,313	36,087	44,069	80,156	248	204	452	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	266	452	3,973	3,834	7,807	5	10	15	Private Pauper Criminal } 1887
-	-	-	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,308	3,501	5,809	32,155	40,288	72,443	569	211	780	
392	139	531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	481	160	641	(i)	(k)	(l)	
392	139	531	5,217	6,765	11,982	2,501	2,898	5,399	2,494	3,767	6,261	36,609	44,282	80,891	522	213	735	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	252	436	3,974	3,821	7,795	1	(m)	(n)	Private Pauper Criminal } 1888
-	1	1	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,343	3,517	5,860	33,117	41,054	74,171	962	766	1,728	
406	146	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	167	677	29	7	36	
406	147	553	5,270	6,831	12,101	2,601	2,900	5,501	2,527	3,769	6,296	37,601	45,042	82,643	992	760	1,752	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187	255	442	4,052	3,918	7,970	78	97	175	Private Pauper Criminal } 1889
-	-	-	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,426	3,504	5,930	33,836	41,796	75,632	719	742	1,461	
471	147	618	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	567	171	738	57	4	(o) 61	
471	147	618	5,266	6,746	12,012	2,578	2,919	5,497	2,613	3,759	6,372	38,455	45,885	84,340	854	843	1,697	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	262	446	4,040	4,055	8,095	(p)	137	125	Private Pauper Criminal } 1890
-	-	-	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,306	3,505	5,811	34,374	42,883	77,257	538	1,087	1,625	
468	152	620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	545	170	715	(q)	(r)	(s)	
468	152	620	5,292	6,834	12,126	2,696	3,003	5,699	2,490	3,767	6,257	38,959	47,108	86,067	504	1,223	1,727	Total -
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182	258	440	4,078	4,122	8,200	38	67	105	Private Pauper Criminal } 1891
-	-	-	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,319	3,494	5,813	34,538	43,346	77,884	164	463	627	
474	150	624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	546	165	711	1	(t)	(u)	
474	150	624	4,865	6,394	11,259	2,684	3,047	5,731	2,501	3,752	6,253	39,162	47,633	86,795	203	525	728	Total -

(a) Decrease, 69.

(b) Decrease, 5.

(c) Decrease, 74.

(d) Decrease, 13.

(e) Decrease, 6.

(f) Decrease, 23.

(g) Decrease, 14.

(h) Decrease, 37.

(i) Decrease, 52.

(k) Decrease, 8.

(l) Decrease, 60.

(m) Decrease, 13.

(n) Decrease, 12.

(o) This increase is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these columns.

(p) Decrease, 12.

(q) Decrease, 22.

(r) Decrease, 1.

(s) Decrease, 23.

(t) Decrease, 5.

(u) Decrease, 4.

TABLE II.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of reported Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind,
Years **1859, 1869, 1879,**

Note.—Down to the year 1884, inclusive, some Criminal Patients were “Private,” and some were “Pauper,” and in Reports previous to 1885 were Parliamentary Vote, and are, therefore, technically “Private.” The present arrangement of this Table is made with a view

YEAR.	POPULATION (estimated for the middle of each Year).			NUMBER OF LUNATICS, &c., on 1st January.											
				PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			CRIMINAL.			TOTAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	19,686,701	2,456	2,223	4,679	13,768	17,633	31,401	532	150	682	16,756	20,006	36,762
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299	3,122	2,689	5,811	20,741	25,991	46,732	501	133	634 (a)	24,364	28,813	53,177
1879 -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544	3,998	3,541	7,539	27,144	34,483	61,627	541	178	719	31,683	38,202	69,885
1882 -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820	3,914	3,606	7,520	29,292	37,314	66,606	541	175	716	33,747	41,095	74,842
1883 -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974	3,963	3,737	7,700	29,975	38,364	68,339	544	182	726	34,482	42,283	76,765
1884 -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449	4,019	3,806	7,825	30,622	39,337	69,959	549	195	744	35,190	43,338	78,528
1885 -	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041	3,950	3,801	7,751	31,333	39,882	71,215	556	182	738	35,839	43,865	79,704
1886 -	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586	3,968	3,824	7,792	31,586	40,077	71,663	533	168	701	36,087	44,069	80,156
1887 -	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151	3,973	3,834	7,807	32,155	40,288	72,443	481	160	641	36,609	44,282	80,891
1888 -	13,931,592	14,697,212	28,628,804	3,974	3,821	7,795	33,117	41,054	74,171	510	167	677	37,601	45,042	82,643
1889 -	14,119,824	14,895,789	29,015,613	4,052	3,918	7,970	33,836	41,796	75,632	567	171	738 (b)	38,455	45,885	84,340
1890 -	14,310,600	15,097,049	29,407,649	4,040	4,055	8,095	34,374	42,883	77,257	545	170	715	38,959	47,108	86,067
1891 -	14,503,954	15,301,029	29,804,983	4,078	4,122	8,200	34,538	43,346	77,884	546	165	711	39,162	47,633	86,795

(a) A considerable number of these lunatics (about 300) ceased to be “Criminal,” and became ordinary “Pauper” Lunatics by the operation of the “Criminal Lunatics Act, 1867,” during that year.

(b) The increase (61) upon the figures of 1888 is mainly caused by the removal, during 1888, of insane convicts from Woking Prison to Broadmoor Asylum, who were not previously included in these Tables.

to the Population, in England and Wales, on the 1st January in each of the and **1882—1891**, inclusive.

so classed in this Table. Since 1884 all Criminal Patients have been chargeable entirely to the to uniformity and comparison of any year or series of years with others.

RATIO (per 10,000).													YEAR.
Private Lunatics to Population.			Pauper Lunatics to Population.			Criminal Lunatics to Population.			Total Lunatics to Population.				
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
2·56	2·21	2·38	14·33	17·49	15·95	·55	·15	·34	17·44	19·85	18·67	1859	
2·88	2·36	2·61	19·17	22·79	21·03	·46	·12	(a)·29	22·51	25·27	23·93	1869	
3·24	2·72	2·97	21·99	26·47	24·30	·44	·14	·28	25·67	29·33	27·55	1879	
3·05	2·66	2·85	22·82	27·50	25·22	·42	·13	·27	26·29	30·29	28·34	1882	
3·04	2·72	2·88	23·02	27·92	25·53	·42	·13	·27	26·48	30·77	28·68	1883	
3·04	2·73	2·88	23·19	28·24	25·79	·42	·14	·27	26·65	31·11	28·94	1884	
2·95	2·69	2·82	23·41	28·25	25·89	·42	·13	·27	26·78	31·07	28·98	1885	
2·93	2·67	2·80	23·29	28·01	25·71	·39	·12	·25	26·61	30·80	28·76	1886	
2·89	2·64	2·76	23·39	27·78	25·65	·35	·11	·23	26·63	30·53	28·64	1887	
2·85	2·60	2·72	23·77	27·93	25·91	·37	·11	·24	26·99	30·64	28·87	1888	
2·87	2·63	2·75	23·96	28·06	26·07	·40	·11	·25	27·23	30·80	29·07	1889	
2·82	2·69	2·75	24·02	28·40	26·27	·38	·11	·24	27·22	31·20	29·26	1890	
2·81	2·69	2·75	23·81	28·33	26·13	·38	·11	·24	27·00	31·13	29·12	1891	

TABLE III.—Showing the Ratio (per 10,000) of the Number Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, State Number of the whole **Population** in England and Wales, (Excluding Patients transferred and Patients admitted

Y E A R.	P O P U L A T I O N (estimated for the Middle of each Year).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
1869 - -	10,821,775	11,401,524	22,223,299
1879 - -	12,341,136	13,025,408	25,366,544
1881 - -	12,676,276	13,379,130	26,055,406
1882 - -	12,837,952	13,568,868	26,406,820
1883 - -	13,023,626	13,739,348	26,762,974
1884 - -	13,203,423	13,929,026	27,132,449
1885 - -	13,381,817	14,117,224	27,499,041
1886 - -	13,562,621	14,307,965	27,870,586
1887 - -	13,745,868	14,501,283	28,247,151
1888 - -	13,931,592	14,697,212	28,628,804
1889 - -	14,119,824	14,895,789	29,015,613
1890 - -	14,310,600	15,097,049	29,407,649

of **Patients Admitted** into County and Borough Asylums, Asylums, and Licensed Houses, and into Single Charge, to the for each of the Years **1869, 1879, and 1881—1890**, inclusive. into Idiot Establishments.)

Number of Admissions (excluding Patients Transferred and Patients Admitted into Idiot Establishments).			Ratio [per 10,000] of Admissions to Population.		
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
5,283	5,189	10,472	4·88	4·55	4·71
6,342	6,759	13,101	5·13	5·18	5·16
6,653	6,851	13,504	5·24	5·12	5·18
6,665	6,956	13,621	5·19	5·12	5·15
7,013	7,454	14,467	5·38	5·43	5·41
7,044	7,268	14,312	5·33	5·21	5·27
6,426	6,928	13,354	4·80	4·91	4·85
6,651	6,912	13,563	4·90	4·83	4·87
7,032	7,263	14,295	5·11	5·01	5·06
7,157	7,617	14,774	5·14	5·18	5·16
7,182	7,865	15,047	5·09	5·28	5·18
7,734	8,463	16,197	5·40	5·61	5·51

TABLE IV.—Showing the Ratio [per Cent.] of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and on the 1st January in each of the Years

YEAR.	Total Number of Paupers of all Classes on 1st January.				Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, on 1st January.			
	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total (comprising Vagrants, &c., not included in the three preceding Columns).	Male Adults.	Female Adults.	Children under 16 Years of Age.	Total.
1859 -	173,277	369,090	318,103	862,078	13,699	17,446	637	31,782
1869 -	223,078	438,515	378,172	1,046,569	20,465	25,670	867	47,002
1879 -	184,432	342,614	273,532	805,080	26,862	34,110	1,135	62,107
1882 -	184,901	342,340	270,485	803,381	28,913	36,844	1,332	67,089
1883 -	186,894	343,638	268,764	803,719	29,612	37,901	1,329	68,842
1884 -	181,281	335,054	257,975	779,038	30,181	38,896	1,393	70,470
1885 -	176,623	336,630	260,933	788,902	30,499	39,303	1,413	(a) 71,215
1886 -	194,677	342,248	270,708	813,014	30,717	39,474	1,472	71,663
1887 -	200,145	345,997	271,147	822,215	31,297	39,694	1,452	72,443
1888 -	205,872	349,990	269,799	831,353	32,264	40,463	1,444	74,171
1889 -	202,714	348,732	258,831	817,190	32,988	41,208	1,436	75,632
1890 -	199,930	345,188	242,646	793,465	33,461	42,249	1,547	77,257
1891 -	198,096	339,740	237,243	780,631	33,486	42,617	1,781	77,884

(a) During the year 1884, and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 criminal pauper patients became chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote, and consequently ceased to be "paupers."

Persons of Unsound Mind to Paupers of all Classes, in England and Wales,
1859, 1869, 1879, and 1882—1891, inclusive.

Population (estimated for the Middle of each Year).	Ratio [per Cent.].				Ratio [per Cent.].	YEAR.
	Male Adult Pauper Lunatics to Male Adult Paupers.	Female Adult Pauper Lunatics to Female Adult Paupers.	Pauper Lunatic Children to Pauper Children.	Total Pauper Lunatics to Total Paupers.	Total Paupers to Population.	
19,686,701	7·90	4·72	·20	3·68	4·37	1859
22,223,299	17	5·85	·22	4·49	4·70	1869
25,366,544	14·56	9·95	41	7·71	3·17	1879
26,406,820	15·63	10·76	·49	8·35	3·04	1882
26,762,974	15·84	11·03	·49	8·56	3·00	1883
27,132,449	16·65	11·61	·54	9·05	2·87	1884
27,499,041	17·26	11·67	·54	(a) 9·03	2·87	1885
27,870,586	15·78	11·53	·54	8·81	2·92	1886
28,247,151	15·63	11·47	·53	8·81	2·91	1887
28,628,804	15·67	11·56	·53	8·92	2·90	1888
29,015,613	16·27	11·81	·55	9·25	2·82	1889
29,407 649	16·73	12·23	·63	9·73	2·69	1890
29,804,983	16·90	12·54	·75	9·98	2·62	1891

TABLE V.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 -	18,656	22,698	41,354	855	1,074	1,929	1,146	1,245	2,391	858	1,036	1,894	288	19	307
1882 -	19,292	23,399	42,691	860	1,047	1,907	1,181	1,285	2,466	906	1,156	2,062	285	20	305
1883 -	19,898	24,167	44,065	878	1,103	1,981	1,108	1,273	2,381	830	1,198	2,028	307	19	326
1884 -	20,618	25,232	45,850	911	1,146	2,057	1,108	1,273	2,381	815	1,200	2,015	295	19	314
1885 -	21,539	26,210	47,749	878	1,131	2,009	1,008	1,163	2,171	753	1,049	1,802	270	19	289
1886 -	21,691	26,448	48,139	940	1,155	2,095	1,034	1,244	2,278	717	1,027	1,744	289	20	309
1887 -	22,039	26,803	48,842	951	1,188	2,139	1,051	1,249	2,300	657	920	1,577	259	20	279
1888 -	22,697	27,483	50,180	953	1,192	2,145	1,100	1,232	2,332	708	925	1,633	262	21	283
1889 -	23,351	28,343	51,694	980	1,226	2,206	1,115	1,254	2,369	705	921	1,626	268	21	289
1890 -	23,766	29,171	52,937	974	1,268	2,242	1,116	1,304	2,420	757	998	1,755	250	20	270

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred). - - - - -

1881 -	5,280	5,478	10,758	296	370	666	418	468	886	339	454	793	225	1	226
1882 -	5,329	5,475	10,804	283	429	712	450	460	910	297	506	803	224	-	224
1883 -	5,652	6,151	11,803	319	407	726	418	430	848	285	385	670	242	-	242
1884 -	5,877	6,062	11,939	295	359	654	411	512	923	190	268	458	189	1	190
1885 -	5,319	5,802	11,121	310	366	676	353	448	801	159	222	381	211	1	212
1886 -	5,552	5,824	11,376	309	418	727	422	398	820	156	206	362	150	-	150
1887 -	5,775	6,017	11,792	308	388	696	494	525	1,019	250	272	522	133	1	134
1888 -	5,890	6,442	12,332	334	387	721	420	480	900	211	241	452	158	-	158
1889 -	5,933	6,539	12,472	315	425	740	405	532	937	276	303	579	173	-	173
1890 -	6,596	7,115	13,711	329	440	769	386	558	944	187	292	479	169	-	169

(a) In the year 1885 the Royal India Asylum was registered (8 & 9 Vict. c. 100), as a

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

UNDER DETENTION on the 1st of January in each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
371	120	491	175	273	448	22,349	26,465	48,814	911	448	1,359	23,260	26,913	50,173	1881
379	123	502	179	272	451	23,082	27,302	50,384	919	450	1,369	24,001	27,752	51,753	1882
381	132	513	175	275	450	23,577	28,167	51,744	958	478	1,436	24,535	28,645	53,180	1883
392	143	535	180	269	449	24,319	29,282	53,601	970	501	1,471	25,289	29,783	55,072	1884
406	143	549	189	256	445	25,043	29,971	55,014	1,002	509	1,511	26,045	30,480	56,525	1885
401	136	537	179	268	447	25,251	30,298	55,549	1,010	529	1,539	26,261	30,827	57,088	1886
392	139	531	186	266	452	25,535	30,585	56,120	1,048	534	1,582	26,583	31,119	57,702	1887
406	147	553	184	252	436	26,310	31,252	57,562	1,077	543	1,620	27,387	31,795	59,182	1888
471	147	618	187	255	442	27,077	32,167	59,244	1,110	546	1,656	28,182	32,713	60,900	1889
468	152	620	184	262	446	27,515	33,175	60,690	1,147	592	1,739	28,662	33,767	62,429	1890

ADMITTED each Year (excluding those Transferred).

49	12	61	46	68	114	6,653	6,851	13,504	118	71	189	6,771	6,922	13,693	1881
46	16	62	36	70	106	6,665	6,956	13,621	128	80	208	6,793	7,036	13,829	1882
49	17	66	48	64	112	7,013	7,454	14,467	121	93	214	7,134	7,547	14,681	1883
43	12	55	39	54	93	7,044	7,268	14,312	133	67	200	7,177	7,335	14,512	1884
29	14	43	45	75	120	6,426	6,928	13,354	131	72	203	6,557	7,000	13,557	1885
22	14	36	40	52	92	6,651	6,912	13,563	170	97	267	6,821	7,009	13,830	1886
27	14	41	45	46	91	7,032	7,263	14,295	118	71	189	7,150	7,334	14,484	1887
99	12	111	45	55	100	7,157	7,617	14,774	152	81	233	7,309	7,698	15,007	1888
40	11	51	40	55	95	7,182	7,865	15,047	174	115	289	7,356	7,980	15,336	1889
43	14	57	24	44	68	7,734	8,463	16,197	165	71	236	7,899	8,534	16,433	1890

Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with Naval and Military Hospitals.

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

TRANSFERRED each Year. - - - - -

YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 -	417	292	709	37	37	74	25	41	66	34	31	65	3	1	4
1882 -	793	815	1,608	41	33	74	21	32	53	19	33	52	-	1	1
1883 -	516	545	1,061	41	40	81	26	37	63	26	31	57	1	1	2
1884 -	1,206	1,688	2,894	36	39	75	12	81	93	25	20	45	-	-	-
1885 -	450	494	944	42	53	95	21	96	117	5	17	22	2	-	2
1886 -	588	628	1,216	37	55	92	25	91	116	9	22	31	3	-	3
1887 -	599	708	1,307	39	45	84	25	29	54	18	20	38	1	-	1
1888 -	965	941	1,906	39	44	83	16	33	49	13	19	32	-	-	-
1889 -	938	1,248	2,186	57	46	103	17	25	42	24	16	40	1	-	1
1890 -	1,094	1,351	2,445	42	45	87	17	38	55	24	26	50	-	-	-

TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year. - - - - -

1881 -	24,353	28,468	52,821	1,188	1,481	2,669	1,589	1,754	3,343	1,231	1,521	2,752	516	21	537
1882 -	25,414	29,689	55,103	1,184	1,509	2,693	1,652	1,777	3,429	1,222	1,695	2,917	509	21	530
1883 -	26,066	30,863	56,929	1,238	1,550	2,788	1,552	1,740	3,292	1,141	1,614	2,755	550	20	570
1884 -	27,701	32,982	60,683	1,242	1,544	2,786	1,531	1,866	3,397	1,030	1,488	2,518	484	20	504
1885 -	27,308	32,506	59,814	1,230	1,550	2,780	1,382	1,707	3,089	917	1,288	2,205	483	20	503
1886 -	27,831	32,900	60,731	1,286	1,628	2,914	1,481	1,733	3,214	882	1,255	2,137	442	20	462
1887 -	28,413	33,528	61,941	1,298	1,621	2,919	1,570	1,803	3,373	925	1,212	2,137	393	21	414
1888 -	29,552	34,866	64,418	1,326	1,623	2,949	1,536	1,745	3,281	932	1,185	2,117	420	21	441
1889 -	30,222	36,130	66,352	1,352	1,697	3,049	1,537	1,811	3,348	1,005	1,240	2,245	442	21	463
1890 -	31,456	37,637	69,093	1,345	1,753	3,098	1,519	1,900	3,419	968	1,316	2,284	419	20	439

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

- - - - - TRANSFERRED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			T O T A L (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			G R A N D T O T A L.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2	1	3	26	28	54	544	431	975	1	-	1	545	431	976	1881
-	-	-	14	32	46	888	946	1,834	2	-	2	890	946	1,836	1882
9	-	9	18	26	44	637	680	1,317	1	1	2	638	681	1,319	1883
1	-	1	24	22	46	1,304	1,850	3,154	2	1	3	1,306	1,851	3,157	1884
1	-	1	7	28	35	528	688	1,216	1	-	1	529	688	1,217	1885
4	-	4	15	22	37	681	818	1,499	2	-	2	683	818	1,501	1886
2	-	2	16	18	34	700	820	1,520	4	3	7	704	823	1,527	1887
2	-	2	10	30	40	1,045	1,067	2,112	-	-	-	1,045	1,067	2,112	1888
2	1	3	12	26	38	1,051	1,362	2,413	-	-	-	1,051	1,362	2,413	1889
3	-	3	30	31	61	1,210	1,491	2,701	-	-	-	1,210	1,491	2,701	1890

- - - - - TOTAL NUMBER UNDER TREATMENT in each Year.

422	133	555	247	369	616	29,546	33,747	63,293	1,030	519	1,549	30,576	34,266	64,842	1881
425	139	564	229	374	603	30,635	35,204	65,839	1,049	530	1,579	31,684	35,734	67,418	1882
439	149	588	241	365	606	31,227	36,301	67,528	1,080	572	1,652	32,307	36,873	69,180	1883
436	155	591	243	345	588	32,667	38,400	71,067	1,105	569	1,674	33,772	38,969	72,741	1884
436	157	593	241	359	600	31,997	37,587	69,584	1,134	581	1,715	33,131	38,168	71,299	1885
427	150	577	234	342	576	32,583	38,028	70,611	1,182	626	1,808	33,765	38,654	72,419	1886
421	153	574	247	330	577	33,267	38,668	71,935	1,170	608	1,778	34,437	39,276	73,713	1887
507	159	666	239	337	576	34,512	39,936	74,448	1,229	624	1,853	35,741	40,560	76,301	1888
513	159	672	239	336	575	35,310	41,394	76,704	1,284	661	1,945	36,594	42,055	78,649	1889
514	166	680	238	337	575	36,459	43,129	79,588	1,312	663	1,975	37,771	43,792	81,563	1890

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED. - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 -	1,861	2,457	4,318	119	211	330	121	201	322	87	163	250	118		118
1882 -	1,928	2,438	4,366	117	201	318	113	171	284	83	185	268	109	1	110
1883 -	1,994	2,596	4,590	123	186	309	116	166	282	81	169	250	118	-	118
1884 -	2,035	2,714	4,749	159	219	378	105	182	287	63	156	219	123	-	123
1885 -	2,045	2,655	4,700	107	201	308	112	201	313	52	87	139	125	-	125
1886 -	1,944	2,710	4,654	116	230	346	148	173	321	49	92	141	101	-	101
1887 -	1,950	2,595	4,545	114	208	322	157	234	391	74	83	157	84	-	84
1888 -	2,031	2,784	4,815	114	180	294	115	204	319	79	102	181	97	-	97
1889 -	2,104	2,753	4,857	122	217	339	135	202	337	73	104	177	112	-	112
1890 -	2,284	3,015	5,299	135	216	351	119	194	313	61	122	183	81	-	81

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred). - - - - -

1881 -	886	861	1,747	145	170	315	147	162	309	163	131	294	97	-	97
1882 -	1,276	1,264	2,540	124	163	287	275	242	517	212	213	425	77	1	78
1883 -	934	1,113	2,047	105	160	265	207	219	426	160	131	291	120	-	120
1884 -	1,536	1,916	3,452	125	152	277	275	437	712	146	207	353	74	-	74
1885 -	1,109	1,140	2,249	111	148	259	111	155	266	89	103	192	55	-	55
1886 -	1,090	1,092	2,182	137	149	286	120	180	300	119	179	298	65	-	65
1887 -	1,138	1,171	2,309	144	151	295	151	205	356	87	137	224	31	-	31
1888 -	1,374	1,422	2,796	136	167	303	143	181	324	73	98	171	34	-	34
1889 -	1,497	1,810	3,307	151	159	310	123	174	297	80	81	161	70	-	70
1890 -	1,690	1,994	3,684	135	153	288	175	232	407	91	113	204	60	-	60

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

DISCHARGED each Year as RECOVERED.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
4	5	9	9	9	18	2,319	3,046	5,365	1	—	1	2,320	3,046	5,366	1881
2	3	5	7	11	18	2,359	3,010	5,369	2	1	3	2,361	3,011	5,372	1882
5	1	6	3	13	16	2,440	3,131	5,571	3	—	3	2,443	3,131	5,574	1883
1	1	2	4	11	15	2,490	3,283	5,773	1	1	2	2,491	3,284	5,775	1884
3	7	10	7	6	13	2,451	3,157	5,608	1	1	2	2,452	3,158	5,610	1885
5	4	9	2	9	11	2,365	3,218	5,583	1	3	4	2,366	3,221	5,587	1886
3	—	3	4	7	11	2,386	3,127	5,513	—	—	—	2,386	3,127	5,513	1887
2	2	4	3	7	10	2,441	3,279	5,720	1	—	1	2,442	3,279	5,721	1888
3	—	3	6	10	16	2,555	3,286	5,841	—	—	—	2,555	3,286	5,841	1889
6	4	10	3	10	13	2,689	3,561	6,250	—	—	—	2,689	3,561	6,250	1890

DISCHARGED each Year as NOT RECOVERED (including those Transferred).

31	2	33	51	68	119	1,503	1,387	2,890	72	46	118	1,575	1,433	3,008	1881
25	3	28	42	72	114	2,031	1,958	3,989	54	38	92	2,085	1,996	4,081	1882
22	3	25	45	62	107	1,593	1,688	3,281	73	44	117	1,666	1,732	3,398	1883
17	4	21	37	65	102	2,210	2,781	4,991	74	43	117	2,284	2,824	5,108	1884
22	10	32	40	68	108	1,537	1,624	3,161	87	33	120	1,624	1,657	3,281	1885
16	4	20	37	54	91	1,584	1,658	3,242	87	46	133	1,671	1,704	3,375	1886
1	3	4	46	57	103	1,598	1,724	3,322	56	41	97	1,654	1,765	3,419	1887
20	5	25	41	59	100	1,821	1,932	3,753	77	43	120	1,898	1,975	3,873	1888
22	6	28	40	54	94	1,983	2,284	4,267	88	48	136	2,071	2,332	4,403	1889
9	9	18	39	51	90	2,199	2,552	4,751	96	53	149	2,295	2,605	4,900	1890

TABLE V.—continued.—Statistics of Patients in Asylums, Registered

DIED each Year. - - - - -															
YEAR.	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 -	2,314	1,751	4,065	64	53	117	141	105	246	91	79	170	16	1	17
1882 -	2,312	1,820	4,132	65	42	107	157	90	247	97	99	196	16	-	16
1883 -	2,520	1,922	4,442	99	58	157	121	82	203	85	113	198	17	1	18
1884 -	2,591	2,142	4,733	80	42	122	143	84	227	68	75	143	17	1	18
1885 -	2,463	2,263	4,726	72	45	117	124	107	231	60	70	130	14	-	14
1886 -	2,758	2,295	5,053	82	61	143	162	131	293	57	65	122	17	-	17
1887 -	2,628	2,279	4,907	87	70	157	162	132	294	56	68	124	16	-	16
1888 -	2,796	2,317	5,113	97	49	146	163	107	270	76	61	137	21	-	21
1889 -	2,853	2,398	5,251	104	53	157	163	130	293	95	57	152	10	1	11
1890 -	3,062	2,597	5,659	87	71	158	164	153	317	88	59	147	16	4	20

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year. - - - - -															
1881 -	19,018	23,116	42,134	837	1,047	1,884	1,173	1,252	2,425	880	1,099	1,979	285	20	305
1882 -	19,667	23,806	43,473	882	1,091	1,973	1,142	1,287	2,429	863	1,157	2,020	278	20	298
1883 -	20,310	24,752	45,062	894	1,127	2,021	1,100	1,293	2,393	826	1,182	2,008	283	19	302
1884 -	21,241	25,946	47,187	902	1,135	2,037	1,015	1,152	2,167	784	1,103	1,887	273	18	291
1885 -	21,607	26,314	47,921	903	1,151	2,054	1,016	1,191	2,207	726	1,021	1,747	277	19	296
1886 -	21,871	26,606	48,477	953	1,180	2,133	1,045	1,250	2,295	684	965	1,649	266	20	286
1887 -	22,393	27,276	49,669	957	1,197	2,154	1,089	1,246	2,335	686	877	1,563	255	21	276
1888 -	22,963	27,962	50,925	968	1,219	2,187	1,078	1,214	2,292	700	911	1,611	251	21	272
1889 -	23,629	28,871	52,500	982	1,263	2,245	1,133	1,284	2,417	727	936	1,663	250	20	270
1890 -	24,211	29,653	53,864	986	1,301	2,287	1,047	1,305	2,352	732	995	1,727	238	19	257

Hospitals, &c. &c., in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

DIED each Year.

Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
8	3	11	8	20	28	2,642	2,012	4,654	38	23	61	2,680	2,035	4,715	1881
17	1	18	5	16	21	2,669	2,068	4,737	34	14	48	2,703	2,082	4,785	1882
20	2	22	13	21	34	2,875	2,199	5,074	34	27	61	2,909	2,226	5,135	1883
12	7	19	13	13	26	2,924	2,364	5,288	28	16	44	2,952	2,380	5,332	1884
10	4	14	15	17	32	2,758	2,506	5,264	36	18	54	2,794	2,524	5,318	1885
14	3	17	9	13	22	3,099	2,568	5,667	46	43	89	3,145	2,611	5,756	1886
11	3	14	13	14	27	2,973	2,566	5,539	37	24	61	3,010	2,590	5,600	1887
14	5	19	8	16	24	3,175	2,555	5,730	41	35	76	3,216	2,590	5,806	1888
20	1	21	9	10	19	3,254	2,650	5,904	49	21	70	3,303	2,671	5,974	1889
25	3	28	14	18	32	3,456	2,905	6,361	37	23	60	3,493	2,928	6,421	1890

DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER RESIDENT each Year.

373	122	495	175	271	446	22,741	26,927	49,668	911	448	1,359	23,652	27,375	51,027	1881
380	127	507	174	271	445	23,386	27,759	51,145	934	459	1,393	24,320	28,218	52,538	1882
384	138	522	174	270	444	23,971	28,781	52,752	954	480	1,434	24,925	29,261	54,186	1883
406	143	549	173	269	442	24,794	29,766	54,560	984	500	1,484	25,778	30,266	56,044	1884
408	140	548	176	267	443	25,113	30,103	55,216	994	512	1,506	26,107	30,615	56,722	1885
394	138	532	175	271	446	25,388	30,430	55,818	1,021	519	1,540	26,409	30,949	57,358	1886
396	143	539	173	269	442	25,949	31,029	56,978	1,059	541	1,600	27,008	31,570	58,578	1887
419	148	567	188	260	448	26,567	31,735	58,302	1,102	520	1,622	27,669	32,255	59,924	1888
460	148	608	185	260	445	27,366	32,782	60,148	1,128	570	1,698	28,494	33,352	61,846	1889
473	151	624	183	260	443	27,870	33,684	61,554	1,161	589	1,750	29,031	34,273	63,304	1890

TABLE VI.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of stated Recoveries to the Admissions (excluding

YEAR.	Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions. - - - - -											
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 - -	35·24	44·85	40·13	40·20	57·02	49·54	28·94	42·94	36·34	25·66	35·90	31·52
1882 - -	36·18	44·53	40·41	41·34	46·85	44·66	25·11	37·17	31·21	27·94	35·56	33·37
1883 - -	35·28	42·20	38·88	38·56	45·70	42·56	27·75	38·60	33·25	28·42	43·89	37·31
1884 - -	34·62	44·77	39·77	53·89	61·00	57·79	25·54	35·54	31·09	33·15	58·20	47·81
1885 - -	38·44	45·76	42·26	34·51	54·91	45·56	31·72	44·86	39·07	32·70	39·19	36·48
1886 - -	35·01	46·53	40·91	37·54	55·02	47·59	35·07	43·46	39·14	21·41	44·66	38·95
1887 - -	33·76	43·12	38·54	37·01	53·60	46·26	31·78	44·57	38·37	29·60	30·51	30·07
1888 - -	34·48	43·21	39·04	34·13	46·51	40·77	27·38	42·50	35·44	37·44	42·32	40·04
1889 - -	35·46	42·10	38·94	38·73	51·05	45·81	33·33	37·96	35·96	26·44	34·32	30·56
1890 - -	34·63	42·38	38·65	41·03	49·09	45·64	30·83	34·77	33·16	32·62	41·78	38·20
Averages -	35·31	43·94	39·75	39·69	52·07	46·61	29·74	40·23	35·30	30·53	40·73	36·43

Transfers and Admissions into Idiot Establishments) in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

Number of stated Recoveries to 100 Admissions.												YEAR.
Naval and Military Hospitals, and Royal India Asylum. (a)			Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
52'44	—	52'21	8'16	41'66	14'75	19'56	13'23	15'78	34'85	44'46	39'72	1881
48'66	—	49'10	4'34	18'75	8'06	19'44	15'71	16'98	35'39	43'27	39'41	1882
48'76	—	48'76	10'20	5'88	9'09	6'25	20'31	14'28	34'79	42'00	38'50	1883
65'07	—	64'73	2'32	8'33	3'63	10'25	20'37	16'12	35'34	45'17	40'33	1884
59'24	—	58'96	10'34	50'00	23'25	15'55	8'00	10'83	38'14	45'56	41'99	1885
67'33	—	67'33	22'72	28'57	25'00	5'00	17'30	11'95	35'55	46'55	41'16	1886
63'15	—	62'68	11'11	—	7'31	8'88	15'21	12'08	33'93	43'05	38'56	1887
61'39	—	61'39	2'02	16'66	3'60	6'66	12'73	10'00	34'10	43'04	38'71	1888
64'73	—	64'73	7'50	—	5'88	15'00	18'18	16'84	35'57	41'78	38'81	1889
47'93	—	47'93	13'95	28'57	17'54	12'50	22'73	19'12	34'77	42'08	38'59	1890
57'87	—	57'78	9'26	19'84	11'81	11'90	16'38	14'39	35'24	43'69	39'57	Averages.

(a) See Note to Table V.

TABLE VII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Daily

YEAR.	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident. - - - - -														
	County and Borough Asylums.			Registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Metropolitan Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Provincial Licensed Houses (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Naval and Military Hospitals and Royal India Asylum. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 -	12·16	7·57	9·64	7·64	5·06	6·21	12·02	8·38	10·14	10·34	7·18	8·59	5·61	5·00	5·57
1882 -	11·75	7·64	9·50	7·37	3·85	5·42	13·74	6·99	10·16	11·24	8·55	9·70	5·75	-	5·37
1883 -	12·40	7·76	9·85	11·07	5·14	7·76	11·00	6·34	8·48	10·29	9·56	9·86	6·01	5·26	5·96
1884 -	12·19	8·25	10·03	8·86	3·70	5·98	14·08	7·29	10·47	8·67	6·79	7·57	6·22	5·55	6·18
1885 -	11·39	8·60	9·86	7·97	3·90	5·69	12·20	8·98	10·46	8·26	6·85	7·44	5·05	-	4·73
1886 -	12·61	8·62	10·42	8·60	5·16	6·70	15·50	10·48	12·76	8·33	6·73	7·39	6·39	-	5·94
1887 -	11·73	8·35	9·87	9·09	5·84	7·28	14·87	10·59	12·59	8·16	7·75	7·93	6·27	-	5·79
1888 -	12·17	8·28	10·04	10·02	4·02	6·67	15·12	8·81	11·78	10·85	6·69	8·50	8·36	-	7·72
1889 -	12·07	8·30	10·00	10·59	4·19	6·99	14·38	10·12	12·12	13·06	6·08	9·14	4·00	5·00	4·07
1890 -	12·65	8·76	10·51	8·82	5·46	6·91	15·66	11·72	13·48	12·02	5·93	8·51	6·72	21·05	7·78
Averages	12·11	8·21	9·97	9·00	4·63	6·56	13·85	8·97	11·24	10·12	7·21	8·46	6·03	4·18	5·91

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Proportion (per Cent.) of Deaths to the Total

	Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment. - - - - -														
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881 -	9·50	6·15	7·69	5·38	3·57	4·38	8·87	5·98	7·35	7·39	5·19	6·17	3·10	4·76	3·16
1882 -	9·09	6·13	7·49	5·49	2·78	3·97	9·50	5·06	7·20	7·94	5·84	6·72	3·14	-	3·02
1883 -	9·66	6·23	7·80	7·99	3·74	5·63	7·79	4·71	6·17	7·45	7·00	7·18	3·09	5·00	3·16
1884 -	9·35	6·49	7·79	6·44	2·72	4·37	9·34	4·50	6·68	6·60	5·04	5·67	3·51	5·00	3·57
1885 -	9·01	6·96	7·90	5·85	2·90	4·20	8·97	6·26	7·47	6·54	5·43	5·89	2·89	-	2·78
1886 -	9·90	6·97	8·32	6·37	3·74	4·90	10·93	7·55	9·11	6·46	5·17	5·70	3·84	-	3·67
1887 -	9·25	6·79	7·92	6·70	4·31	5·37	10·31	7·32	8·71	6·05	5·61	5·80	4·07	-	3·86
1888 -	9·46	6·64	7·93	7·31	3·01	4·95	10·61	6·13	8·22	8·15	5·14	6·47	5·00	-	4·76
1889 -	9·44	6·63	7·91	7·69	3·12	5·14	10·61	7·17	8·75	9·45	4·59	6·77	2·26	4·76	2·37
1890 -	9·73	6·90	8·19	6·47	4·05	5·10	10·80	8·05	9·27	9·09	4·48	6·44	3·82	20·00	4·56
Averages	9·43	6·58	7·89	6·56	3·39	4·80	9·77	6·27	7·89	7·51	5·34	6·28	3·47	3·95	3·49

(a) See Note to Table V.

Average Number Resident in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Daily Average Number Resident.															
Criminal Asylum (Broadmoor).			Private Single Patients.			TOTAL (excluding Idiot Establishments).			Idiot Establishments.			GRAND TOTAL.			YEAR.
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
2'14	2'45	2'22	4'57	7'38	6'27	11'61	7'47	9'37	4'17	5'13	4'48	11'33	7'43	9'24	1881
4'47	'78	3'55	2'87	5'90	4'72	11'41	7'45	9'26	3'64	3'05	3'44	11'11	7'37	9'11	1882
5'21	1'45	4'21	7'47	7'77	7'66	11'99	7'64	9'62	3'56	5'62	4'25	11'67	7'60	9'47	1883
2'95	4'89	3'46	7'51	4'83	5'88	11'79	7'94	9'69	2'84	3'20	2'96	11'45	7'86	9'51	1884
2'45	2'85	2'55	8'52	6'36	7'22	10'98	8'32	9'53	3'62	3'51	3'58	10'70	8'24	9'37	1885
3'55	2'17	3'19	5'14	4'79	4'93	12'20	8'43	10'15	4'50	8'28	5'77	11'90	8'43	10'03	1886
2'77	2'09	2'59	7'51	5'20	6'10	11'45	8'27	9'72	3'49	4'43	3'81	11'14	8'20	9'56	1887
3'34	3'37	3'35	4'25	6'15	5'35	11'95	8'05	9'82	3'72	6'73	4'68	11'62	8'03	9'69	1888
4'34	'67	3'45	4'86	3'84	4'26	11'89	8'08	9'81	4'34	3'68	4'12	11'59	8'00	9'65	1889
5'29	1'99	4'49	7'65	6'92	7'22	12'40	8'62	10'33	3'19	3'90	3'43	12'03	8'54	10'14	1890
3'65	2'27	3'30	6'03	5'91	5'96	11'76	8'02	9'73	3'70	4'75	4'05	11'45	7'97	9'57	Averages.

Number under Treatment in each of the Years 1881 to 1890, inclusive.

- - - - - Number of Deaths to 100 of the Total Number under Treatment.															
1'89	2'25	1'98	3'23	5'42	4'54	8'94	5'96	7'35	3'68	4'43	3'93	8'76	5'93	7'27	1881
4'00	'72	3'19	2'18	4'28	3'48	8'71	5'87	7'19	3'24	2'64	3'04	8'53	5'82	7'09	1882
4'55	1'34	3'74	5'39	5'75	5'61	9'20	6'05	7'51	3'14	4'72	3'69	9'00	6'03	7'42	1883
2'75	4'51	3'21	5'34	3'76	4'42	8'95	6'15	7'44	2'53	2'81	2'62	8'74	6'10	7'33	1884
2'29	2'54	2'36	6'22	4'73	5'33	8'61	6'66	7'56	3'17	3'09	3'14	8'43	6'61	7'45	1885
3'27	2'00	2'94	3'84	3'80	3'81	9'51	6'75	8'02	3'89	6'86	4'92	9'31	6'75	7'94	1886
2'61	1'96	2'44	5'26	4'24	4'68	8'93	6'63	7'70	3'16	3'94	3'43	8'74	6'59	7'59	1887
2'76	3'14	2'85	3'34	4'74	4'16	9'19	6'39	7'69	3'33	5'61	4'10	8'99	6'38	7'61	1888
3'89	'62	3'12	3'76	2'97	3'30	9'21	6'40	7'69	3'81	3'17	3'59	9'02	6'35	7'59	1889
4'86	1'81	4'12	5'88	5'34	5'57	9'48	6'74	7'99	2'82	3'47	3'04	9'25	6'69	7'87	1890
3'28	2'08	2'99	4'44	4'50	4'49	9'07	6'36	7'61	3'27	4'07	3'55	8'87	6'32	7'51	Averages.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, and Wales, on the

NOTE 1.—It will be seen that the Aggregate Number of Pauper Patients in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, as shown latter are the Summaries of Returns made direct to this Office from Asylums, &c., while this Table is compiled
NOTE 2.—In comparing this Table with those preceding that for 1885, it should be borne in mind that during the year 1884, to the Parliamentary Vote, and

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates.								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	6	9	15
Beds - - - -	187	204	391	-	-	-	19	26	45
Berks - - - -	250	352	602	2	3	5	62	80	142
Brecon - - - -	71	81	152	-	-	-	5	8	13
Bucks - - - -	139	215	354	1	-	1	28	36	64
Cambridge - - - -	190	250	440	1	2	3	22	38	60
Cardigan (b) - - - -	72	72	144	-	-	-	13	26	39
Carmarthen (b) - - - -	92	103	195	-	-	-	16	19	35
Carnarvon - - - -	67	66	133	-	-	-	16	26	42
Chester (b) - - - -	514	591	1,105	3	1	4	143	164	307
Cornwall - - - -	290	360	650	-	1	1	40	56	96
Cumberland - - - -	212	206	418	-	-	-	61	55	116
Denbigh (b) - - - -	63	70	133	-	-	-	27	43	70
Derby - - - -	291	269	560	-	-	-	94	72	166
Devon - - - -	488	666	1,154	66	77	143	150	169	319
Dorset - - - -	213	218	431	8	1	9	33	59	92
Durham - - - -	678	606	1,284	4	5	9	102	141	243
Essex - - - -	441	735	1,176	4	3	7	99	158	257
Flint (b) - - - -	33	27	60	-	-	-	2	19	21
Glamorgan - - - -	453	469	922	6	3	9	73	57	130
Gloucester - - - -	521	670	1,191	7	3	10	211	334	545
Hereford - - - -	160	204	364	-	1	1	21	41	62
Herts (b) - - - -	219	298	517	2	1	3	34	42	76
Hunts - - - -	55	53	108	-	-	-	6	9	15
Kent - - - -	700	962	1,662	4	5	9	138	185	323
Lancaster (b) - - - -	2,980	3,678	6,658	51	25	76	948	1,189	2,137
Leicester - - - -	348	432	780	2	-	2	66	80	146
Lincoln - - - -	322	396	718	-	-	-	75	91	166

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.
(b) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, in the various Union-Counties(a) of England
1st of January 1891.

by this Table, differs slightly from that given in the Summaries of Appendices B¹ and B³. This is caused by the fact that the from the Annual Returns made by Clerks of the Guardians of Unions and Parishes.
and under the provisions of the Criminal Lunatics Act of that year, 511 Criminal Pauper Patients became chargeable entirely consequently ceased to be "Paupers."

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
15	24	39	49	57	106	-	-	-	49	57	106	Anglesey.
24	42	66	230	272	502	3	1	4	233	273	506	Beds.
35	38	73	349	473	822	4	1	5	353	474	827	Berks.
5	20	25	81	109	190	1	-	1	82	109	191	Brecon.
8	34	42	176	285	461	2	1	3	178	286	464	Bucks.
33	50	83	246	340	586	4	-	4	250	340	590	Cambridge.
48	92	140	133	190	323	5	-	5	138	190	328	Cardigan.
57	74	131	165	196	361	3	2	5	168	198	366	Carmarthen.
34	86	120	117	178	295	1	-	1	118	178	296	Carnarvon.
62	73	135	722	829	1,551	17	9	26	739	838	1,577	Chester.
28	44	72	358	461	819	2	1	3	360	462	822	Cornwall.
9	27	36	282	288	570	17	4	21	299	292	591	Cumberland.
19	30	49	109	143	252	2	1	3	111	144	255	Denbigh.
19	26	45	404	367	771	1	-	1	405	367	772	Derby.
110	128	238	814	1,040	1,854	3	6	9	817	1,046	1,863	Devon.
22	45	67	276	323	599	3	1	4	279	324	603	Dorset.
30	50	80	814	802	1,616	18	8	26	832	810	1,642	Durham.
36	97	133	580	993	1,573	26	10	36	606	1,003	1,609	Essex.
17	18	35	52	64	116	1	1	2	53	65	118	Flint.
87	138	225	619	667	1,286	20	6	26	639	673	1,312	Glamorgan.
70	127	197	809	1,134	1,943	15	6	21	824	1,140	1,964	Gloucester.
31	66	97	212	312	524	1	-	1	213	312	525	Hereford.
18	42	60	273	383	656	3	1	4	276	384	660	Herts.
1	2	3	62	64	126	-	-	-	62	64	126	Hunts.
48	54	102	890	1,206	2,096	18	11	29	908	1,217	2,125	Kent.
75	80	155	4,054	4,972	9,026	285	230	515	4,339	5,202	9,541	Lancaster.
29	60	89	445	572	1,017	2	-	2	447	572	1,019	Leicester.
54	85	139	451	572	1,023	10	-	10	461	572	1,033	Lincoln.

TABLE IX.—Showing the Distribution and Total Number of Pauper

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Chargeable to Union and Parish Rates								
	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses (including the Metropolitan District Asylums).		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
London (excluding City of London).	3,485	5,187	8,672	436	659	1,095	2,746	3,143	5,889
London, City of - -	159	195	354	4	5	9	57	87	144
Merioneth - - -	37	41	78	-	-	-	20	22	42
Middlesex (b) - - -	348	546	894	25	13	38	37	44	81
Monmouth - - -	302	289	591	1	1	2	27	32	59
Montgomery - - -	68	90	158	1	-	1	17	26	43
Norfolk - - - -	403	536	939	1	3	4	104	158	262
Northampton - - -	253	293	546	-	-	-	42	76	118
Northumberland - - -	463	438	901	1	2	3	64	96	160
Nottingham - - -	357	389	746	2	-	2	98	115	213
Oxford - - - -	177	258	435	-	1	1	34	65	99
Pembroke - - - -	83	81	164	-	-	-	8	17	25
Radnor - - - -	22	25	47	1	-	1	2	7	9
Rutland - - - -	30	16	46	-	-	-	-	5	5
Salop - - - -	258	329	585	2	-	2	46	89	135
Somerset - - - -	423	587	1,010	17	16	33	130	177	307
Southampton - - -	573	726	1,299	2	6	8	189	251	440
Stafford (b) - - -	804	754	1,558	3	-	3	256	338	594
Suffolk - - - -	285	380	665	-	-	-	66	76	142
Surrey - - - -	380	549	929	7	3	10	57	88	145
Sussex - - - -	404	568	972	-	45	45	154	193	347
Warwick (b) - - -	849	903	1,752	-	-	-	196	243	439
Westmorland - - -	54	50	104	-	-	-	15	17	32
Wilts - - - -	296	337	633	1	1	2	70	87	157
Worcester (b) - - -	403	455	858	-	-	-	51	93	144
York (East Riding) - -	260	290	550	29	28	57	56	128	184
„ (North Riding) - -	280	309	589	1	1	2	36	44	80
„ (West Riding) (b) -	1,548	1,818	3,366	16	4	20	461	492	953
TOTALS - - -	23,079	28,716	51,795	711	919	1,630	7,549	9,441	16,990

(a) "Union-Counties" are those which are used for the Statistical Tables of the Local Government Board, and are identical with the Registration Counties of the Registrar General. They differ considerably from Counties proper, inasmuch as the Union (or Parish) areas are the bases of their delimitation.

(b) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind, &c.—continued.

						Chargeable to County and Borough Rates.						COUNTIES.
Residing with Relatives or Others.			TOTAL.			In County and Borough Asylums, Registered Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.			GRAND TOTAL.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
117	169	286	6,784	9,158	15,942	225	296	521	7,009	9,454	16,463	London (ex. C. of London).
—	4	4	220	291	511	22	15	37	242	306	548	London, City of.
13	17	30	70	80	150	1	—	1	71	80	151	Merioneth.
27	23	50	437	626	1,063	8	9	17	445	635	1,080	Middlesex.
32	72	104	362	894	756	6	3	9	368	397	765	Monmouth.
16	34	50	102	150	252	4	—	4	106	150	256	Montgomery.
77	145	222	585	842	1,427	3	—	3	588	842	1,430	Norfolk.
23	47	70	318	416	734	3	—	3	321	416	737	Northampton.
37	37	74	565	573	1,138	15	3	18	580	576	1,156	Northumberland.
119	162	281	576	666	1,242	2	—	2	578	666	1,244	Nottingham.
42	54	96	253	378	631	1	1	2	254	379	633	Oxford.
27	44	71	118	142	260	2	—	2	120	142	262	Pembroke.
7	6	13	32	38	70	—	—	—	32	38	70	Radnor.
2	3	5	32	24	56	—	—	—	32	24	56	Rutland.
36	29	65	340	447	787	4	2	6	344	449	793	Salop.
81	118	199	651	898	1,549	—	2	2	651	900	1,551	Somerset.
92	134	226	856	1,117	1,973	15	5	20	871	1,122	1,993	Southampton.
130	160	290	1,193	1,252	2,445	12	2	14	1,205	1,254	2,459	Stafford.
62	91	153	413	547	960	1	—	1	414	547	961	Suffolk.
35	38	73	479	678	1,157	10	9	19	489	687	1,176	Surrey.
62	73	135	620	879	1,499	6	1	7	626	880	1,506	Sussex.
24	56	80	1,069	1,202	2,271	4	7	11	1,073	1,209	2,282	Warwick.
6	3	9	75	70	145	2	—	2	77	70	147	Westmorland.
46	74	120	413	499	912	3	2	5	416	501	917	Wilts.
27	57	84	481	605	1,086	2	—	2	483	605	1,088	Worcester.
19	27	46	364	473	837	12	6	18	376	479	855	York, E. Rid.
25	34	59	342	388	730	8	3	11	350	391	741	„ N. Rid.
111	131	242	2,136	2,445	4,581	30	22	52	2,166	2,467	4,633	„ W. Rid.
2,319	3,494	5,813	33,658	42,570	76,228	868	688	1,556	34,526	43,258	77,784	TOTALS.

TABLE X.—Showing the Distribution of PAUPER LUNATICS, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind on the 1st of January in each of the Years **1859, 1864, 1869, 1874, 1879,** and **1882—1891,** inclusive.

Note.—Criminal Lunatics are entirely excluded throughout this Table.

1ST JANUARY	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] to the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Work- houses.	With Relatives or Others.
1859	31,401	17,640	7,963	5,798	56·18	25·3	18·46
1864	38,758	22,507	9,710	6,541	58·07	25·05	16·88
1869	46,732	28,564	11,181	6,987	61·12	23·93	14·95
1874	54,334	32,477	15,018	6,839	59·77	27·64	12·59
1879	61,627	39,392	16,005	6,230	63·92	25·97	10·11
1882	66,606	43,517	16,976	6,113	65·33	25·49	9·18
1883	68,339	44,754	17,330	6,255	65·49	25·36	9·15
1884	69,959	46,504	17,377	6,078	66·47	24·84	8·69
1885	71,215	48,037	17,282	5,896	67·45	24·27	8·28
1886	71,663	48,597	17,200	5,866	67·81	24·00	8·19
1887	72,443	49,253	17,381	5,809	67·99	23·99	8·02
1888	74,171	50,709	17,602	5,860	68·37	23·73	7·90
1889	75,632	52,193	17,509	5,930	69·01	23·15	7·84
1890	77,257	53,621	17,825	5,811	69·41	23·07	7·52
1891	77,884	55,081	16,990	5,813	70·72	21·82	7·46

TABLE XI.—Showing the Percentage of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons of Unsound Mind maintained in Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, of those kept in Workhouses, and of those residing with Relatives and Others, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the 1st January 1891.

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c., 1 Jan. 1891.	Where Maintained.			Proportion [per Cent.] of the Total Number.		
		In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.	In Asylums, Hospitals, and Licensed Houses.	In Workhouses.	With Relatives and Others.
Anglesey - - -	106	52	15	39	49.1	14.1	36.8
Beds - - -	506	395	45	66	78.1	8.9	13.0
Berks - - -	827	612	142	73	74.0	17.2	8.8
Brecon - - -	191	153	13	25	80.1	6.8	13.1
Bucks - - -	464	358	64	42	77.2	13.8	9.0
Cambridge - - -	590	447	60	83	75.7	10.2	14.1
Cardigan (b) - - -	328	149	39	140	45.4	11.9	42.7
Carmarthen (b) - - -	366	200	35	131	54.6	9.6	35.8
Carnarvon - - -	296	134	42	120	45.3	14.2	40.5
Chester (b) - - -	1,577	1,135	307	135	72.0	19.5	8.5
Cornwall - - -	822	654	96	72	79.6	11.7	8.7
Cumberland - - -	591	439	116	36	74.3	19.6	6.1
Denbigh (b) - - -	255	136	70	49	53.3	27.5	19.2
Derby - - -	772	561	166	45	72.7	21.5	5.8
Devon - - -	1,863	1,306	319	238	70.1	17.1	12.8
Dorset - - -	603	444	92	67	73.6	15.3	11.1
Durham - - -	1,642	1,319	243	80	80.3	14.8	4.9
Essex - - -	1,609	1,219	257	133	75.7	16.0	8.3
Flint (b) - - -	118	62	21	35	52.5	17.8	29.7
Glamorgan - - -	1,312	957	130	225	72.9	9.9	17.2
Gloucester - - -	1,964	1,222	545	197	62.2	27.8	10.0
Hereford - - -	525	366	62	97	69.7	11.8	18.5
Herts (b) - - -	660	524	76	60	79.4	11.5	9.1
Hunts - - -	126	108	15	3	85.7	11.9	2.4
Kent - - -	2,125	1,700	323	102	80.0	15.2	4.8
Lancaster (b) - - -	9,541	7,249	2,137	155	76.0	22.4	1.6
Leicester - - -	1,019	784	146	89	77.0	14.3	8.7
Lincoln - - -	1,033	728	166	139	70.5	16.1	13.4
London (excluding City of London). - - -	16,463	10,288	5,889	286	62.5	35.8	1.7
City of London - - -	548	400	144	4	73.0	26.3	.7
Merioneth - - -	151	79	42	30	52.3	27.8	19.9
Middlesex (b) - - -	1,080	949	81	50	87.9	7.5	4.6
Monmouth - - -	765	602	59	104	78.6	7.8	13.6
Montgomery - - -	256	163	43	50	63.7	16.8	19.5
Norfolk - - -	1,430	946	262	222	66.2	18.3	15.5
Northampton - - -	737	549	118	70	74.5	16.0	9.5
Northumberland - - -	1,156	922	160	74	79.8	13.8	6.4
Notts - - -	1,244	750	213	281	60.3	17.1	22.6
Oxford - - -	633	438	99	96	69.2	15.6	15.2
Pembroke - - -	262	166	25	71	63.4	9.5	27.1
Radnor - - -	70	48	9	13	68.6	12.8	18.6
Rutland - - -	56	46	5	5	82.2	8.9	8.9
Salop - - -	793	593	135	65	74.8	17.0	8.2
Somerset - - -	1,551	1,045	307	199	67.4	19.8	12.8
Southampton - - -	1,993	1,327	440	226	66.6	22.1	11.3
Stafford (b) - - -	2,459	1,575	594	290	64.0	24.2	11.8
Suffolk - - -	961	666	142	153	69.3	14.8	15.9
Surrey - - -	1,176	958	145	73	81.5	12.3	6.2
Sussex - - -	1,506	1,024	347	135	68.0	23.0	9.0
Warwick (b) - - -	2,282	1,763	439	80	77.3	19.2	3.5
Westmorland - - -	147	106	32	9	72.1	21.8	6.1
Wilts - - -	917	640	157	120	69.8	17.1	13.1
Worcester (b) - - -	1,088	860	144	84	79.1	13.2	7.7
York (East Riding) - - -	855	625	184	46	73.1	21.5	5.4
„ (North Riding) - - -	741	602	80	59	81.2	10.8	8.0
„ (West Riding) (b) - - -	4,633	3,438	953	242	74.2	20.6	5.2

(a) "Union-Counties," see Note in Table IX.

(b) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

TABLE XII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons
1st January 1890 and 1st January 1891; together with the Increase or Decrease

UNION-COUNTIES. (a)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1890.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1891.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Anglesey - - -	47	57	104	49	57	106	2	-	-	-	2	-
Beds - - -	226	267	493	233	273	506	7	6	-	-	13	-
Berks - - -	358	469	827	353	474	827	-	5	5	-	-	-
Brecon - - -	84	110	194	82	109	191	-	-	2	1	-	3
Bucks - - -	179	292	471	178	286	464	24	44	1	6	-	7
Cambridge (b) - -	257	347	604	250	340	590	-	-	7	7	-	14
Cardigan - - -	137	191	328	138	190	328	1	-	-	1	-	-
Carmarthen (b) - -	158	196	354	168	198	366	10	2	-	-	12	-
Carnarvon - - -	132	186	318	118	178	296	-	-	14	8	-	22
Chester (b) - - -	726	831	1,557	739	838	1,577	13	7	-	-	20	-
Cornwall - - -	344	458	802	360	462	822	16	4	-	-	20	-
Cumberland - - -	312	276	588	299	292	591	-	16	13	-	3	-
Denbigh (b) - - -	129	144	273	111	144	255	-	-	18	-	-	18
Derby - - -	408	360	768	405	367	772	-	7	3	-	4	-
Devon - - -	822	1,021	1,843	817	1,046	1,863	-	25	5	-	20	-
Dorset - - -	267	328	595	279	324	603	12	-	-	4	8	-
Durham - - -	835	807	1,642	832	810	1,642	-	3	3	-	-	-
Essex - - -	606	964	1,570	606	1,003	1,609	-	39	-	-	39	-
Flint (b) - - -	51	67	118	53	65	118	2	-	-	2	-	-
Glamorgan - - -	587	658	1,245	639	673	1,312	52	15	-	-	67	-
Gloucester - - -	821	1,153	1,974	824	1,140	1,964	3	-	-	13	-	10
Hereford - - -	225	304	529	213	312	525	-	8	12	-	-	4
Herts (b) - - -	261	353	614	276	384	660	15	31	-	-	46	-
Hunts - - -	65	71	136	62	64	126	-	-	3	7	-	0
Kent - - -	872	1,177	2,049	908	1,217	2,125	36	40	-	-	76	-
Lancaster (b) - -	4,360	5,101	9,461	4,339	5,202	9,541	-	101	21	-	80	-
Leicester - - -	454	570	1,024	447	572	1,019	-	2	7	-	-	5

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note to Table IX.

(b) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties(*a*) of England and Wales, on the in the Numbers on 1st January 1891, as compared with 1st January 1890.

UNION-COUNTIES. (<i>a</i>)	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1890.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1891.			Increase.		Decrease.		Net Increase.	Net Decrease.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Lincoln - - -	456	586	1,042	461	572	1,033	5	-	-	14	-	9
London (excluding City of London).	7,028	9,306	16,334	7,009	9,454	16,463	-	148	19	-	129	-
London, City of -	257	321	578	242	306	548	-	-	15	15	-	30
Merioneth - -	64	81	145	71	80	151	7	-	-	1	6	-
Middlesex (<i>b</i>) - -	417	616	1,033	445	635	1,080	28	19	-	-	47	-
Monmouth - -	368	413	781	368	397	765	-	-	-	16	-	16
Montgomery - -	115	142	257	106	150	256	-	8	9	-	-	1
Norfolk - - -	592	836	1,428	588	842	1,430	-	6	4	-	2	-
Northampton - -	330	418	748	321	416	737	-	-	9	2	-	11
Northumberland -	557	584	1,141	580	576	1,156	23	-	-	8	15	-
Notts - - -	563	656	1,219	578	666	1,244	15	10	-	-	25	-
Oxford - - -	269	399	668	254	379	633	-	-	15	20	-	35
Pembroke - -	116	147	263	120	142	262	4	-	-	5	-	1
Radnor - - -	33	41	74	32	38	70	-	-	1	3	-	4
Rutland - - -	35	30	65	32	24	56	-	-	3	6	-	9
Salop - - -	351	452	803	344	449	793	-	-	7	3	-	10
Somerset - - -	653	881	1,534	651	900	1,551	-	19	2	-	17	-
Southampton - -	872	1,084	1,956	871	1,122	1,993	-	38	1	-	37	-
Stafford (<i>b</i>) - -	1,185	1,229	2,414	1,205	1,254	2,459	20	25	-	-	45	-
Suffolk - - -	427	541	968	414	547	961	-	6	13	-	-	7
Surrey - - -	457	688	1,145	489	687	1,176	32	-	-	1	31	-
Sussex - - -	607	870	1,477	626	880	1,506	19	10	-	-	29	-
Warwick (<i>b</i>) - -	1,101	1,241	2,342	1,073	1,209	2,282	-	-	28	32	-	60
Westmorland - -	78	73	151	77	70	147	-	-	1	3	-	4
Wilts - - -	409	526	935	416	501	917	7	-	-	25	-	18
Worcester (<i>b</i>) - -	468	580	1,048	483	605	1,088	15	25	-	-	40	-
York (East Riding) -	348	460	808	376	479	855	28	19	-	-	47	-
„ (North Riding)	346	371	717	350	391	741	4	20	-	-	24	-
„ (West Riding) (<i>b</i>)	2,119	2,427	4,546	2,166	2,467	4,633	47	40	-	-	87	-

(*a*) "Union-Counties." See Note to Table IX.

(*b*) See Note to Table XIII. The re-arrangement there referred to applies to this Table also.

TABLE XIII.—Showing the Total Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, and Persons 1st January 1871 and 1st January 1891; together with the Increase in the Numbers Average Annual Increase in the Twenty Years.

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1891.			Increase in the Twenty Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Twenty Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Anglesey - - -	36	55	91	49	57	106	13	2	15	1	-	1
Beds - - -	168	209	377	233	273	506	65	64	129	3	3	6
Berks - - -	330	383	713	353	474	827	23	91	114	1	5	6
Brecon - - -	65	82	147	82	109	191	17	27	44	1	1	2
Bucks - - -	187	254	441	178	286	464	(d)	32	23	-	2	1
Cambridge - -	202	244	446	250	340	590	48	96	144	2	5	7
Cardigan (b) -	93	115	208	138	190	328	45	75	120	2	4	6
Carmarthen (b) -	107	152	259	168	198	366	61	46	107	3	2	5
Carnarvon - -	113	148	261	118	178	296	5	30	35	-	1	2
Chester (b) - -	454	532	986	739	838	1,577	285	306	591	14	15	30
Cornwall - - -	243	324	567	360	462	822	117	138	255	6	7	13
Cumberland - -	245	218	463	299	292	591	54	74	128	3	4	6
Denbigh (b) - -	108	125	233	111	144	255	3	19	22	-	1	1
Derby - - -	304	293	597	405	367	772	101	74	175	5	4	9
Devon - - -	607	831	1,438	817	1,046	1,863	210	215	425	10	11	21
Dorset - - -	235	254	489	279	324	603	44	70	114	2	3	6
Durham - - -	465	428	893	832	810	1,642	367	382	749	18	19	37
Essex - - -	436	581	1,017	606	1,003	1,609	170	422	592	8	21	30
Flint (b) - - -	39	50	89	53	65	118	14	15	29	1	1	1
Glamorgan - -	333	352	685	639	673	1,312	306	321	627	15	16	31
Gloucester - -	651	841	1,492	824	1,140	1,964	173	299	472	9	15	24
Hereford - - -	175	239	414	213	312	525	38	73	111	2	4	6
Herts (b) - - -	231	241	472	276	384	660	45	143	188	2	7	9
Hunts - - -	60	74	134	62	64	126	2	(e)	(f)	-	-	-
Kent - - -	585	791	1,376	908	1,217	2,125	323	426	749	16	21	37
Lancaster (b) -	2,577	2,924	5,501	4,339	5,202	9,541	1,762	2,278	4,040	88	114	202
Leicester - - -	388	417	805	447	572	1,019	59	155	214	3	8	11
Lincoln - - -	388	479	867	461	572	1,033	73	93	166	4	5	8
London (excluding City of London) (c)	3,628	5,199	8,827	7,009	9,454	16,463	3,381	4,255	7,636	169	213	382
London, City of -	197	309	506	242	306	548	45	(g)	42	2	-	2
Merioneth - -	52	56	108	71	80	151	19	24	43	1	1	2
Middlesex (b) -	159	253	412	445	635	1,080	286	382	668	14	19	33
Monmouth - - -	240	307	547	368	397	765	128	90	218	6	4	11
Montgomery - -	94	103	197	106	150	256	12	47	59	1	2	3
Norfolk - - -	476	659	1,135	588	842	1,430	112	183	295	6	9	15

of Unsound Mind, in the several Union-Counties (a) of England and Wales, on the on the 1st January 1891, as compared with those on the 1st January 1871; and the

UNION- COUNTIES (a).	Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1871.			Number of Pauper Lunatics, Idiots, &c. on 1st January 1891.			Increase in the Twenty Years.			Average Annual Increase in the Twenty Years.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Northampton - -	290	332	622	321	416	737	31	84	115	2	4	6
Northumberland -	391	382	773	580	576	1,156	189	194	383	9	10	19
Notts - - -	361	425	786	578	666	1,244	217	241	458	11	12	23
Oxford - - -	261	295	556	254	379	633	(h)	84	77	-	4	4
Pembroke - - -	107	149	256	120	142	262	13	(i)	6	1	-	-
Radnor - - -	22	23	45	32	38	70	10	15	25	-	1	1
Rutland - - -	30	21	51	32	24	56	2	3	5	-	-	-
Salop - - -	280	415	695	344	449	793	64	34	98	3	2	5
Somerset - - -	546	726	1,272	651	900	1,551	105	174	279	5	9	14
Southampton - -	599	713	1,312	871	1,122	1,993	272	409	681	14	20	34
Stafford (b) - -	736	808	1,544	1,205	1,254	2,459	469	446	915	23	22	46
Suffolk - - -	375	478	853	414	547	961	39	69	108	2	3	5
Surrey - - -	255	434	689	489	687	1,176	234	253	487	12	13	24
Sussex - - -	476	584	1,060	626	880	1,506	150	296	446	7	15	22
Warwick (b) - -	699	847	1,546	1,073	1,209	2,282	374	362	736	19	18	37
Westmorland - -	68	63	131	77	70	147	9	7	16	-	-	1
Wilts - - -	345	461	806	416	501	917	71	40	111	4	2	6
Worcester (b) - -	331	417	748	483	605	1,088	152	188	340	8	9	17
York (East Riding) -	281	304	585	376	479	855	95	175	270	5	9	13
„ (North Riding)	204	232	436	350	391	741	146	159	305	7	8	15
„ (West Riding)(b)	1,277	1,401	2,678	2,166	2,467	4,633	889	1,066	1,955	44	53	98

(a) "Union-Counties." See Note to Table IX.
(b) The constitution of these Counties, with regard to the Unions comprised in them, was slightly re-arranged in the year 1882 (36th Report), in order to bring them into conformity with those of the Registrar General and of the Local Government Board. The changes are here shown.
The re-arrangement applies to both the years 1871 and 1891 in the above Table.

C O U N T I E S.	Unions Transferred from other Counties.	Unions Transferred to other Counties.
Cardigan - - - - -	Newcastle-in-Emlyn - - -	—
Carmarthen - - - - -	—	Newcastle-in-Emlyn.
Chester - - - - -	Hawarden - - - - -	—
Denbigh - - - - -	St. Asaph - - - - -	—
Flint - - - - -	- - - - -	Hawarden.
Herts - - - - -	- - - - -	St. Asaph.
Laneaster - - - - -	- - - - -	Barnet.
Middlesex - - - - -	Barnet - - - - -	Todmorden.
Stafford - - - - -	Dudley - - - - -	—
Warwick - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour - - -	—
Woreester - - - - -	- - - - -	Dudley.
York (West Riding) - - -	Todmorden - - - - -	Shipston-on-Stour.

(c) The County of London was not formed until March 1889 (Local Government Act, 1888). The figures for 1st January 1871 are for the area which in 1889 became the "County of London."
(d) Deerease, 9. (e) Deerease, 10. (f) Deerease, 8. (g) Deerease, 13. (h) Decrease, 7. (i) Decrease 7.

STATISTICS.

Annual
Returns of
Pauper
Lunacy.

The Appendix (A.) is a Table showing the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the various unions and parishes on 1st January 1891, and specifying the class of Institution in which they were resident. Added to it is a Table distinguishing the number in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

Criminals.

Tabulated information is given in Appendices (B¹), (B²), (B³), (B⁴) relative to all patients in Institutions for the Insane, and in single care, during 1890. The Appendix (B¹) gives the numbers at the beginning and end of the year, and the numbers admitted, discharged, and who died during the year, with other particulars. Appendix (B²) shows the number of suicides during the year, Appendix (B³), the numbers deemed curable, found lunatic by inquisition, and chargeable exclusively to county and borough rates, and (B⁴) the numbers of criminal patients on 1st January 1891.

Suicides.

The deaths from suicide, including two cases in County Asylums and one in a Metropolitan Licensed House, where the suicidal act was committed prior to admission, and one where the act was committed while on leave from a Provincial Licensed House, were 18 in number, distributed as follows:— 11 in County and Borough Asylums, one in a Hospital, three in Metropolitan, and two in Provincial Licensed Houses, and one in the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

Particulars of these suicides are given in other parts of this Report under the heads of the several Institutions.

Suffocation in
epileptic fits.

Suffocation in epileptic fits caused the death of four patients.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

General
condition.

THE management of these Asylums continues to be satisfactory. Detailed information as to their condition, and showing the improvements effected in many of them, will be found in Appendix (C), where our entries in the several Visitors' Books are, as usual, published at length.

Superannua-
tion in County
and Borough
Asylums.

The question of granting superannuation allowances to Asylum officials has recently, we believe, engaged the attention of Visiting Committees and County Councils, and our opinion upon it has more than once been sought. We have expressed ourselves in a sense favourable to the granting of such allowances; and we think it may be useful that we should in this Report give a wider publicity to that opinion, with some of our reasons for entertaining it.

The Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853, Section 57, and the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act, 1862, enabled Committees of Visitors of Asylums to grant superannuation allowances to officers and servants disabled by sickness, age, or infirmity, or who had attained the age of 50, and had served at least 15 years. The grant, however, required to be confirmed by the Justices in Quarter

Quarter or General Sessions. The power was permissive, and its exercise wholly within the discretion of the Committee, but presumably it was intended by the Legislature to be exercised as the rule, not exceptionally. The Lunacy Act, 1890 (which repealed the above Acts), by Section 280 re-enacted the power in question, but, as a consequence of the change in local government, transferred the confirmation of the allowance to the County Council.

COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Superannua-
tion in County
and Borough
Asylums.

It is obviously of the first importance to the welfare of the insane to attract well qualified persons to the service of the Asylums, and to retain them therein when, by the experience they have gained, their service has become valuable. This can only be done by offering adequate remuneration; economy must, no doubt, be kept in view, but efficiency must not be sacrificed to it.

The question then arises as to the best form of remuneration. If it is by salary or wages only, without prospect of pension, salaries and wages must be on a higher scale, and it may be doubtful if any actual money saving will be effected; but if it should, it will be at the risk of inefficient service due to the retention of office when the power to discharge its duties has become impaired.

This, in our opinion, is not an imaginary risk; and however desirable reasonable length of service may be, a mode of remuneration which renders the service liable to such a contingency is not satisfactory.

Fair salaries or wages, with the prospect of liberal pensions after disablement or reasonable length of service, offer, we think, the most influential inducements to really suitable persons to enter Asylum service, and to remain in it as a permanent occupation.

With regard to the medical staff, it may be observed that the specialty offers no great prizes, while it demands for the satisfactory discharge of the duties and responsibilities it entails very considerable ability, great power of organisation and administration, and varied knowledge. The work of the medical superintendent of an Asylum is anxious, harassing, and not unattended by personal risk. His responsibility is unceasing; and few men can venture, without danger to health, to extend their tenure of the office beyond moderate limits. The work of the lower officials, who are much in contact with the insane, is also wearing and not free from danger; while it calls for the exercise of qualities of intelligence, tact, and patience, which are by no means too common. No one who has spent the best years of his life in an Asylum is likely after retirement to succeed in any other occupation; and if he has no pension to look forward to, his outlook for the future will be a gloomy one, for experience, we think, shows that provision for old age would not often be made out of an income which at the best would be but moderate.

The system of moderate salaries with superannuation has had a fair trial in the past, and, we consider, with satisfactory results,

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Statistics.

results, and we would most strongly deprecate any departure from it in the future.

On the 1st of January 1891 there were in the 66 County and Borough Asylums 54,451 (24,420 male and 30,031 female) patients. They were classed as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Private - - - - -	424	553	977
Pauper - - - - -	23,928	29,463	53,391
Criminal - - - - -	68	15	83
TOTAL - - -	24,420	30,031	54,451

The admissions during the year 1890 were as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Total Number - - - - -	7,690	8,466	16,156
Deduct Transfers from other Institutions.	1,094	1,351	2,445
Number placed under care during the Year.	6,596	7,115	13,711

Of the above number (16,156) the re-admissions, *i.e.*, of persons who had previously been in the same Asylum, were 1,836 (797 males and 1,039 females).

The discharges during the year were as follows :

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Discharged, "Recovered" - -	2,284	3,015	5,299
„ "Not Recovered" (including Transfers).	1,690	1,994	3,684
TOTAL - - -	3,974	5,009	8,983

During the year 5,659 (3,062 male and 2,597 female) patients died. In 4,336 instances post-mortem examinations were made, being at the rate of 76·6 in every 100 cases. The average of last year is again maintained.

In the Cumberland and Westmoreland, the Kent (Barming Heath), Derby Borough, Ipswich, and City of London Asylums, a post-mortem examination was made in every case of death. In the following Asylums, *viz.*, Berks, Cheshire (Parkside), Durham, Lancashire (Whittingham), and Warwick, such examination was made in nearly every case.

The

The average daily number of patients resident during the year was 53,864 (24,211 males and 29,653 females). COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. Statistics.

The proportion per cent. of recoveries to admissions (excluding transfers) was 38·6 (34·6 for males, and 42·4 for females).

The proportion per cent. of deaths to daily average number resident, and to total number under treatment, respectively, were 10·5 (12·6 males and 8·8 females), and 8·2 (9·7 males and 6·9 females).

Detailed statistics concerning the County and Borough Asylums will be found in Appendices (B¹), (B²), (B³), (B⁴).

A list of the Asylums, with the names of the Superintendents and of the Clerks to the several Visiting Committees, appears in Appendix (N).

Dr. T. Lyle retired from the post of Superintendent of the Birmingham Asylum at Rubery Hill. He has been succeeded by Dr. A. C. Suffern, the senior assistant medical officer. Changes among Superintendents.

Mr. G. W. Marshall, the medical superintendent of the female division at the Colney Hatch Asylum, retired after many years' service. The Asylums Committee of the County of London Asylum availed themselves of the opportunity offered by the vacancy to place the entire Asylum under one medical superintendent, and appointed Mr. Seward, medical superintendent of the male division, to that post.

ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN 1890.

The more important of these appear to deserve individual mention; all carried out at a cost not exceeding 1,000 *l.* are, as usual, tabulated in Appendix (D). ADDITIONS, ALTERATIONS, AND IMPROVEMENTS IN 1890.

About 200 acres of land adjoining the estate of the Dorset Asylum at Charminster were purchased by the County Council with a view to the extension of the Asylum there, and the relinquishment of the very unsuitable original Asylum at Forston. The price of the land was 3,198 *l.* 11 *s.* 1 *d.* Plans for the proposed extension, which, if carried out, will double the accommodation, have been examined by us, and approved by the Secretary of State. Dorset Asylum. Additional land for extension of Asylum.

A mansion house called Harold Court, with about 26 acres of land, has been purchased by the Essex County Council for the purposes of the County Asylum. The price was 3,100 *l.* The property is situate about three miles from the Asylum at Brentwood, and it is intended to use it, as a similar house (Lea Hall, Leyton, the lease of which has expired) has been used, for the reception of a certain number of quiet and chronic male patients, probably 50. This arrangement has worked very well in the past, and we were glad to recommend the purchase for the approval of the Secretary of State. Essex Asylum. Purchase of Harold Court Mansion.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS IN
1890.

Lancashire
Asylums
(Lancaster).
Additions to
administrative
department,
and new
residence for
Medical Super-
intendent.

(Rainhill).
Enlargement
of chapel and
dining-hall,
and additional
entrance lodge.
(Prestwich).
Addition to
the estate.

(Whittingham).
Improvement
of gasworks.

London
Asylum
(Banstead).
Addition to
nurses'
residences.

Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.
Additional
male infirmary
ward, and
sanitary
improvements.

Northampton
Asylum.
Addition to
the estate.

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Extensions to
the infirmaries.

Certain alterations and additions at the Lancaster Moor Asylum having for object the improvement of the administrative department of the old Asylum, and to be effected at the estimated cost of 1,600 *l.*, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State in April 1890; and in November he approved plans for a new detached residence for the Medical Superintendent, to cost 4,280 *l.*

The enlargement of the chapel by 184 seats, at a cost of 1,750 *l.*, of the dining-hall at the main building, at a cost of 850 *l.*, and the erection of an additional entrance lodge costing 500 *l.*, at the Rainhill Asylum, were respectively authorised in May 1890.

A much-needed addition to the arable part of the estate of the Prestwich Asylum was made in February by the purchase for 1,318 *l.* 11 *s.* 8 *d.* of two adjoining closes of land; and in August 5 acres 2½ roods were purchased at the price of 3,375 *l.* for the purpose of forming additional airing-courts for the female division of the main Asylum. The high price of this land was due to the fact that it had become available for building.

Improvement of the gasworks of the Whittingham Asylum by an expenditure of 1,754 *l.*, was authorised in May.

An increase of the staff of female attendants at the Banstead Asylum made it necessary to enlarge one of the nurses' residences there, and an addition to it, at an estimated cost of 1,375 *l.*, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in July.

The accommodation for male patients in the Asylum at Abergavenny was found in 1889 to be insufficient, particularly in the infirmaries; and the Visiting Commissioners recommended the erection of an additional male infirmary ward. Plans for this, and for some improvements of the sanitary arrangements, were approved by the Secretary of State in April 1890, the work being estimated to cost 3,565 *l.* The new ward will hold 30 patients.

The estate of the Asylum at Berrywood was increased by the purchase, at the price of 3,020 *l.*, of about 53 acres of land lying on the west, on which side the Asylum buildings had nearly reached the boundary.

Acting on the recommendation of the members of our Commission who visited the Asylum at Morpeth in 1889, the Committee caused plans to be submitted to us for extensions to the infirmaries there, which were too small for the demands upon them. After some amendment at our hands, the plans were approved by the Secretary of State, the work shown by them being estimated to cost 4,458 *l.*, which, however, we learn, was less than the lowest tender received, owing to the advance in the cost of building material.

The

The condition of the water supply of the Salop Asylum at Bicton has, for a considerable time, been most unsatisfactory, the Asylum well having been found to be contaminated by sewage percolation, and the water consequently unfit for dietetic purposes. We are glad, therefore, to report that towards the close of last year plans for a new well, to be sunk near the southern boundary of the estate and at some distance from the Asylum buildings, and for the requisite pumping machinery, to cost altogether 2,990 *l.*, were sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

COUNTY AND
BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

ADDITIONS,
ALTERATIONS,
AND IMPROVE-
MENTS IN
1890.

Salop Asylum.

New well and
pumping
machinery.

In the Wilts Asylum, the enlargement of the laundry at a cost of 1,400 *l.* was sanctioned in June; and plans have since been approved for a new residence for the Medical Superintendent to cost 1,987 *l.* Plans for a considerable improvement of the sewerage of the Asylum were also approved.

Wilts Asylum.
Enlargement
of laundry;
new residence
for Medical
Superintendent
and sewerage
improvements.

The growing requirements of the County of Worcester led the Asylum Committee to propose an extension of the male side of the Asylum to the extent of accommodating 140 additional patients, and plans for this, and for certain engineering works in connection with the heating and hot-water supply of the Asylum generally, were submitted by them, and were approved by the Secretary of State in December. The outlay on the work shown in the plans was estimated at 11,266 *l.*

Worcester
Asylum.
Extension of
male side, and
heating and hot-
water supply
works.

An extension of the female infirmary at the East Riding Asylum at Beverley was, in May 1890, sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The outlay was estimated at 1,170 *l.*

Yorkshire
(East Riding).
Extension of
female
infirmary.

Plans for some extensive alterations of, and additions to, the administrative department of the Wakefield Asylum at a cost of 3,200 *l.*, and for the erection of a residence for nurses, to cost 5,000 *l.*, were approved in March and November. In June a similar nurses' residence, the estimate for which was 6,000 *l.*, was sanctioned for the West Riding Asylum at Wadsley.

(West Riding)
(Wakefield).
Additions to
administrative
department,
and a nurses'
residence.
(Wadsley).
Nurses'
residence.

A detached hospital for the isolation and treatment of cases of disease of an infectious nature, the plans for which had been examined and revised by us, was in October duly sanctioned for the new West Riding Asylum at Menston. The hospital is designed to accommodate 11 patients of each sex, and is estimated to cost 4,250 *l.* For this Asylum, too, the erection of a set of farm buildings at an estimated outlay of 5,140 *l.*, was also sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

(Menston).
Hospital for
infectious cases,
and farm
buildings.

Plans for a nurses' residence at the Rubery Hill Asylum of the Borough of Birmingham were, after alteration suggested by us, approved in August last, to be carried out at an expense of 2,800 *l.* The residence is to accommodate 12 nurses, but the plans included, besides the residence, a new boiler-house for heating purposes.

Birmingham
(Rubery Hill).
Nurses'
residence and
boiler-house.

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

INSUFFICIENCY OF ASYLUM ACCOMMODATION.

The additions enumerated above have done something, but not enough to meet the ever-increasing demand for Asylum accommodation, which in several counties is yet very inadequate. That there should be a constant tendency towards deficiency, taking a general view of the country, is not surprising when we remember that the average annual increase in the lunatics treated in the County and Borough Asylums during the 10 years ending 1st January 1891 has been 1,368.

It has been, and is, our practice to give timely warning on this subject to Asylum authorities, and to urge on them the prudence of providing well in advance against the demands which experience shows are sure to arise; but we have too often met with a supineness which leads to great difficulty and inconvenience. The reluctance to incur fresh outlay manifested in these latter years has been due, no doubt, to the uncertainty arising from impending changes in local government. Now that these are practically complete, we must hope that the authorities will be more foreseeing in the matter to which we allude.

We give in Appendix (L.) four Tables, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4. Table 1 shows, as regards all County and Borough Asylums, the total accommodation for patients of each sex provided at the respective Institutions on the 1st of January last, the number of patients, private and pauper, in residence, and the vacant beds at that date. The paupers are sub-divided into those belonging or chargeable to the several Counties or Boroughs and their Unions to which the Asylums in which the patients are placed belong, and those not belonging or chargeable thereto, but to out-Counties or Boroughs. The latter are further sub-divided into those received under contract or agreement approved by the Secretary of State, and those not received under such statutory contract or agreement. Table 2 shows the Number of Pauper Lunatics in York Lunatic Hospital, and in six Licensed Houses. Table 3 gives the names of certain Counties and County-boroughs which are in the position of having no Asylum of their own, or insufficient accommodation in the existing Asylums for their pauper lunatics, with the numbers respectively boarded out in other Asylums and in Licensed Houses on the 1st of January last. Table 4 shows that as many as 3,317 lunatics belonging to the County of London were thus boarded out; it also shows how widely they were distributed.

The weekly charge for these boarded-out patients in County and Borough Asylums varies from 10s. 6d. to 15s., while in Licensed Houses it is, in almost all cases, 19s. 3d. per patient. The weekly cost in the existing four Asylums belonging to the County of London for the past year was 9s. 4d., and the excess of cost to the ratepayers of London, owing

owing to this boarding out, would probably amount to about 45,000*l.* per annum.

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
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TION.

We proceed to notice the Asylums in which deficiency of room was most apparent last year.

The patients in the Asylum for the three counties of Beds, Herts, and Hunts, who were in 1889 found to be in excess of the accommodation according to our estimate, were last year reduced in number, but to no great extent; and we feel sure that increase of Asylum accommodation for these three counties will soon become a matter of urgency.

Three Counties
Asylum.

For some time past there has been overcrowding in the North Wales Asylum at Denbigh, several patients, besides being boarded out, and the Committee has been frequently urged by us to take steps towards providing adequate accommodation for the wants of the five counties in union. At the visit paid by us in 1890, the evil was found undiminished, and nothing had in that year, or has since, been done to remedy it. Our recommendation was that another Asylum in a different part of the district served, should be built.

Denbigh
Asylum.

The Asylum for Durham has for some years been unable to house all the lunatics properly belonging to it, and a large number has been boarded out in other Asylums. Up to the end of 1890 no determination of the question how to supply the deficiency of accommodation had been arrived at. In this case too, we believe the proper solution to be the erection of a second Asylum in the northern part of the county.

Durham
Asylum.

The Commissioners who last year visited the two Asylums for the County of Kent reported that, in view of the arrangement by which the County of London became entitled for 10 years to 650 beds in the Barming Heath Asylum, they were of opinion that the Asylum accommodation for Kent itself was inadequate, and they recommended the erection of one or two additional blocks at the Chartham Asylum, as the speediest way of meeting the immediate pressure.

Kent Asylums.

Notwithstanding the extensive additions made in recent years to the Prestwich Asylum, it was found by the Commissioners who visited it in November last to be, in some wards, overcrowded; and they reported that since the previous visit an additional dormitory had been provided without reference to the Secretary of State for his approval, and they properly remarked upon the irregularity of that proceeding. The total number of patients in the Asylum at the date of the visit in question was 2,331, and it is obvious that any increase of this number would be most undesirable. Overcrowding therefore should be remedied by gradual reduction of the cases admitted. The three other Lancashire Asylums still possess a considerable amount of accommodation available.

Lancashire
Asylums
(Prestwich).

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

able for Lancashire patients, but it is so rapidly filling up that it would be prudent in the authorities to consider before long what provision for future wants is needed, and how it may best be supplied.

(Whittingham.) Two members of our Board, visiting the Lancashire Asylum at Whittingham in November last, recommended the erection there of a block of building for the scientific treatment of acute cases, and to contain properly-equipped infirmaries; the accommodation in the block to be sufficient for 200 patients, which would bring up the total to 2,000. This, we think, should be the extreme of extension permitted at Whittingham.

Leicester and
Rutland
Asylum.

The insufficiency of accommodation in the Leicester and Rutland Asylum was noticed in our last Report to your Lordship, and our strong opinion expressed against any extension of the Asylum without a substantial addition to the Asylum estate. No such addition has been made, and nothing has since been done towards providing permanently for the requirements of the counties in union; but a contract has, with the approval of the Secretary of State, been entered into with the Leicester Borough Asylum for the reception of 70 patients from the County Asylum, the contract to subsist for five years.

County of
London.

The unsatisfactory state of the County of London with regard to Asylum accommodation was referred to by us last year, and except that progress has been made in the erection of the additional buildings at Cane Hill, and of the new Asylum at Claybury, no amelioration has since taken place. The exact position of affairs as on the 1st of January last is, as already mentioned, shown in detail in Table 4 of Appendix (L.). We have felt it our duty to address the General Asylums Committee of the County Council on the subject, and we urged that immediate steps should be taken to secure a site or sites for, and to begin the erection of one, if not two, additional Asylums for the county. We have been informed that the Council have under consideration the purchase of a site for one Asylum, but none has yet been submitted for our examination; and it must be remembered that after the acquisition of a site, often a matter involving much difficulty and delay, it usually takes several years to settle the plans and finish the construction of a large Asylum. One of our objects in urging the General Asylums Committee of the London County Council to take steps for securing a site for at least one additional Asylum is that timely provision for the future may be made, and the enormous additional expense which must otherwise be incurred in the maintenance of lunatics in other than their own Asylums, may be avoided. In the meantime the greatest difficulty is experienced in finding room anywhere for the numerous pauper patients in the metropolis who daily are ordered to Asylums, and who consequently are sent to the
most

most various and distant parts of the country, far from their homes and friends.

The Asylum for the County of Somerset and City of Bath was found on the statutory visit last year of two of our number to be overcrowded, especially on the male side. Since then the local authorities have decided on erecting a second Asylum in a different part of the county, and while this Report has been going through the press, a contract for the purchase of a site near Taunton has been approved by the Secretary of State.

The overcrowded state of the two Asylums for the County of Stafford, which, moreover, did not contain all the lunatics properly receivable in them, 40 being boarded out in the Derby Borough Asylum, was forcibly commented on by the Commissioners visiting in 1890, and the speedy provision of additional accommodation was urged. However, no steps in this direction have, so far as we are aware, yet been taken, owing partly, we believe, to differences between the county authorities and the councils of some of the larger boroughs sending their lunatics to the existing Asylums, as to the manner in which provision should be made.

The wards of the Suffolk Asylum were found in July last to be overcrowded, particularly those for female patients, and that additional accommodation for the pauper lunacy of the county is urgently needed, is very evident.

In the County of Sussex the want of sufficient Asylum accommodation is severely felt, and a large number of patients are boarded out in the Northampton Asylum.

We understand that the question of the dissolution of the union which at present exists with regard to the Asylum, and which includes East Sussex, West Sussex, and Brighton, is under consideration, but so far as we know, no decision has been arrived at. Here, too, the proper remedy for the evil would be, in our opinion, the erection of a second Asylum in a different district of the county.

Overcrowding in the Asylum for the county of Warwick was reported by the Visiting Commissioners last year, and 68 Warwick patients were found to be boarded out in the Rubery Hill Asylum. For this county, therefore, more accommodation is required.

At the visit in July 1890 to the Wilts Asylum it was reported that the vacant beds were 13 in the male, and 38 in the female division, but in estimating the latter, no account was taken of 18 female patients lodged in the detached hospital for infectious disease, whom it might at any moment be necessary to remove back to the wards. There is, therefore, little margin here for further requirements.

INSUFFI-
CIENCY OF
ASYLUM
ACCOMMODA-
TION.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

It was found on visiting the North Riding Asylum in October 1890, that a considerable increase in the number of patients had occurred, and the available accommodation for pauper lunatics was being rapidly absorbed. The Visiting Commissioners were informed that the question of further provision for the insane of the Riding was under the consideration of the Asylum Committee. No proposal has, however, yet reached us from that body.

So long as the pressure for accommodation for pauper lunatics continues to be acute, it is unlikely that local authorities will exercise the power conferred by Section 241 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, of providing Asylum accommodation for private patients in separate buildings. The only proposal yet made to us was for the erection of some villas in connection with the new superintendent's residence at the Lancaster Moor Asylum. This, however, having regard to the large number of pauper patients in the Asylum, we did not consider a prudent or desirable addition. In our opinion separate private departments should not, as a rule, be established in connection with Asylums having pauper inmates at all approaching in numbers to those in the Lancashire Asylums, that is, 1,800 to 2,300.

We think that the larger counties, or two or more of the smaller in union, might well consider the advisability of exercising another power given by the section quoted, namely, of building asylums for idiots. Such an asylum, in our view, should be of an inexpensive character, and should not aim at too much in the way of attempts at education or development, but should be mainly a receptacle for unimprovable idiots in which they would be fed, clothed, kept clean, and treated with kindness, leaving to other and specially equipped institutions the training and development of imbeciles of a higher degree of intelligence.

INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.

We regret to report that in several asylums diseases which indicate defective sanitary conditions appeared during the past year.

Cornwall.

In the Cornwall Asylum two cases of typhoid fever occurred in August, the cause of which was not clearly traced.

Essex.

Several cases of diarrhoea, some of a dysenteric character, were noticed about the same month in the Essex Asylum, and a fatal case of typhoid fever occurred there in September. In the case of this Asylum, some of the patients attacked were lodged in the new Annexe, others in the older building.

Lincoln.

The sanitary condition of the Lincoln Asylum has for some time been unsatisfactory, and partial reconstruction of the drainage has more than once been undertaken. However, dysenteric diarrhoea appeared again in the autumn of last year,

year, showing that defects still existed. A considerable length of drains was found to be in a most imperfect state, allowing the sewage to escape into the surrounding soil. INSANITARY
CONDITIONS.

In the Norfolk Asylum two patients were in the spring attacked by typhoid fever, and a third succumbed to this disease in November. The Medical Superintendent, his wife, and an assistant medical officer, also suffered from this fever in the course of the summer. Norfolk.

The Northampton Asylum at Berrywood suffered from the presence of dysenteric diarrhœa and typhoid, two deaths from the latter having occurred. Indeed this Asylum has not been free from diarrhœa since 1886. Northampton.

The case of the Suffolk Asylum was noticed at some length in our Report for 1889. In 1890 dysenteric diarrhœa and typhoid fever again appeared and caused some deaths, the diseases being attributed to the impurity of the water supply. Our latest information, up to the date of this Report, as to the provision of wholesome water is that a trial boring had been commenced on a site proposed for a new well.* Suffolk.

In the Warwick Asylum a death from typhoid fever occurred in November last, and three or four other persons were attacked by that disease. There was also a case of dysentery. The drainage and general sanitary arrangements of the Asylum, however, are being entirely remodelled under the direction of Mr. Rogers Field, and we may expect that when this is complete the Asylum will assume a much more healthy position. Warwick.

The East Riding Asylum at Beverley is another that in the course of the year suffered from an outbreak of typhoid fever. A report on the subject by Mr. Baldwin Latham appeared very conclusively to trace the cause to pollution of the water supplied to the Asylum from the public waterworks, the pollution being derived from the sewage of the Asylum and of a neighbouring village. It was hoped that a change of the land irrigated with the sewage would remove the source of danger. No recent cases of zymotic disease have, so far as we are aware, occurred in the Asylum. Yorkshire
(East Riding).

There were in the Hull Borough Asylum some cases of dysentery; one fatal; and also several cases of diarrhœa. Hull Borough.

Our advice in all such cases as the foregoing has been to consult a capable sanitary engineer, and to carry out completely what he considers necessary in the way of improvement and reconstruction. We have, unfortunately, too often witnessed the futility and costliness of partial and imperfect alteration where entire reconstruction has been needed, and has had eventually and at greater cost to be effected.

* We subsequently learnt that an ample supply of good water had been received.

SUICIDES IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

DURING the past year in County and Borough Asylums, exclusive of two cases where the suicidal act was committed before admission, seven men and two women have died by their own hands. In the three previous years, eighteen, sixteen and fourteen cases respectively were recorded. In six of the cases of this year inquiry revealed some fault, greater or less, of the management in each instance; in the remaining cases no blame could reasonably be attached to any one. The precautions which have been taken of late years have reduced the chances of suicide to a very small measure, but it seems unlikely that these acts can never be wholly prevented. A time comes in every case of amendment when the precautions must be relaxed, and a medical superintendent, deceived by the artifice of a patient, may be led to grant such relaxation too soon; on the other hand, in a case of real improvement, a sudden and overpowering impulse to suicide may return, and may lead to self-destruction before protection can be given. To keep up restrictions beyond the time of apparent necessity has some injustice for the patient and the greater evil of leading attendants to regard them as something less than imperative, and something to be interpreted by their own private judgment. Discretion in this matter must rest absolutely with the medical superintendent, a discretion which, as is shown by our returns, is exercised on the whole with remarkable success. Of the suicides and of certain other fatal casualties we proceed to give some particulars.

Cambridge.

(1) Suicide by
hanging.

R. N. was admitted into the Cambridgeshire Asylum at Fulbourn on 30th June 1888. He was then depressed and disposed to suicide, and was afflicted with disease of the heart. Subsequently, however, he was not considered as actively suicidal. On 18th February 1890, R. N. was left sitting in his single bedroom in the infirmary dormitory. On the attendant's return to him, after attending to some other patients, he found R. N. sitting on his bed with his head in a loop of a handkerchief which was attached to a shutter-bolt. He was leaning forward so as to throw his weight upon the loop. Life was extinct. An inquest was held, and no blame attached to anyone.

In the course of the correspondence with our Board which followed, it was decided to make some improvements in the caution forms issued with suicidal cases in this Asylum.

(2) Suicide by
hanging.

W. G. was admitted into the Cambridge County Asylum on 27th May 1884. He was suffering from melancholia and was reported to be suicidal. He was placed under special supervision. His melancholia was mild in character, and as he showed no tendency to self-injury after admission, he was, after a proper interval, no longer treated as actively suicidal, though he still slept in the dormitory of observation. On 19th May 1890, W. G. was sent to a small dormitory to make a bed.

a bed. Shortly afterwards a patient reported that he could not enter a water-closet, and on search the body of W. G. was found hanging from a broom which had been fixed between the window and the wall. Another broom had been wedged crosswise to prevent the opening of the door. The jury stated at the inquest that "every care and precaution that was possible appears to have been taken."

W. G. had probably heard of the suicide of R. N., and may have thus had his former impulse re-awakened.

After an event of this kind special watchfulness in doubtful cases is necessary.

W. N. was admitted into the Garlands Asylum, Carlisle, on 10th February 1890, the subject of melancholia and suicidal impulse. He was placed under special supervision. In the afternoon of 13th February at about 4.30 the attendant heard a shout that W. N. was hanging by a cord in a single bedroom. A strip of linen, apparently torn from a sheet in the dirty linen box, was tied round his neck, and the other end was attached to a stick of firewood which the deceased, after opening the upper sash of the window for an inch or two, had wedged between the lower bar of this sash and the upper bar of the sash below.

Our Board pointed out in this case, as in those of O. H. and T. T., hereafter mentioned, that the supervision of suicidal patients must be continuous, and, after consultation with us, the medical superintendent drew up a revised form of caution card for use in such cases.

O. H. was admitted into the Devon Asylum on the 18th December 1889, and described as acutely melancholic and suicidal. Special instructions were given to this effect, that having tried twice to hang herself, she was "to have continuous supervision." She was placed in No. 2 Ward, where were 57 patients, of whom 13 were actively suicidal. No. 2 Ward was at that time in charge of three attendants only. On 12th February 1890, O. H. was found hanging by a piece of tape to a gas bracket in a sink closet. Life was extinct. Deceased had secreted the piece of tape when the Christmas decorations were removed. The attendants admitted that the pockets of the deceased had never been searched since. At the inquest the jury properly added that the clothing of these patients should be regularly searched, and that the staff in No. 2 Ward was not sufficiently strong. The staff at the time had been much weakened by an epidemic of influenza; but the Committee had been warned by us both in 1888 and 1889 that the staff of attendants was insufficient.

B. A. was admitted into the Durham County Asylum at Sedgfield, in the month of February 1890, suffering from mania and delusions of ailments. He was not reported to be suicidal. On the 22nd of March following, one of the attendants asked the charge attendant for his own razor, which was

SUICIDES
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kept locked up by the charge attendant in a storeroom in the ward. This attendant, after shaving himself in the storeroom, did not return the razor to the charge attendant to be locked up, but believing that he had concealed it, left the storeroom open, and went to his bedroom. The charge attendant saw his subordinate come out, and was aware that B. A. and others were walking about the ward. Soon afterwards he found B. A. in the storeroom in the act of cutting his throat, but was too late to prevent the completion of his purpose.

In this case both the charge attendant and the attendant were guilty of gross neglect of duty. Indeed the attendants were forbidden to shave or dress in the storeroom at all.

Northampton.
Suicide by
suffocation.

T. T. was admitted into the Northampton County Asylum, on 29th May 1890, suffering from mania and reported to be suicidal. He was put to sleep in a single (padded) room connected with the special dormitory, No. 2. He was seen during the night by the night attendant at 2.25, when he was lying on his back and appeared to be watching the attendant through the open door. At 2.35 the same attendant found him in a strange position, and it was discovered that he had suffocated himself by plugging his throat with strips of flannel from his shirt. The attendants' instructions were to visit the deceased every 20 minutes during the night.

The jury at the inquest did not attach blame to any one concerned; but in suicidal cases experience shows that supervision, to be effective, must be continuous. The case of T. T. is an example of the danger of any intermission in the observation of such patients.

Suffolk.
Suicide by
throwing
himself under a
train.

S. B., was admitted into the Suffolk County Asylum on 28th July 1890, the subject of melancholia, and possibly suicidal. At the end of August he made attempts to strangle himself. Although a little improvement was noted, he was much depressed and under special observation on 6th October 1890, when on returning from a walk the party was prevented from crossing the railway because an approaching train was signalled. The party consisted of 22 patients (21 of whom were said to be harmless) and two attendants. As the train came forward S. B. rushed across an intervening space and threw himself under it before his attendant could stop him. The jury stated that they "did not consider blame attached to anybody in this case." At our suggestion, however, some improvements were made in the caution cards issued in these cases, and we expressed our opinion that patients of this class should not be taken to walk near railways, canals, and such places of danger.

Warwick.
Suicide by
hanging.

J. P. was admitted into the Warwick County Asylum at Hatton on 11th March 1890. She was suffering from acute mania, was incoherent and destructive and refused food. The attack was the first, and had lasted 10 days. She was reported

reported also in the statement to be suicidal, having tried to jump out of the window. The severe symptoms lasted six weeks, and on 5th May she was so much better as to be placed in a convalescent ward. Special supervision was removed on the same date, when she had eaten and slept well and had presented no acute symptoms for four weeks. She had shown no suicidal tendency since her admission. On the evening of the 18th September she was quiet and cheerful, and had received visits from relatives, who thought her looking very well. Her husband, who was very kind to her, had seen her and made the same remark a few days before, and her discharge was imminent. On the morning of 19th September at 7 a.m. a fellow-patient found J. P. in a lavatory hanging by a blind cord from the cross rail of a cupboard. It could not be discovered where the blind cord had been obtained.

SUICIDES
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Warwick.
Suicide by
hanging.

The coroner's jury said, "that no negligence is attributable to any of the officers of the Asylum." The act was no doubt one of sudden impulse against which no sufficient precautions could have been taken either in or out of an Asylum.

H. S. was admitted into the Winson Green Asylum of the Borough of Birmingham on the 31st December 1886. He was suffering from melancholia and reported to be suicidal. In August 1887 he had much improved and was walking out. In 1888 he was regarded more as a feeble and demented old man than as one having any dangerous proclivities. In the first part of 1890 he was quiet and inoffensive, did little work in the ward, and had seemed contented for many months. On 6th July 1890 he did his morning's work and seemed as usual, and was talking to the attendant at noon. Ten minutes later he was found suspended by his scarf from an iron bar in the window of the water-closet. The coroner's jury did not attribute blame to anyone. The deed was probably the result of a sudden and uncontrollable impulse. The medical superintendent proposes to make some alteration in the structure of these windows.

Birmingham
Borough
Asylum,
(Winson
Green).
Suicide by
hanging.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE (NOT SUICIDES) IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Under this head are recorded 23 cases: 4 of these were suffocations during epileptic seizures (3 by the pillow in bed, and 1 by regurgitation of food into the larynx); 3 general paralytics were choked by their food, and 8 patients died with broken ribs. The other deaths were from more exceptional causes, and include 2 of rupture of the bowel from external injury.

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE, NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

M. D. was admitted into the Joint Counties Asylum at Caermarthen. Caermarthen on 26th May 1888. She was suffering from melancholia, was reported to be suicidal, and was placed

Death by
burning.
under

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE, NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Carmarthen.

Death by
burning.

under continuous supervision by night and day. About half-past-four of the morning of 24th December 1890 M. D. rose from her bed, professing to do so in order to drink some water, and soon afterwards she removed a fireguard from one of the fires in the ward and her shift caught fire, causing injuries of which she died on 26th December. The attendant in charge saw M. D. rise from bed and walk in the ward, and then, pursuing some occupation of her own, gave her no more attention. On the alarm of fire, however, the nurse bravely endeavoured to put out the flames, and succeeded in doing so at considerable risk and no little injury to herself.

The fireguards in this dormitory are secured by padlocks, of which certain attendants have keys. The key in this instance had been lost and the loss not reported. The attendant chiefly to blame was dismissed by the Committee, and three other attendants, including the night watch, were reprimanded. An inquest was held and a verdict returned that the patient died from the effects of burns received accidentally.

Cumberland
and West-
morland.
(1) Homicide.

G. T., æt. 34, an epileptic, violent and impulsive, on 4th March 1890 threw a stone at another patient, which struck him severely on the forehead. The latter seized a wooden rail and hit G. T. on the head, fracturing his skull. A surgeon from Carlisle was called in, and an exploratory operation was made, but without success, and the patient died two days later. G. T. was at the time engaged on a working party of 49, with three attendants. Most of the party were quiet demented patients. The jury at the inquest returned a verdict of "Excusable homicide," but added that "the number of attendants is not sufficient in the outdoor or working parties at the Asylum."

Cumberland
and West-
morland.
(2) Rupture of
bowel.

T. C., male, æt. 34, a blacksmith, was admitted into the Garlands Asylum on 28th January 1889, as an epileptic maniac, at times quarrelsome: also as liable to attack people violently during "slight seizures." He slept in the observation dormitory. On the night of the 4th June, soon after entering the dormitory, he was requested to undress. He rose from the bed as if to do so, and then suddenly rushed at the attendant, and a severe struggle ensued; both men fell upon the bed and over it between two beds, and the knees of the attendant struck T. C. on the abdomen as they fell. Two other attendants then arrived, and they released the attendant first attacked. The attendants then held T. C. for five minutes, until the excitement passed off. No blow seems to have been struck at the patient by any one, nor did the latter make any complaint of ill-usage then or subsequently. Two hours later, as he complained of pain, a medical examination was made, but no bruise was found save one in the umbilical region. He was better next morning and got up, but the Medical Superintendent, hearing of the struggle, sent him to bed again, where he remained until his death, on 8th June,

June, symptoms of peritonitis having set in meanwhile. At the autopsy extensive peritonitis was discovered, and also a rent more than two inches long in the small intestine, and transverse to its length. The bowel was otherwise healthy. The position of the rent portion of bowel corresponded to the external mark of contusion near the navel. At the inquest it was stated that no patients in the ward were capable of giving evidence, and that the attendants concerned bore good characters. The coroner observed that the attendant who was engaged in the struggle gave his evidence fairly and straightforwardly. A verdict was returned of "Death by misadventure," and the jury exonerated the attendant from blame.

DEATHS BY MISADVENTURE, NOT SUICIDES, IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Cumberland and Westmorland.

(2) Rupture of bowel.

M. S., a general paralytic in the Devon County Asylum at Exminster, was, on 19th February 1890, choked by the regurgitation of vomited food into the larynx. She was in an advanced stage of the disease, and had food suitable to her state. The coroner did not think it necessary to hold an inquest.

Devon.
Death by choking.

H. L., a general paralytic in the Essex Asylum, on 15th July 1890 was suffocated by the impaction of a piece of meat in the larynx while dining in the hall. He was rather a dainty eater and careful in mastication. He was not in an advanced stage, and worked daily on the farm. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the facts, and contained no comment.

Essex.
Death from choking.

In the entry at the Kent County Asylum, Barming Heath, made on the 16th of December last, by two members of the Board, and printed in Appendix C, page 172, short reference is made to a special inquiry by Commissioners into the circumstances of the death of a patient after fractures of ribs and sternum. The following are the particulars:—

Kent County Asylum (Barming Heath).
Death of a patient, after fracture of ribs and breast bone.

J. H., a pauper patient, 60 years of age, who had been a platelayer, was admitted into the Asylum from the Lewisham Workhouse on the 7th of August last. The statutory statement, signed at the end of seven days by Dr. Pritchard Davies, said that with regard to mental state H. was "maniacal, wildly excited and very violent, shouts and yells, but is quite incoherent;" that as to bodily health and condition, he was weak, fairly developed and moderately nourished, but there were stethoscopic signs of disease of the heart and lungs. No injury of any kind was stated to exist at this date (14th August), nor was he stated to be suffering from general paralysis. The patient died on the 20th of August. On the 21st a certificate of death, "as ascertained by post-mortem examination," was signed and sent to our office by Dr. Davies, giving as the cause of death "General paralysis of the insane, accelerated by fracture of the ribs and sternum." On the following day a coroner's inquest was held, at which the following persons were examined: a son of

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE, NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Kent County
Asylum
(Barming
Heath).

Death of a
patient, after
fracture of ribs
and breastbone.

the patient, four of the Asylum attendants, and Dr. Pritchard Davies; but there was no examination before the coroner of the assistant medical officer who received the patient at the Asylum, of the medical officer of the Lewisham Workhouse, or of any officials who had charge of the patient during the two days he had been in the Workhouse, or of the persons who removed him from thence to the Asylum. Dr. Davies gave the only medical evidence, and stated that the fractures did not contribute to the death, and that they had, in his opinion, occurred before reception into the Asylum, but had not been detected on admission. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. The injuries found at the post-mortem examination were very serious and extensive, consisting of the fracture of 12 ribs (six on each side) and of the breast bone.

The Board had been furnished with case-book entries, post-mortem notes and particulars of an inquiry by Dr. Davies among the attendants as to the conduct and management of the patient in the Asylum, but no history of struggles with attendants was disclosed. The Board, considering further investigation necessary, directed a special inquiry at the Asylum, which was held on the 1st of September by a medical and a legal Commissioner. They examined on oath Dr. Pritchard Davies, four assistant medical officers, including Dr. Johnson Smyth the assistant who received the patient (but who had left the Asylum, and attended upon summons issued by the Commissioners), and 21 attendants; they also examined (but not on his oath) a patient named G., who, on two occasions, had assisted a night attendant to control the patient when violent. On the following day the Commissioners went to the Lewisham Workhouse, where H. had been detained for two days before he was taken to the Asylum, and there examined, on his affirmation, the acting medical officer of the Workhouse, and, on oath, the attendants who had charge of H. in the Workhouse, and two of the four persons who assisted in removing him to the Asylum.

The evidence given before the Commissioners was to the following effect:—

Dr. Robinson, the Workhouse medical officer, examined the patient on admission into and on leaving the Workhouse, and confidently stated that the injuries discovered did not exist when the patient left the Workhouse.

Dr. Johnson Smyth, the then senior assistant medical officer of the Asylum, who admitted H., expressed himself as confident that the injuries did not exist when received there. He stated that he examined him thoroughly, and with the stethoscope, on the day of admission, and claimed that his examination was a careful one, as he diagnosed disease of the heart and lungs, the existence of which was subsequently verified at the post-mortem examination.

It was proved that from the date of his admission, on the 7th, to the evening of the 13th, the patient was up daily walking

walking about the ward and airing-court without difficulty, and with nothing in his appearance or state of his breathing to call for special notice. He slept at night in a single room, opening into the epileptic observation dormitory, in which dormitory an attendant was continuously on duty. According to the nightly report book, the patient was noisy on the night of the 10th of August. In the course of this night the attendant opened the door of the single room, and immediately the patient rushed out, and would have overpowered the attendant had he not had the help of the patient G., who slept in the dormitory, whom he called to his assistance, and with this help H. was put back to bed, and *kept there a few minutes until he was quiet*. There was no attendant sleeping sufficiently near to be immediately available to give assistance.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE,
NOT SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Kent County
Asylum
(Barming
Heath).

Death of a
patient, after
fracture of ribs
and breast bone.

On the morning of the 14th, about 5.35, the same night attendant found H. lying on the floor of the single room, with a blanket round him, and blood on the floor; *he then had a struggle of at least five minutes with H.*, and finding that the patient was the "better man," he again called the patient G. to his assistance, and it was then found that H. had torn out one of his own testicles. Dr. Johnson Smyth was summoned by the electric bell, and sewed up the wound; the patient was placed in bed and kept under constant supervision at first by two, and afterwards by one attendant.

At this point a discrepancy arises in the evidence, as given by Dr. Smyth and Dr. Davies. The former stated that on the morning of the 14th, shortly before noon, whilst visiting the patient with Dr. Davies, difficulty of breathing was observed, and fractures of some of the ribs were discovered. Dr. Davies, on the other hand, said that it was not until the 15th that he discovered the broken ribs, but he admitted that on the previous morning, and before he had signed the statutory statement to our Board, he was aware of the injury to the scrotum, and the torn-out testicle, which were not mentioned in that statement.

The Commissioners arrived at the conclusion that the broken ribs and fractured breast bone occurred in the Asylum, for after the careful examination made by Dr. Robinson at Lewisham, and Dr. Smyth at Barming Heath, had they existed at the Workhouse, or on admission to the Asylum, it is highly improbable that such injuries would have escaped detection by these medical men. The circumstances in the Asylum (as disclosed in evidence) which seemed most likely to have caused the fractures were the serious struggles above described with the night attendant, especially that on the morning of the 14th of August.

The explanation given by Dr. Davies was most unsatisfactory as to why he omitted to mention, in his statutory statement to our Board, the injury to the scrotum and the torn-out testicle. In communicating to the Visiting Committee the result of the Commissioners' inquiry, attention was

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE, NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Lancashire
(Rainhill).

Death accele-
rated by
fracture of ribs.

drawn to this grave omission, and to the discrepancy between his certificate of the cause of death sent to our Board, and his statement before the coroner that the fractures had not contributed to the death, which statement probably led to the verdict of death from natural causes.

J. M. was admitted into the Lancaster County Asylum at Rainhill, on 24th July 1890, in the third stage of general paralysis. At the same time he presented signs of pneumonia, and contusions on the chest and other parts. Some fractured ribs were discovered next day. On 30th July the patient died. An inquest was held, and the jury returned the following verdict: "that death was due to paralysis and pneumonia, "accelerated by fractured ribs (nine), but how the injuries "were sustained there was no evidence to show." The patient was brought from the Infirmary of the West Derby Union, whose medical officer stated that deceased had fallen against some furniture and bruised his chest. He had not diagnosed pneumonia or fracture of ribs.

Lancashire
(Prestwich).
(1) Death by
choking,

A. L., also a general paralytic in the County of Lancaster Asylum at Prestwich, while taking tea and bread and butter on 18th May 1890, suddenly coughed and became livid. He was at once properly attended to, but without success. After death a small quantity of pulpy food was found in the wind-pipe. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

(2) Death in
epileptic fit.

A. V. was admitted into the Lancashire County Asylum at Prestwich on 15th November 1887 suffering from epileptic insanity. On 18th January 1890 she was found dead in bed. At the inquest the jury found that "she died of suffocation, caused by her nose and mouth being buried in the pillow of the bed while in a fit of epilepsy." There were that night 53 patients in the ward in charge of one nurse. No tell-tale clocks are in use at Prestwich, but the nurses are directed to visit each patient every 15 minutes. The rules were forwarded to our Board, and we advised the addition of the following words: "It shall be their particular duty to see at all times that the mouth and nostrils of the patients are kept free from obstruction."

London County
(Colney Hatch).
Fractured ribs.

J. V., aged 79, in the London County Asylum at Colney Hatch, a very feeble and demented patient, was ordered to remain altogether in bed in a single room on and from 20th March 1890. On the morning of 25th March the charge attendant noticed a recent graze upon his forehead, and the bedding was disordered. He was reported as restless during the night. The assistant medical officer was properly summoned at once, and on examination found also that two ribs were broken, and the patient was placed in the infirmary. He was incapable of giving any information, and he died on the 29th. On post-mortem examination some pleurisy was found. Death was due mainly, however, to exhaustion and senile

senile decay. It seemed proved that the patient rose for natural relief during the night, and fell, and thus fractured the ribs. This was the opinion of the coroner's jury after hearing the evidence.

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE, NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

We expressed our opinion that an old man so feeble should not have been left in a single room at night and should have been sooner placed in the infirmary where night nursing is constant.

J. D., an epileptic in the London County Asylum at Hanwell, died in a fit 20 minutes after dinner. Convulsion was followed by stupor as usual, but by no apparent embarrassment of the breathing. About two minutes afterwards, however, he seemed to be dead. At the autopsy two small pieces of meat, showing signs of digestion in the stomach, were found impacted in the larynx, and had no doubt been regurgitated from the stomach, which contained one pound of partly digested food. All the meat had been minced for the pies which were the dietary of the day. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

London County
(Hanwell).
Impaction of
food in larynx.

S. T., a male epileptic aged 78, long an inmate of the Asylum at Littlemore, was removed on account of maniacal excitement to a single room on 31st June 1890. He continued noisy and restless and had frequent convulsive seizures. At 2 a.m. on the 25th, and at 2.40, he was noisy. At 3 a.m. he was found dead in his room. An inquest was held and the verdict given, "that the deceased died of exhaustion after maniacal excitement due to epilepsy." Our Board expressed the opinion that an old man in such a state should not have been left without constant attendance.

Oxford.
(1) Death
unattended.

J. S., male, aged 75, restless and excited, was admitted into the Oxford County Asylum on 11th January 1889, and died on 26th December 1890 of perforation of the bowel and peritonitis. A small hole was found (about one-tenth of an inch in diameter) about the middle of the jejunum whence extravasation had taken place. The sixth and seventh ribs were also disunited from the sternal cartilages. As the injury had followed a struggle in which an attendant had fallen upon the patient, and as moreover there was some accusation against the same attendant of ill-usage, two members of our Board held an inquiry at the Asylum. After hearing all the evidence that could be obtained, they reported to our Board, among other conclusions, that the rupture of the bowel was due to the fall of the attendant upon the patient, which fall was quite accidental: that an accusation of ill-usage against the same attendant by another patient was unfounded: but that this attendant was seriously to blame for not reporting the fall at once, and for not whistling for assistance before the struggle with the patient became serious: and that the staff of this Asylum was insufficient, as previous reports by members of our Board had pointed out.

(2) Rupture of
bowel,
peritonitis, with
fractured ribs.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE,
NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

Oxford.

Rupture of
bowel;
peritonitis, with
fractured ribs.

The Committee of Visitors on receiving the report reprimanded the attendant, and instructed the Medical Superintendent to lay before them full information as to the strength and duties of the staff.

In reference to these two cases of rupture of the bowel (and to a third case now under investigation by our Board), we must point out that there is too often a laxity among attendants in reporting heavy falls and scuffles as they occur, irrespective of any complaint by patients. In the case of J. S. no immediate report was made, nor was it made in the case of T. C. until the patient complained of pain.

Somerset.

Death from
shock of scald
on the arm.

M. B., an epileptic admitted into the Somerset County Asylum on 13th March 1872, and aged 54, died on 13th March 1890 from exhaustion and a succession of epileptic fits consequent on profuse suppuration from a scald on the arm. While working in the laundry M. B. had a fit, and leaning over immersed her arm in a tub of boiling water which stood near her.

An inquest was held and a verdict returned accordingly, and without comment.

Our Board thought that there might have been some want of caution in so employing an epileptic. The Medical Superintendent explained that such a course was unusual, but seemed justified by the circumstances of the case, which he reported to us.

Staffordshire
(Burntwood).

Strangulated
hernia; frac-
ture of ribs.

G. H. S., aged 47, was admitted into the Stafford County Asylum at Burntwood on 27th January 1890. He was reported as maniacal and dangerous to others. For a time he improved, but in May became excited and restless. On 15th May he was noticed to move as if in pain, and he was at once stripped and examined. There was found a bruise on the chest and signs of fracture of several ribs. He was incapable of giving any information and died on the following day. The autopsy revealed that six ribs were fractured on the left and four on the right side. There was no inflammation, but the lungs were congested. It appeared also that a hernia of old standing had become strangulated. On 12th May at 2 a.m. in his single room G. H. S. suddenly rushed at the night attendant, who seized the patient with both hands by the thorax and, pushing him back, fell with him over the mattress, which was on the floor, and to the ground, the attendant being uppermost. This conflict was so brief that another attendant did not think it necessary to come forward. No report of the fall was made. The coroner's jury gave as their verdict that "G. H. S. died from strangulated hernia, which might have been accelerated by shock caused by accidental fracture of his ribs on the 12th day of May, inst. The jury are of opinion that no blame attached to the official or attendant in charge of the deceased." Our own opinion was that the night attendant (a man, however, of long service and previous good conduct), had been guilty of grave neglect in not re-
porting

porting the fall, and we thought him very leniently dealt with by the Committee who reprimanded him.

F. J., was admitted into the County and City of Worcester Asylum at Powick on 22nd July 1885, suffering from epilepsy and dementia. He slept in a dormitory containing 80 patients, 50 of whom were epileptic. On the night of his death one attendant was in charge as usual, and had duly recorded his times upon the dial. At 5.35 he found F. J. lying dead with his face on the pillow. An inquest was held and the jury found that "deceased was accidentally suffocated while in an epileptic fit." We expressed our opinion that 80 patients, including 50 epileptics, was too large a number to be under the charge of one attendant, and advised that the ward should be divided by a partition, seven feet high, and that an attendant, each with his own tell-tale clock, should be in charge of each division.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE, NOT
SUICIDES,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
Worcester.

(1) Death from
suffocation in
epileptic fit.

G. W. G., who was admitted as an epileptic into the same Asylum on 3rd July 1888, died, also suffocated, in the same way on the 10th February 1890. The visits of the night attendant had been duly recorded on the dial. The patient slept in a small dormitory of five beds lying off from the larger room, and was thus out of the line of direct observation. This patient was seen to be alive at 2.20, but at 2.40 was found dead. No inquest was thought necessary. Patients who are silent during their fits should be grouped as near as possible to the attendant's station.

(2) Death in
epileptic fit.

S. H., a general paralytic, was admitted into the West Riding Asylum at Menston, in very feeble health, and ill-nourished. He never required any coercion of any kind, but had been seen to fall more than once when rising from bed at night.

West Yorkshire
(West Riding)
(Menston).

Death with
fractured ribs.

On 27th December 1889 he complained of his side, and two ribs were found to be broken. He died on 21st January 1890. At the autopsy four ribs were found to be broken, and the bones were in a very fragile state. There was also pneumonia on the same side. The coroner's jury found "that he died from softening of the brain, and injury to the chest, caused by the fracture of four ribs. How the said ribs were fractured there is no evidence to show."

There seems no doubt that it was due to a fall, probably on the edge of his bed.

G. G. was admitted into the South Yorkshire Asylum at Wadsley on 3rd March 1890. He was reported as not suicidal but dangerous to others. His age was 37. His friends said that he was sleepless and fancied people came about him at night, wishing to harm him, and saying "Murder him," &c. He was placed in an observation dormitory. He had

Death by
jumping
through a
window.

DEATHS BY
MISADVEN-
TURE, NOT
SUICIDE,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

(Wadsley.)

Death by
jumping
through a
window.

behaved quietly since admission at 2 p.m. At 11.40 p.m., the attendant seeing him sleepless, spoke to him to soothe him and passed on to record the time. A minute later this attendant heard a yell and crash, and running back found that G. G., who was a stiff muscular man, had rushed at the window with folded arms, smashed the lower sash and hurled himself into an airing-court 44 feet below. He died at 12.40 a.m. of 4th March. At the inquest the jury did not attach blame to anyone. Probably the act was not done with suicidal intent, but to escape some imaginary danger. In the correspondence which followed with our Board, we suggested that some light iron work should be used to protect the lower windows in this ward, and the Committee instructed the county surveyor to report on the matter.

Birmingham
(Winson
Green).

(1) Broken
ribs.

G. C., an inmate of the Birmingham City Asylum at Winson Green, suffering from chronic degeneration of the brain, was found, on 30th January 1890, to have had his ribs broken by a blow from another patient on the night of the 29th January. He died on 9th February, but as it appeared on the evidence that death had not been accelerated by the injury, the coroner's jury found a verdict of "Death by natural causes."

(2) Death
from scalding.

A. L., aged 31, a cripple, noisy, restless, incoherent and of faulty habits, was on 27th December 1890 put into a bath for cleansing purposes. The waste was purposely left open in order to carry off the fouled water; and both the supply taps were left open also. The patient cried out, and was taken back to bed and assistance summoned. She was found to be extensively, but not severely, scalded about the legs and buttocks, and, being very feeble, died of the shock about 10 hours later. It was calculated that the heat of the water was about 120° F. The two nurses concerned were suspended, and an inquest was held, with the result that one of the nurses was committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

At the assizes the grand jury threw out the bill, and on arraignment on the coroner's inquisition, no evidence being offered, the nurse was acquitted.

City of London.
Death with
fractured ribs.

C. P., a general paralytic, was admitted into the City of London Asylum at Dartford, on 8th November 1890. He was occasionally violent. On 24th November, C. P. escaped from an airing-court by climbing the iron railings while the attendant was engaged in separating two patients who were quarrelling. C. P. fell heavily on the farther side, but, recovering himself, climbed another railing and again fell. He was then retaken, and shortly afterwards his attendant had some conversation with one of the medical officers, which the attendant said he regarded as a formal report. Unfortunately it was not so regarded by both parties, and in
any

any case it was not made in proper order. C. P. was not therefore then examined, although he had been put to bed as he looked chilly and depressed. On 25th November C. P. was visited by his friends, to whom he made a complaint of pain in his side, and they reported this to the Medical Superintendent, who offered to examine him, but, not looking upon the complaint as serious, did not do so until the following morning, when a fractured rib was discovered, and subsequently another. C. P. was very ill and he died on the 28th November. An inquest was held, and the jury found that death was due to fracture of the ribs through accidentally falling whilst getting over iron railings on the 24th ultimo, and to general paralysis of the insane. It seemed to us desirable to make a special inquiry into this case, and such an inquiry was held by two Commissioners at the Asylum on 18th December 1890. It was found, putting it briefly, that there had been no wilful ill-treatment of C. P.; that the fracture of ribs was caused by the falls; that the railings dividing the airing-courts were unfit for the purpose; that the proportion of attendants to patients in the court was insufficient; that after the falls there was neglect of duty by one of the medical officers and the head attendant, and that the Medical Superintendent's delay in making an examination, after the patient's friends had reported to him, was to be regretted.

DEATHS BY
MISADVENTURE, NOT
SUICIDE,
IN COUNTY
AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.
City of London.
Death with
fractured ribs.

The attention of the Asylum Committee was called to these conclusions by our Board at their first meeting thereafter.

E. H., an inmate of the Portsmouth Borough Asylum, died on 26th May 1890. At the autopsy it was discovered that two ribs were broken, and it was said that he had been struck by another patient. As, however, the patient himself had often made grave complaints concerning a certain attendant, a full inquiry was held both at the Asylum and before the coroner. It was thus proved that he died of chronic disease of the brain and kidneys "and not" (as the jury added) "from any accident he might have received in the Asylum, and further, that no blame was attached to anyone connected with the Asylum in the least degree."

Portsmouth.
Death with
broken ribs.

It was proved by the patient's friends and others that the deceased was possessed by strong delusions concerning the attendant named.

COST OF MAINTENANCE IN COUNTY AND BOROUGH
ASYLUMS.

AVERAGE
WEEKLY
COST.

The average weekly cost of maintaining the patients in County and Borough Asylums during the year ended 31st March 1891 was as follows :—

			s.	d.
In County Asylums	-	-	8	7 ³ / ₈
In Borough Asylums	-	-	10	1 ¹ / ₈
In both taken together	-	-	8	10 ⁷ / ₈ *

The details of the cost of maintenance in all the Asylums will be found in the Appendix (). It will be observed that the returns are now for the financial year ending 31st March, instead of, as heretofore, for the calendar year ending 31st December. This change is due to the Local Government Act, 1888, which requires the accounts of County Asylums to be made for the former year. For the sake of uniformity, and to suit the convenience of the authorities of the Borough Asylums (where the financial year also ended in March), the returns for the latter are for the same period.

* The following are the Details of the Average Weekly cost :—

	County Asylums.			Borough Asylums.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Provisions (including malt liquor in ordinary diet) - -	-	3	6 ⁵ / ₈	-	3	7 ⁷ / ₈
Clothing - - - - -	-	-	7 ⁵ / ₈	-	-	9 ¹ / ₂
Salaries and wages - - - - -	-	2	4	-	2	8 ³ / ₈
Necessaries (e.g., fuel, light, washing, &c.) - - - - -	-	1	¹ / ₄	-	1	4 ¹ / ₂
Surgery and dispensary - - - - -	-	-	³ / ₄	-	-	⁷ / ₈
Wines, spirits, porter - - - - -	-	-	⁵ / ₈	-	-	⁵ / ₈
Charged to Maintenance Account :						
Furniture and bedding - - - - -	-	-	4 ¹ / ₂	-	-	5 ³ / ₄
Garden and farm - - - - -	-	-	6 ¹ / ₄	-	-	7 ⁵ / ₈
Miscellaneous - - - - -	-	-	4 ¹ / ₈	-	-	7
	-	8	10 ³ / ₄	-	10	4 ¹ / ₈
Less monies received for articles, goods, and produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum) - - -	-	-	3 ³ / ₈	-	-	3
TOTAL Average Weekly Cost per Head - £.	-	8	7 ³ / ₈	-	10	1 ¹ / ₈

REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals registered under the Lunacy Acts, exclusive of the Royal India Asylum, are still 14. Those registered under the Idiots Act remain three. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

The number of private patients in registered Hospitals (excluding Idiot Institutions) are 2,244, so that these Hospitals are now strong rivals to the Licensed Houses, in which are but 2,846 private cases. We still regret that the Legislature refused in 1889 to extend to the Hospitals several of the statutory provisions affecting these Houses.

We continue to visit the Hospitals registered under the Lunacy Acts twice a year. In Appendix (F) we print the entries made at the earlier of those two visits.

Few of them receive voluntary boarders. Hospital boarders are still chiefly at the Holloway Sanatorium. Their presence, of course, adds considerably to our task of inspection, since boarders should, we think, be, but are not always, at the date of their reception, *sui juris*, or capable of volition. They may also become certifiably insane after reception. At our first visit to Holloway Sanatorium this year there were 31 boarders in that Institution; some of them were rightly living there, that is to say, of their own accord, but others were insane, and should have been patients, or not there at all. The Commissioners visiting strongly cautioned the Medical Superintendent on this subject, and then expressed to him their strong disapproval of attendants being sent to bring boarders to the Hospital, and in their entry repeated the remarks of the Board upon the reception of boarders in their Annual Report for the year 1889. Several of the boarders objected to were then duly certified as patients (as was done in 1889), and the rest ceased to be boarders. On the second visit of the year the Commissioners found 27 boarders in residence, but only one boarder so mentally depressed as, in their opinion, to require certification.

It is a matter of regret on our part that although the total number of boarders in Hospitals is in excess of the number in Licensed Houses, the provisions in the Act of 1890, which affix a penalty for the detention of boarders in Licensed Houses after 24 hours' notice by them to the managers of intention to leave, do not extend to Hospitals.

In York Hospital only are paupers received as patients. That Hospital was founded by subscribers from Yorkshire; the paupers are all chargeable to York, and the Committee, with the exception of one gentleman (Member of Parliament for the city) all appear to be residents in the city. At our earliest visit to this Hospital (many years ago) the private patients were 108, at our last they had decreased in number to 79. The paupers have slightly risen in number within the past year. We adhere to our opinion that the reception of pauper patients in Hospitals for the insane

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

exercises a prejudicial influence there in regard to the admission of poor patients of the private class, and to that extent such reception is detrimental to the charity of those institutions. In most, if not all the other Hospitals registered for the reception of lunatics, the demand for admission exceeds the means of accommodation. At York Hospital there is excellent accommodation for poor private patients, but 72 beds or thereabouts remain vacant.

Of the management of the other Hospitals for the insane we can report in all respects very favourably.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

An unusual death occurred among the patients in St. Luke's Hospital. Hæmorrhage into the left pleural cavity by ulceration of the aorta through a hairpin penetrating from the œsophagus was the immediate cause of death. The patient, a general paralytic, was much addicted to putting in her mouth pieces of coal and all sorts of rubbish picked by her off the floor, and whenever prevented she became very excited.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

A suicide has been committed in Bethlehem Hospital. A male patient re-admitted, and known to be actively suicidal, was on a Sunday morning in a long gallery with 7 other patients, two attendants being in charge of them, when the junior attendant left to shave himself in a bathroom not far off. On the attendant's exit from that room, razor in hand, he was met by the suicidal patient whose absence from the gallery had not been noticed by the attendant left in sole charge. A struggle ensued between the patient and attendant for possession of the razor, which struggle, before the other attendant could give any help, resulted in the patient's getting possession of the razor, and immediately with it cutting his own throat. The matter was inquired into by the Hospital Committee, also by two members of our Board. The occurrence did not appear to the Committee to justify the dismissal or any prosecution of the attendant who had incautiously left the bathroom, razor in hand, and who in the struggle was badly wounded. The Commissioners who inquired into the affair came to the same conclusion, but the Medical Superintendent was asked by us to lay before the Hospital Committee suggestions made by our Board for the more strict supervision by day of suicidal patients, and directions have been given by the Committee which should prevent a similar death. To keep a dangerous patient in constant view in the long galleries of this Hospital is, however, a difficult task, and we have more than once recommended that where such patients are warded, the limits of their range should be curtailed. Proper observation dormitories, we repeat, have not yet been provided here, though frequently we have recommended that provision.

Clinical lectures have been given in Bethlehem Hospital by the medical superintendent and three other medical gentlemen, his to qualified practitioners, their's to students.

Further

Further progress has been made towards securing general desiderata for Hospitals for the insane. REGISTERED HOSPITALS.

At St. Andrew's Hospital, the following improvements are contemplated as soon as finances will permit, viz.: still better accommodation of the male patients in the main building, the acquisition of an adjoining villa, and the conversion of a cottage into an infectious hospital. St. Andrew's Hospital.

Five acres of additional land have been purchased by Wonford House Committee, whereby the Hospital estate now obtains as its boundary four roads. Wonford House.

A building to serve as an infectious hospital for Barnwood House has been commenced. We do not consider an institution of this character is fully equipped without such an adjunct. Barnwood House.

The means of exit in case of an outbreak of fire have been improved at Bethel Hospital. Bethel Hospital.

At the Manchester Hospital at Cheadle a proper infirmary and the provision of additional single rooms for acute cases in each division are still, we hear, contemplated. These additions to the Hospital accommodation are certainly required. Upon the expiry of the patents for telephones the Committee propose to introduce that mode of communication between the main building and the other houses in its neighbourhood which are occupied by patients. Manchester Hospital, Cheadle.

A recreation hall with stage fittings is a recent and valuable addition to Coton Hill Institution. Coton Hill Institution.

We notice with approval further development of out-door labour by gentlemen patients at the Holloway Sanatorium, 43 being so employed. The Hospital has been much improved by, *inter alia*, the conversion of the old kitchen into a dining room, the completion of a new corridor on the ladies' side, with single and padded rooms, the erection of a cricket-pavilion and carpenter's shop, and the commencement of a principal staircase. Holloway Sanatorium.

At York Hospital the female wards have been considerably improved by re-construction. York Hospital.

Structural improvements have been also effected at the Friends' Retreat, York. In the female division a recent important addition to the resources of that institution is a lodge or villa for female patients. York Retreat.

A large number of the patients in Hospitals for the insane are still, we fear, beyond appreciation of the comforts and luxuries which surround them, and when it becomes a question between them and those whose recovery may be promoted by such surroundings, the latter appear to us to have the higher claims to the benefits of the charity. This preference is not

REGISTERED
HOSPITALS.

York Retreat.

always given, we believe, by the Governors of those Institutions.

The rules made by us (to which your Lordship's approval was given in March 1890) provide for a visitors' book, a register of patients, a medical journal, a register of mechanical restraint, a medical case-book, a register of removals, discharges, and deaths, a patients' book, and a register of voluntary boarders, in every hospital; also for transmission to our office of copies of entries in the books of every Hospital, and of certain notices of occurrences therein.

No application has been made to us during the past year for the registration of a Hospital.

Hospitals for
Idiots.

The Hospitals registered under the Idiots Act are visited by us once a year only. We can also report favourably of them. Our reports of those visits, set forth in Appendix (F.), record any structural or other improvements in those institutions.

At Earlswood, the artificial heating of the wards and dormitories is still defective, though some improvement in this direction has taken place. A detached building for the treatment of infectious cases is also much needed, and we have further recommended at this Institution the provision of alternative exits from the infirmary and every dormitory, for escape in case of an outbreak of fire, and the improvement of the lavatory accommodation at the girls' school.

 CRIMINAL AND STATE ASYLUMS.
CRIMINAL
ASYLUM,
MILITARY
AND NAVAL
HOSPITALS,
AND INDIA
ASYLUM.

The Reports of our visits to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, the Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley, and the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth, and the Royal India Asylum at Ealing will be found in Appendices (G.), (H.) and (I.).

A suicide of a male patient occurred at Broadmoor Asylum. The man had been taken with other patients into an airing-court, there he had possessed himself of a piece of tin; on return to his ward he went to a w.c. was soon followed by an attendant, and by him found in the act of cutting his throat with the tin; the patient died within a few days. A coroner's inquest was held, and the jury found that he died in consequence of cutting his throat, and that he was insane at the time.

We learned from the Medical Superintendent that the attendants in charge of the patient were verbally warned of his suicidal disposition, that he attached no blame to them, and that there was little doubt that the piece of tin was part of a box given to the man by a fellow patient when they were out together for exercise on the morning of the suicide. We recommended the Superintendent to issue special instructions, in writing, to attendants in charge of suicidal patients, to keep them in constant view.

LICENSED HOUSES GENERALLY.

The total number of patients in Licensed Houses on 1st January 1891 was 4,511, as compared with 4,547 on the 1st January 1890. We observe, therefore, a decrease in the number of persons thus detained. The number of females is 2,488, against 2,440 last year, that of the males 2,023, against 2,107 last year; the increase of females being 48, and the decrease of the males 84.

The criminals number 3, and are detained in a Provincial House.

The statistics of the admissions, discharges, and deaths in these houses are given in Appendix (B¹.), and in Appendix (N.) will be found the list of the several houses, with the names of their respective licensees and proprietors. At the end of these lists will be found the Idiot establishments, two of which, the Midland Counties, at Knowle, near Birmingham, and the Western Counties Idiot Asylum, at Starcross, near Exeter, are charitable institutions registered under the Idiots Act.

The number of Licensed Houses is now 86.

We have this only to remark upon their general condition, that the proprietors have, with small exception throughout the country, understood the value of their properties to be improved under the new Lunacy Act. The monopoly they enjoy has obligations which most of them have also recognised, and several owners have made no inconsiderable outlay in the improvement of the accommodation which they offer; with the state of the better class of private Asylums we are able to express our general satisfaction, but where the payments are and have been very low the attraction offered is not great, and increased expenditure is avoided as unlikely to prove remunerative, and we perceive a tendency to relinquish the holdings. Thus three small private houses have, in the course of the last year, been given up in the provinces; and doubtless the larger accommodation afforded by charitable institutions, and the improvement in public Asylums, will tend to still further diminish the number of Licensed Houses throughout the country.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

The number of Licensed Houses within our immediate jurisdiction remains, as at our last Report, at 31. Blacklands and the Lawn have been closed, but Newlands and Featherstone Hall have been substituted in their stead.

Halliford House has been newly drained; some enlargement and improvement of this house is also being made.

At Northumberland House the new drainage has been completed, and the fencing off of the river by an iron railing been

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.

Alterations and
improvements.
Changes.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.Alterations and
improvements.
Changes.

carried out; its decoration and furnishing have also been improved.

At Bethnal House the charitable lands have been for another year rented to the Trustees of the Asylum for the benefit and recreation of their patients, but it appears likely that they will hereafter be applied, according to the Charity Commissioners' recommendation, for the advantage of the poor of the neighbourhood.

At Hoxton House some old buildings have been levelled, and new accommodation of much improved kind is being provided for 40 patients. The gentlemen's day-room here has been re-fitted and decorated, and the warming of the house in many parts been very much better carried out by hot water coils.

At Camberwell House the sewerage and water-closet system has been satisfactorily completed, and at the Terrace Houses considerable outlay has been made by the proprietor, in decorations, new furniture, better lighting, and other comforts, clocks, books, &c. Additional doors of egress have been fixed in places recommended by us.

The following changes require notice. At Halliford House Dr. Edwards has been appointed resident medical superintendent in place of Dr. White (resigned). At the Priory, Roehampton, Dr. Chambers has been introduced into the license, and appointed resident medical superintendent. And at Wood End House, Miss Annie Goss has replaced Mrs. Robinson (resigned) as resident lady-in-charge; while at Featherstone Hall, Miss E. Dixon has taken charge in room of her aunt, Miss Dixon, deceased.

Suicides.

A suicide occurred at Camberwell House, on 20th January 1890. M. A. L., a lady aged 23, suicidal on admission, and having not only threatened, but attempted to throw herself out of window before being admitted, improved after a residence of some 18 months in the House, and had been allowed out to visit her friends. She was placed to sleep in a second floor room with three other patients, but with no nurse sleeping actually in the same room with her, and noticed only by another patient. She succeeded in escaping from her bed soon after six in the morning, breaking a pane of glass 14½ inches by 10 inches, and throwing herself out of the window into the gravel yard below, a fall of some 40 feet. Her spine was fractured in the lower cervical region, and she survived the injury only 48 hours. A nurse slept in the adjoining room, the door between the two rooms being left so far open that she might be expected to hear any noise and attend to patients in both, but she arrived too late to prevent the occurrence. At the inquest no blame was attached to any one. Since this suicide the windows of all the second and third floor rooms have been guarded by railings outside. Any dangerous opening of the windows had been previously obviated by ordinary stops.

At

At Northumberland House a patient, J. G., aged 69, well known to be suicidal, succeeded in eluding the attention of her attendants, escaping into the grounds, and throwing herself into the river, where she was found drowned, at 8.15 a. m., within a quarter of an hour from the time at which she was first missed.

METRO-
POLITAN
LICENSED
HOUSES.
Suicide.

At the inquest the jury appended their opinion to the verdict of suicide by drowning, that the general supervision of the Asylum was defective, and that they considered the grounds very insecure. Two of the Commissioners paid a special visit to inquire into the circumstances of Mrs. G.'s death, and reported on them to the Board. They were of opinion that the night nurse had been neglectful of her duties, and that the instructions to attendants upon suicidal patients failed in precision, and were insufficient, having been only verbal.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

These now number 55. The licences of Grove House, Acomb, Glebe House, Aspall, and Lime Tree House, Acomb, have been relinquished by their several proprietors.

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

At Kingsdown House, Box, Wilts, considerable alterations and improvements, with the view of modernising this old private Asylum, are being carried out. An additional acre of land, for the extension of the airing-courts, has been acquired. The plans for the proposed alterations were approved by the Commissioners in October 1890.

The destruction by fire of Northgrove House, Hawkhurst, Kent, the licensed house belonging to Mr. Harmer, took place on the 4th December 1890. The house was licensed for 50 patients, 25 of each sex, and at the time of the fire there were 11 males and 6 females in residence, as well as 1 lady boarder; the latter unfortunately lost her life.

The fire arose in the linen-room, which was centrally placed in the building, close to the main staircase, and was discovered at 9.20 a.m.; the staircase quickly filled with smoke, but the patients were all, happily, speedily got out, although two ladies were rescued from first floor windows with difficulty. The lady boarder who was burnt, could not be found, but was probably suffocated in the bath room; her body was only discovered after the fire in a cellar immediately beneath the bath room. There is little doubt but that the flames originated in the clothes hanging up airing on a clothes horse in front of the linen-room fire; the maid who lit the fire at a quarter before nine on the morning in question, left it at about five minutes before nine. Smoke was filling the staircase from the door of this room 25 minutes afterwards. The female patients were removed to Tattlebury House, Goudhurst,

PROVINCIAL
LICENSED
HOUSES.

which is licensed to Mr. Newington, and an order for their transfer was signed by two visiting justices. The males were accommodated at Crane Court, a detached house situated on the licensed premises.
The proprietor has since acquired another property, to which, when necessary alterations and additions have been made, he hopes to procure the transfer of his licence.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

SINGLE
PATIENTS.
Statistics.

THE following tabular statement shows the number of single private patients registered in our office, and the changes which have occurred since the commencement of the year :—

				MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number, 1st January 1890 - -				184	262	446
Registered during the year - -				54	75	129
				238	337	575
				M.	F.	T.
Discharged and removed - - }				42	61	103
Died - - - }				14	18	32
				56	79	135
Remaining 1st January 1891 - -				182	258	440

Of the patients remaining on the 1st January 1891, 145, namely, 66 of the male sex and 79 of the female sex, were lunatics so found by inquisition, placed by order of their Committees in Unlicensed Houses, whose reception has been duly notified to us, but whom we do not visit except in special circumstances.
This leaves as patients to be regularly visited by us 295, namely, 116 males and 179 females. The majority still receive two visits annually.

THE INSANE IN WORKHOUSES.

ON 1st January 1891 the total number of insane persons residing in ordinary Workhouses and Workhouse Infirmaries was 4,865 males and 6,394 females. There were, in addition, 2,684 males and 3,047 females detained in the Metropolitan District Asylums.

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

During the past year we visited and reported upon 277 Workhouses, in which were placed 13,800 imbeciles. A list of these Workhouses will be found in Appendix (M.), and copies of the Reports of visits to the Metropolitan District Asylums are given in the Appendix (K.).

We can only repeat, as we have mentioned in previous reports, that the condition of the patients detained in the Workhouses, the accommodation provided, and the supervision and nursing bestowed upon these imbeciles is in some Workhouses satisfactory, but in some quite the reverse. We think, however, we may congratulate ourselves that our visits are not altogether without use, and we observe in nearly all Workhouses a gradual improvement in the condition and surroundings of the patients, and, as a rule, a desire on the part of the guardians to give effect to the suggestions made by us at our visits.

We may, however, specially mention the following cases. On 30th August a man, T. G., was admitted into the Gloucester Asylum from the Thornbury Workhouse, according to the medical superintendent's report, "much bruised on limbs, chest, and face." He was 66 years of age, and was looked after at the workhouse by a pauper inmate aged 82. This man confessed to the medical officer of the workhouse that he "hit G. down," as he was trying to assault him. G. died nine days after his admission into the Asylum, but it does not appear that the injuries received from the wardsman in any way accelerated his death. The employment of pauper inmates to superintend persons of unsound mind can never be satisfactory, though perhaps sometimes unavoidable; but a person who is 82 years of age, is certainly unfitted for the duty. The attendant has been since this occurrence relieved of this duty.

Thornbury
Workhouse.
Assault by
pauper atten-
dant.

The next case shows the danger of keeping suicidal patients in workhouses. A female lunatic patient, E. C., in the Bristol Union Workhouse, committed suicide on 29th September 1890 in the following circumstances. She was seen and spoken with by another inmate of the workhouse about 5 a.m., and about 1½ hours afterwards the latter observed that E. C. was not in her bed, and on looking for her found her hanging just outside the door. The superintendent nurse said she knew that E. C. had attempted self-destruction twice before, once by hanging, and once by stabbing; and in the previous August Dr. Grace, the medical officer of the workhouse, had ordered the relieving officer to take her before the magistrates, with a view to her removal for care and supervision to an Asylum;

Bristol
Workhouse.
Suicide

THE INSANE
IN WORK-
HOUSES.

Bristol
Workhouse.

Suicide.

Asylum; but the magistrates declined to make the order. An inquest was held upon the body of E. C., and the verdict of the jury was, "That the deceased committed suicide whilst of unsound mind, and we consider that the magistrates, whoever they were, committed a grave error of judgment in not sending her to the Asylum when recommended to do so by the medical officer of the union. In future we should recommend that a magistrate should come to the workhouse in these cases."

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LUNACY LAWS.

PROSECU-
TIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
LAWS.

Reg. v. Dobson.

In August 1890, Dr. Henry Dobson, a part proprietor of the Craiglands and Troutbeck Hydropathic Establishment at Ilkley, signed, in the case of a lady inmate of that establishment, a certificate under and in the form prescribed by the Lunacy Act, 1890, for her reception as a patient into St. Luke's Hospital. In his certificate, Dr. Dobson stated that he was "a person registered under the Medical Act, 1858," and that he gave his certificate, "having first read the section of the Act of Parliament printed below." The section referred to ran as follows: "Any person who makes a wilful mis-statement of any material fact in any medical or other certificate, or in any statement or report of bodily or mental condition, under this Act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour." It was discovered on examining the copy forwarded to our office of Dr. Dobson's certificate that he was not, at the time of signing his certificate, on the medical register.

As the Lunacy Act requires that every medical certificate under the Act should be signed by a duly registered medical practitioner, the proceedings for the patient's reception into St. Luke's Hospital were rendered nugatory from the beginning, and a fresh procedure had to be gone over again, to the cost and annoyance of the patient's family, and of the Hospital authorities.

Deeming it of the utmost importance that the medical certificates under which persons are received and detained as lunatics should be in strict compliance with the law, and as it appeared to us that Dr. Dobson had acted wilfully and recklessly in signing the above certificate, we directed his prosecution.

At the hearing of the case at the Otley Petty Sessions, the defendant was committed for trial at the Wakefield Sessions. At the trial, the chairman, we are informed, told the jury that, although the defendant had brought himself within the four corners of the Act, yet it was within the discretion of the jury to say whether, under the circumstances, he was guilty of any offence for which he deserved to be punished. The jury, after nearly an hour's consultation, brought in a verdict of "Not guilty."

We trust that medical practitioners will not infer from the favourable verdict in this case that the law is in any way altered. It is still imperative that those who certify in cases of lunacy should be registered practitioners.

PROSECUTIONS FOR
BREACHES OF
THE LUNACY
LAWS.

Matthew Ridley, an attendant at the Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum at Carlisle was fined 1*l.* and costs for kicking a male patient. Ridley was seen by the medical superintendent, as he entered one of the day-rooms, on the 19th of April, to be holding the patient by the collar, and to kick him while he was lying on the floor on his back, about the right hip. The attendant was suspended, and the circumstances were reported to the Visiting Committee of the Asylum. The Committee, taking the attendant's previous good character into consideration, came to the conclusion that he would be sufficiently punished by summary dismissal. We were unable to adopt so lenient a view of what appeared to have been unprovoked assault, and directed Ridley's prosecution. The defendant admitted the charge, and the Bench, in view of its being a first offence, and as no serious results followed the assault, inflicted the modified penalty of 1*l.* and costs.

Ridley's case.
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Kicking a
patient.

In June we received notice of dismissal of Walter Mason, an attendant at Heigham Hall, for ill-treating a male patient. Inquiring for full particulars of the ill-treatment, we ascertained that the patient, who was under special supervision, had, while walking about in the corridor, broken a large pane of glass, and before the attendant could reach him had jumped through the opening into a fosse below. When Mason attempted to bring him back the patient became violent. The patient was subsequently put to bed, and in order to take off his clothes was placed on the floor.

Mason's case.
Heigham Hall.
Ill-usage of
patient.

The medical officer happened at the time to be walking in the garden, and saw through the window Mason (who had lost his temper) kick the patient when on the ground. Mason was suspended and discharged the next day.

We were unable to pass over the assault, and directed the attendant's prosecution. When the case came before the Bench at Norwich, Mason pleaded guilty, and was fined 2*l.* and costs.

Mary Wills, a kitchen-maid at the Somerset and Bath Asylum at Wells, was convicted on a prosecution by the Visiting Committee, and fined 2*l.* for assaulting a female patient. It had been observed on more than one occasion that patients working in the kitchen had bruises which could not be accounted for. A careful watch was therefore kept upon the kitchen-maids, with the result that Wills was seen to be striking a quiet demented patient on the head three or four times with the closed fist.

Wills' case.
Kitchen-maid
fined for
assault.

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

CHANGES IN
THE COMMISS-
SION.

On the 11th day of July 1890, your Lordship appointed Lord Hatherton to be an Honorary Commissioner in the place of the late Earl of Milltown.

By order of the Board,

(signed) *Thos. Salt,*

Chairman.

(signed) *G. Harold Urmson,*
Secretary.

A P P E N D I X.

Appendix (A.)

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND in COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, LICENSED HOUSES, and WORKHOUSES, and RESIDING with RELATIVES or others, chargeable to the various UNIONS and PARISHES in *England* and *Wales* on the 1st January 1891, being a Summary of the Annual Returns prescribed by Rule 29 of the Commissioners in Lunacy, made under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, Section 338.

[Note.—In comparing this Table with those of years preceeding 1885, it must be remembered that, during the Year 1884, all Criminal Lunatics became, under the provisions of the "Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884," chargeable entirely to the Parliamentary Vote. There were, therefore, some 500 or more criminals who thus ceased, during 1884, to be such as are included in this Table.]

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
ANGLESEY :															
Anglesey - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	11	16	21	26	47
Holyhead - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	6	7	13	10	13	23	28	31	59
TOTAL - - -	28	24	52	-	-	-	6	9	15	15	24	39	49	57	106
BEDS :															
Amptill - - -	21	13	34	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	1	2	24	18	42
Bedford - - -	46	58	104	-	-	-	2	8	10	-	1	1	48	67	115
Biggleswade - -	40	40	80	-	-	-	4	6	10	10	13	23	54	59	113
Leighton Buzzard -	17	25	42	-	-	-	7	4	11	6	11	17	30	40	70
Luton - - -	52	58	110	-	-	-	1	3	4	7	16	23	60	77	137
Woburn - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	14	11	25
TOTAL - - -	187	204	391	-	-	-	19	26	45	24	42	66	230	272	502
BERKS :															
Abingdon - - -	19	21	40	-	1	1	7	8	15	1	-	1	27	30	57
Bradfield - - -	20	24	44	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	23	27	50
Cookham - - -	14	26	40	-	-	-	7	8	15	7	9	16	28	43	71
Easthampstead - -	10	14	24	1	1	2	-	8	8	3	3	6	14	26	40
Faringdon - - -	16	29	45	-	-	-	4	4	8	-	-	-	20	33	53
Hungerford - - -	11	22	33	1	-	1	4	3	7	5	3	8	21	28	49
Newbury - - -	40	42	82	-	-	-	5	5	10	7	10	17	52	57	109
Reading - - -	41	60	101	-	-	-	19	27	46	2	-	2	62	87	149
Wallingford - - -	15	26	41	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	3	4	23	33	56
Wantage - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	4	3	7	2	4	6	22	24	46
Windsor - - -	35	40	75	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	36	44	80
Wokingham - - -	13	31	44	-	1	1	1	3	4	7	6	13	21	41	62
TOTAL - - -	250	352	602	2	3	5	62	80	142	35	38	73	349	473	822
BRECON :															
Brecknock - - -	29	21	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	29	26	55
Builth - - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	14	15	29
Crickhowell - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	6	7	24	38	62
Hay - - -	10	21	31	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	7	10	14	30	44
TOTAL - - -	71	81	152	-	-	-	5	8	13	5	20	25	81	109	190

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
BUCKS:															
Amersham - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	3	6	26	29	55
Aylesbury - -	22	34	56	-	-	-	5	7	12	2	13	15	29	54	83
Buckingham - -	5	19	24	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	2	2	10	22	32
Eton - - - -	28	40	68	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	5	6	31	47	78
Newport Pagnell - -	29	37	66	-	-	-	7	12	19	1	2	3	37	51	88
Winslow - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	11	7	18
Wycombe - - -	26	53	79	-	-	-	5	13	18	1	9	10	32	75	107
TOTAL - -	139	215	354	1	-	1	28	36	64	8	34	42	176	285	461
CAMBRIDGE:															
Cambridge - -	48	65	113	1	1	2	1	4	5	1	6	7	51	76	127
Caxton and Arrington -	9	12	21	-	1	1	1	3	4	3	9	12	13	25	38
Chesterton - -	27	25	52	-	-	-	3	3	6	7	8	15	37	36	73
Ely - - - -	24	29	53	-	-	-	5	4	9	5	5	10	34	38	72
Linton - - - -	9	13	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	10	13	21	34
Newmarket - -	19	32	51	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	4	6	24	38	62
North Witchford - -	22	25	47	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	2	4	27	32	59
Whittlesey - -	6	14	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	7	15	22
Wisbech - - -	26	35	61	-	-	-	6	14	20	8	10	18	40	59	99
TOTAL - -	190	250	440	1	2	3	22	38	60	33	50	83	246	340	586
CARDIGAN: (a)															
Aberayron - -	7	6	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	9	16	14	17	31
Aberystwith - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	7	14	21	10	23	33	43	63	106
Cardigan - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	20	31	28	39	67
Lampeter - - -	5	9	14	-	-	-	1	4	5	5	2	7	11	15	26
Newcastle-in-Emlyn -	6	6	12	-	-	-	2	2	4	10	27	37	18	35	53
Tregaron - - -	11	6	17	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	11	16	19	21	40
TOTAL (a) -	72	72	144	-	-	-	13	26	39	48	92	140	133	190	323
CARMARTHEN: (a)															
Carmarthen - -	26	38	64	-	-	-	12	12	24	15	34	49	53	84	137
Llandilo Fawr - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	2	4	6	13	9	22	28	33	61
Llandovery - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	1	1	2	9	-	9	22	16	38
Llanelly - - -	41	30	71	-	-	-	1	2	3	20	31	51	62	63	125
TOTAL (a) -	92	103	195	-	-	-	16	19	35	57	74	131	165	196	361
CARNARVON:															
Bangor and Beaumaris	25	20	45	-	-	-	3	7	10	15	27	42	43	54	97
Carnarvon - - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	5	3	8	8	25	33	30	46	76
Conway - - - -	12	19	31	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	5	9	20	27	47
Pwllheli - - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	4	13	17	7	29	36	24	51	75
TOTAL - -	67	66	133	-	-	-	16	26	42	34	86	120	117	178	295

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U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asyiums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
CHESTER: (a)															
Altrincham - -	48	46	94	-	-	-	8	18	26	2	1	3	58	65	123
Birkenhead - -	99	110	209	-	-	-	17	17	34	1	1	2	117	128	245
Chester - - -	55	64	119	1	1	2	16	20	36	6	4	10	78	89	167
Congleton - -	26	31	57	-	-	-	8	11	19	4	1	5	38	43	81
Hawarden - -	12	7	19	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	17	11	28
Macclesfield -	59	65	124	2	-	2	22	21	43	5	6	11	88	92	180
Nantwich - -	46	62	108	-	-	-	11	6	17	19	16	35	76	84	160
Northwich - -	30	26	56	-	-	-	2	1	3	16	23	39	48	50	98
Runcorn - - -	19	21	40	-	-	-	5	11	16	2	5	7	26	37	63
Stockport - -	94	139	233	-	-	-	49	55	104	3	16	19	146	210	356
Tarvin - - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	12	6	18
Wirrall - - -	17	14	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	18	14	32
TOTAL (a) -	514	591	1,105	3	1	4	143	164	307	62	73	135	722	829	1,551
CORNWALL:															
St. Austell - -	41	41	82	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	2	5	49	50	99
Bodmin - - -	23	27	50	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	10	28	33	61
Camelford - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	6	9	15	15	30
St. Columb Major	15	22	37	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	2	16	24	40
Falmouth - -	17	29	46	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	4	5	18	37	55
St. Germans - -	10	29	39	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	11	30	41
Helston - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	8	7	15	2	1	3	28	33	61
Launceston - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	-	6	6	1	2	3	9	13	22
Liskeard - - -	31	48	79	-	-	-	2	2	4	5	6	11	38	56	94
Penzance - - -	33	36	69	-	-	-	5	10	15	-	1	1	38	47	85
Redruth - - -	44	37	81	-	-	-	10	7	17	-	-	-	54	44	98
Stratton - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	12	10	22
Truro - - - -	30	46	76	-	1	1	5	7	12	7	15	22	42	69	111
TOTAL - - -	290	360	650	-	1	1	40	56	96	28	44	72	358	461	819
CUMBERLAND:															
Alston-with-Garrigill	4	4	8	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	6	7	13
Bootle - - -	5	4	9	-	-	-	4	7	11	-	-	-	9	11	20
Brampton - - -	16	3	19	-	-	-	5	2	7	2	4	6	23	9	32
Carlisle - - -	55	67	122	-	-	-	9	4	13	3	5	8	67	76	143
Cockermouth - -	38	41	79	-	-	-	12	15	27	1	2	3	51	58	109
Longtown - - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	6	8	14
Penrith - - -	22	22	44	-	-	-	8	3	11	1	2	3	31	27	58
Whitehaven - -	53	33	86	-	-	-	12	10	22	2	8	10	67	51	118
Wigton - - -	13	27	40	-	-	-	9	9	18	-	5	5	22	41	63
TOTAL - - -	212	206	418	-	-	-	61	55	116	9	27	36	282	288	570
DENBIGH: (a)															
St. Asaph - - -	18	28	46	-	-	-	5	19	24	10	11	21	33	58	91
Llanrwst - - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	3	-	3	5	2	7	10	10	20
Ruthin - - -	10	9	19	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	3	3	14	17	31
Wrexham - - -	33	25	58	-	-	-	15	19	34	4	14	18	52	58	110
TOTAL (a) -	63	70	133	-	-	-	27	43	70	19	30	49	109	143	252

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DERBY:															
Ashbourne - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	2	3	19	18	37
Bakewell - -	26	22	48	-	-	-	4	1	5	1	2	3	31	25	56
Belper - -	41	32	73	-	-	-	16	13	29	5	10	15	62	55	117
Chapel-en-le-Frith -	14	6	20	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	1	1	17	9	26
Chesterfield - -	55	58	113	-	-	-	33	20	53	9	7	16	97	85	182
Derby - -	93	92	185	-	-	-	18	15	33	-	-	-	111	107	218
Glossop - -	9	10	19	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	10	16	26
Hayfield - -	4	7	11	-	-	-	7	4	11	1	1	2	12	12	24
Shardlow - -	35	29	64	-	-	-	8	8	16	2	3	5	45	40	85
TOTAL -	291	269	560	-	-	-	94	72	166	19	26	45	404	367	771
DEVON:															
Axminster - -	10	22	32	1	1	2	2	11	13	1	2	3	14	36	50
Barnstaple - -	28	40	68	1	-	1	8	12	20	5	3	8	42	55	97
Bideford - -	12	25	37	-	-	-	2	4	6	3	3	6	17	32	49
Crediton - -	14	17	31	-	-	-	11	6	17	1	3	4	26	26	52
East Stonehouse -	11	13	24	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	14	15	29
Exeter - -	65	69	134	1	1	2	16	19	35	9	7	16	91	96	187
Holsworthy - -	5	6	11	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	-	2	9	10	19
Honiton - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	3	4	7	16	17	33	44	60	104
Kingsbridge - -	18	11	29	2	-	2	6	1	7	4	4	8	30	16	46
Newton Abbot - -	56	81	137	4	-	4	7	10	17	10	12	22	77	103	180
Okehampton - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	4	6	10	9	6	15	25	26	51
Plymouth - -	2	-	2	47	70	117	42	41	83	16	16	32	107	127	234
Plympton St. Mary -	25	29	54	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	2	6	33	36	69
South Molton - -	11	19	30	2	2	4	6	2	8	-	-	-	19	23	42
Stoke Damerel - -	36	67	103	-	-	-	7	17	24	-	-	-	43	84	127
Tavistock - -	27	33	60	2	-	2	3	7	10	6	7	13	38	47	85
St. Thomas - -	62	81	143	5	2	7	11	8	19	7	14	21	85	105	190
Tiverton - -	25	33	58	1	1	2	2	1	3	13	23	36	41	58	99
Torrington - -	18	21	39	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	22	22	44
Totnes - -	26	46	72	-	-	-	8	8	16	3	9	12	37	63	100
TOTAL -	488	666	1,154	66	77	143	150	169	319	110	128	238	814	1,040	1,854
DORSET:															
Beaminster - -	18	16	34	4	-	4	5	6	11	2	4	6	29	26	55
Blandford - -	13	18	31	-	1	1	-	2	2	4	2	6	17	23	40
Bridport - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	4	2	6	1	3	4	24	20	44
Cerne - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	9	13	22
Dorchester - -	22	19	41	1	-	1	1	3	4	4	5	9	28	27	55
Poole - -	21	11	32	-	-	-	12	19	31	3	3	6	36	33	69
Shaftesbury - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	10	13	26	31	57
Sherborne - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	3	7	10	2	5	7	22	28	50
Sturminster - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	24
Wareham and Purbeck	20	24	44	-	-	-	2	8	10	3	8	11	25	40	65
Weymouth - -	25	30	55	2	-	2	4	6	10	-	1	1	31	37	68
Wimborne and Cranborne.	16	29	45	1	-	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	18	32	50
TOTAL -	213	218	431	8	1	9	33	59	92	22	45	67	276	323	599

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
DURHAM :															
Auckland - - -	40	34	74	-	1	1	3	3	6	4	2	6	47	40	87
Chester-le-Street - - -	26	20	46	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	-	-	27	28	55
Darlington - - -	44	32	76	-	-	-	1	8	9	-	3	3	45	43	88
Durham - - -	29	36	65	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	6	10	36	46	82
Easington - - -	38	25	63	-	-	-	5	7	12	-	-	-	43	32	75
Gateshead - - -	105	98	203	4	2	6	8	19	27	10	19	29	127	138	265
Hartlepool - - -	22	21	43	-	-	-	10	16	26	-	-	-	32	37	69
Houghton-le-Spring - - -	29	27	56	-	-	-	2	6	8	1	2	3	32	35	67
Lanchester - - -	32	24	56	-	1	1	1	6	7	-	-	-	33	31	64
Sedgefield - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	7	9	16
South Shields - - -	87	85	172	-	-	-	7	11	18	7	10	17	101	106	207
Stockton - - -	36	29	65	-	-	-	8	4	12	2	1	3	46	34	80
Sunderland - - -	149	140	289	-	1	1	44	38	82	-	6	6	193	185	378
Teesdale - - -	21	17	38	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	1	2	27	24	51
Weardale - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	4	3	7	1	-	1	18	14	32
TOTAL - - -	678	606	1,284	4	5	9	102	141	243	30	50	80	814	802	1,616
ESSEX :															
Billericay - - -	13	21	34	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	4	5	18	31	49
Braintree - - -	22	41	63	2	-	2	8	19	27	1	11	12	33	71	104
Chelmsford - - -	24	50	74	-	-	-	6	3	9	4	8	12	34	61	95
Colchester - - -	14	43	57	-	-	-	11	15	26	6	9	15	31	67	98
Dunmow - - -	21	27	48	1	1	2	-	4	4	3	8	11	25	40	65
Epping - - -	13	26	39	-	-	-	3	13	16	1	2	3	17	41	58
Halstead - - -	18	27	45	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	5	6	21	37	58
Lexden and Winstree - - -	20	30	50	1	1	2	4	11	15	2	4	6	27	46	73
Maldon - - -	24	34	58	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	5	9	32	44	76
Ongar - - -	6	18	24	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	5	7	12	24	36
Orsett - - -	8	24	32	-	1	1	3	11	14	-	2	2	11	38	49
Rochford - - -	11	22	33	-	-	-	1	5	6	-	5	5	12	32	44
Romford - - -	41	56	97	-	-	-	6	3	9	1	2	3	48	61	109
Saffron Walden - - -	13	24	37	-	-	-	6	18	24	7	12	19	26	54	80
Tendring - - -	22	37	59	-	-	-	2	4	6	1	3	4	25	44	69
West Ham - - -	171	255	426	-	-	-	35	35	70	2	12	14	208	302	510
TOTAL - - -	441	735	1,176	4	3	7	99	158	257	36	97	133	580	993	1,573
FLINT : (a)															
Holywell - - -	33	27	60	-	-	-	2	19	21	17	18	35	52	64	116
GLAMORGAN :															
Bridgend and Cowbridge - - -	40	39	79	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	5	9	46	47	93
Cardiff - - -	113	155	268	4	1	5	15	14	29	24	18	42	156	188	344
Gower - - -	5	5	10	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	7	11	11	12	23
Merthyr Tydfil - - -	70	77	147	-	-	-	23	18	41	17	39	56	110	134	244
Neath - - -	44	42	86	-	-	-	8	3	11	13	27	40	65	72	137
Pontardawe - - -	17	13	30	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	5	20	16	36
Pontypridd - - -	71	48	119	2	2	4	9	5	14	9	6	15	91	61	152
Swansea - - -	93	90	183	-	-	-	14	13	27	13	34	47	120	137	257
TOTAL - - -	453	469	922	6	3	9	73	57	130	87	138	225	619	667	1,286

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UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
GLOUCESTER :															
Barton Regis - -	148	234	382	7	3	10	70	91	161	14	35	49	239	363	602
Bristol - - -	66	74	140	-	-	-	53	116	169	5	3	8	124	193	317
Cheltenham - -	47	66	113	-	-	-	26	42	68	11	33	44	84	141	225
Chipping Sodbury -	12	9	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	7	14	15	29
Cirencester - -	21	35	56	-	-	-	6	8	14	2	5	7	29	48	77
Dursley - - -	12	16	28	-	-	-	8	6	14	4	4	8	24	26	50
Gloucester - - -	52	59	111	-	-	-	3	4	7	10	7	17	65	70	135
Newent - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	5	4	9	1	5	6	18	22	40
Northleach - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	11	10	21
Stow-on-the-Wold -	13	14	27	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	4	5	16	20	36
Stroud - - -	51	53	104	-	-	-	17	26	43	13	9	22	81	88	169
Tetbury - - -	12	5	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	5	17
Tewkesbury - - -	16	16	32	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	3	3	20	27	47
Thornbury - - -	19	26	45	-	-	-	4	7	11	5	2	7	28	35	63
Westbury-on-Severn -	19	22	41	-	-	-	4	5	9	2	7	9	25	34	59
Wheatenurst - - -	4	10	14	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	2	2	9	16	25
Winchcomb - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	4	9	13	-	3	3	10	21	31
TOTAL - - -	521	670	1,191	7	3	10	211	334	545	70	127	197	809	1,134	1,943
HEREFORD :															
Bromyard - - -	16	23	39	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	1	4	21	25	46
Dore - - -	12	13	25	-	-	-	3	2	5	2	5	7	17	20	37
Hereford - - -	42	63	105	-	1	1	10	17	27	10	13	23	62	94	156
Kington - - -	11	25	36	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	7	8	14	39	53
Ledbury - - -	18	19	37	-	-	-	1	5	6	4	13	17	23	37	60
Leominster - - -	26	22	48	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	10	15	31	34	65
Ross - - -	28	29	57	-	-	-	2	3	5	5	15	20	35	47	82
Weobley - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	2	3	9	16	25
TOTAL - - -	160	204	364	-	1	1	21	41	62	31	66	97	212	312	524
HERTS (a) :															
St. Albans - - -	23	39	62	-	-	-	3	5	8	3	4	7	29	48	77
Berkhampstead - -	10	13	23	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	8	12	16	23	39
Bishop Stortford -	27	46	73	-	-	-	8	6	14	5	17	22	40	69	109
Buntingford - - -	7	4	11	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	8	6	14
Hatfield - - -	7	15	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	22
Hemel Hempstead -	15	15	30	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	17	17	34
Hertford - - -	24	26	50	1	-	1	4	4	8	-	-	-	29	30	59
Hitchin - - -	35	46	81	1	1	2	2	4	6	3	-	3	41	51	92
Royston - - -	19	29	48	-	-	-	3	13	16	2	7	9	24	49	73
Ware - - -	16	25	41	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	2	2	21	27	48
Watford - - -	33	35	68	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	2	2	37	43	80
Welwyn - - -	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	5	9
TOTAL - - -	219	298	517	2	1	3	34	42	76	18	42	60	273	383	656

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
HUNTS :															
Huntingdon - -	16	20	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	17	20	37
St. Ives - - -	20	10	30	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	23	16	39
St. Neots - - -	19	23	42	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	1	1	22	28	50
TOTAL - -	55	53	108	-	-	-	6	9	15	1	2	3	62	64	126
KENT: (a)															
Ashford, East - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	6	4	10	-	-	-	15	16	31
Ashford, West - -	15	32	47	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	1	2	21	39	60
Blean - - -	27	24	51	-	-	-	2	5	7	4	1	5	33	30	63
Bridge - - -	13	19	32	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	-	-	15	22	37
Bromley - - -	36	41	77	-	1	1	11	9	20	-	-	-	47	51	98
Canterbury - - -	23	21	44	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	5	6	28	31	59
Cranbrook - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	3	5	18	27	45
Dartford - - -	44	63	107	2	2	4	17	19	36	1	5	6	64	89	153
Dover - - -	40	49	89	-	-	-	3	9	12	7	12	19	50	70	120
Eastry - - -	40	50	90	-	-	-	3	11	14	-	1	1	43	62	105
Elham - - -	26	52	78	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	-	1	30	59	89
Faversham - - -	18	25	43	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	21	26	47
Gravesend and Milton	29	38	67	1	1	2	4	5	9	-	-	-	34	44	78
Hollingbourn - -	19	11	30	-	-	-	4	8	12	-	-	-	23	19	42
Hoo - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	6	8	14
Maidstone - - -	45	69	114	-	1	1	21	30	51	-	-	-	66	100	166
Malling - - -	22	29	51	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-	27	30	57
Medway - - -	50	92	142	-	-	-	10	13	23	7	4	11	67	109	176
Milton - - -	18	37	55	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	6	21	41	62
Romney Marsh - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12
Sevenoaks - - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	2	5	32	33	65
Sheppey - - -	34	28	62	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	2	6	41	36	77
Strood - - -	19	38	57	1	-	1	2	2	4	3	4	7	25	44	69
Tenterden - - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	4	9	13	2	1	3	18	24	42
Thanet, Isle of - -	63	85	148	-	-	-	8	11	19	4	5	9	75	101	176
Tonbridge - - -	49	70	119	-	-	-	10	15	25	6	3	9	65	88	153
TOTAL - -	700	962	1,662	4	5	9	138	185	323	48	54	102	890	1,206	2,096
LANCASTER: (b)															
Ashton-under-Lyne -	102	128	230	-	-	-	23	53	76	1	-	1	126	181	307
Barrow-in-Furness -	25	27	52	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	7	7	28	37	65
Barton-upon-Irwell -	47	56	103	-	-	-	13	13	26	-	-	-	60	69	129
Blackburn - - -	77	113	190	-	-	-	99	79	178	-	-	-	176	192	368
Bolton - - -	179	239	418	5	3	8	13	26	39	6	2	8	203	270	473
Burnley - - -	151	149	300	-	-	-	19	14	33	5	2	7	175	165	340
Bury - - -	123	108	231	-	-	-	25	31	56	4	2	6	152	141	293
Chorley - - -	32	28	60	-	-	-	16	17	33	5	3	8	53	48	101
Chorlton - - -	200	328	528	8	4	12	102	105	207	-	3	3	310	440	750
Clitheroe - - -	25	21	46	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	-	-	33	28	61
Fylde, The - - -	22	27	49	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	-	2	28	33	61
Garstang - - -	2	9	11	-	-	-	5	1	6	1	-	1	8	10	18
Haslingden - - -	41	39	80	-	-	-	23	55	78	6	3	9	70	97	167

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

(b) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LANCASTER— <i>cont^d.</i>															
Lancaster -	19	31	50	2	2	4	5	4	9	-	-	-	26	37	63
Leigh -	35	41	76	4	1	5	6	9	15	-	5	5	45	56	101
Liverpool -	286	378	664	5	5	10	6	59	65	3	3	6	300	445	745
Lunesdale -	4	6	10	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	10	16
Manchester -	134	179	313	-	-	-	120	150	270	-	-	-	254	329	583
Oldham -	133	109	242	10	7	17	66	76	142	2	1	3	211	193	404
Ormskirk -	56	62	118	-	-	-	10	9	19	1	1	2	67	72	139
Prescot -	116	101	217	4	-	4	28	46	74	9	6	15	157	153	310
Preston -	126	149	275	-	-	-	63	42	105	-	4	4	189	195	384
Prestwich -	67	80	147	-	-	-	49	49	98	-	1	1	116	130	246
Rochdale -	119	141	260	-	-	-	39	50	89	2	-	2	160	191	351
Salford -	179	176	355	7	1	8	84	124	208	-	1	1	270	302	572
Toxteth Park -	81	138	219	-	1	1	18	37	55	6	11	17	105	187	292
Ulverstone -	32	52	84	-	-	-	5	6	11	1	2	3	38	60	98
Warrington -	66	63	129	-	1	1	6	16	22	3	4	7	75	84	159
West Derby -	389	612	1,001	6	-	6	56	53	109	9	11	20	460	676	1,136
Wigan -	112	88	200	-	-	-	32	45	77	9	8	17	153	141	294
TOTAL -	2,980	3,678	6,658	51	25	76	948	1,189	2,137	75	80	155	4,054	4,972	9,023
LEICESTER :															
Ashby-de-la-Zouch -	21	28	49	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	5	7	23	37	60
Barrow-on-Soar -	25	30	55	-	-	-	-	6	6	5	20	25	30	56	86
Billesdon -	7	14	21	-	-	-	6	3	9	4	3	7	17	20	37
Blaby -	22	26	48	-	-	-	1	4	5	9	15	24	32	45	77
Hinckley -	11	21	32	-	-	-	5	3	8	2	2	4	18	26	44
Leicester -	172	188	360	-	-	-	35	44	79	2	7	9	209	239	448
Loughborough -	31	36	67	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	6	9	39	47	86
Lutterworth -	19	23	42	2	-	2	2	5	7	2	-	2	25	28	53
Market Bosworth -	6	15	21	-	-	-	5	4	9	-	-	-	11	19	30
Market Harborough -	12	25	37	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	1	1	17	27	44
Melton Mowbray -	22	26	48	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	1	1	24	28	52
TOTAL -	348	432	780	2	-	2	66	80	146	29	60	89	445	572	1,017
LINCOLN :															
Boston -	32	39	71	-	-	-	13	7	20	6	17	23	51	63	114
Bourn -	20	23	43	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	5	5	26	34	60
Caistor -	15	12	27	-	-	-	4	3	7	-	3	3	19	18	37
Gainsborough -	21	25	46	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	6	6	21	38	59
Glanford Brigg -	24	37	61	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	1	3	30	44	74
Grantham -	38	38	76	-	-	-	7	10	17	1	2	3	46	50	96
Grimsby -	28	27	55	-	-	-	5	6	11	-	-	-	33	33	66
Holbeach -	17	20	37	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	19	21	40
Horncastle -	13	15	28	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	2	6	19	23	42
Lincoln -	53	57	110	-	-	-	10	17	27	16	19	35	79	93	172
Louth -	19	24	43	-	-	-	4	8	12	9	14	23	32	46	78
Sleaford -	11	12	23	-	-	-	4	4	8	3	8	11	18	24	42
Spalding -	8	29	37	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	-	3	16	34	50
Spilsby -	12	21	33	-	-	-	2	3	5	7	5	12	21	29	50
Stamford -	11	17	28	-	-	-	9	2	11	1	3	4	21	22	43
TOTAL -	322	396	718	-	-	-	75	91	166	54	85	139	451	572	1,023

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
LONDON : *															
Bethnal Green -	165	167	332	31	51	82	97	122	219	9	20	29	302	360	662
Camberwell -	128	193	321	9	19	28	112	155	267	-	-	-	249	367	616
Chelsea -	74	141	215	15	6	21	57	77	134	3	4	7	149	228	377
Fulham -	109	114	223	2	19	21	80	63	143	-	-	-	191	196	387
George's, St. -	127	216	343	5	12	17	81	85	166	-	-	-	213	313	526
George's, St., in the East -	53	88	141	-	-	-	38	57	95	-	-	-	91	145	236
Giles, St., and St. George, Blooms- bury -	45	61	106	7	9	16	42	52	94	-	-	-	94	122	216
Greenwich -	113	215	328	6	11	17	70	71	141	3	7	10	192	304	496
Hackney -	210	331	541	3	15	18	87	111	198	17	21	38	317	478	795
Hampstead -	22	41	63	1	2	3	21	27	48	-	-	-	44	70	114
Holborn -	236	351	587	26	36	62	217	245	462	1	5	6	480	637	1,117
Islington -	208	293	501	20	33	53	136	112	248	8	9	17	372	447	819
Kensington -	93	178	271	41	71	112	64	78	142	-	-	-	198	327	525
Lambeth -	223	343	566	53	80	133	215	245	460	2	2	4	493	670	1,163
Lewisham -	55	79	134	-	1	1	20	22	42	2	2	4	77	104	181
Marylebone, St. -	169	291	460	5	6	11	132	151	283	13	20	33	319	468	787
Mile End Old Town	73	102	175	27	30	57	80	109	189	-	1	1	180	242	422
Olave, St. -	140	206	346	1	2	3	86	128	214	2	2	4	229	338	567
Paddington -	65	129	194	21	23	44	24	35	59	-	-	-	110	187	297
Pancras, St. -	166	292	458	12	20	32	362	440	802	-	1	1	540	753	1,293
Poplar -	136	202	338	11	14	25	90	82	172	25	41	66	262	339	601
Saviour, St. -	215	307	522	22	44	66	152	156	308	24	28	52	413	535	948
Shoreditch -	141	162	303	27	55	82	130	139	269	-	-	-	298	356	654
Stepney -	61	79	140	2	3	5	41	60	101	-	-	-	104	142	246
Strand -	58	65	123	1	1	2	46	46	92	-	-	-	105	112	217
Wandsworth and Clapham -	186	227	413	72	82	154	94	77	171	1	-	1	353	386	739
Westminster -	55	73	128	9	5	14	49	66	115	-	-	-	113	144	257
Whitechapel -	79	127	206	7	5	12	65	88	153	-	-	-	151	220	371
Woolwich -	80	114	194	-	4	4	58	44	102	7	6	13	145	168	313
TOTAL (exclud- ing City of London) -	3,485	5,187	8,672	436	659	1,095	2,746	3,143	5,889	117	169	286	6,784	9,158	15,942
City of London -	159	195	354	4	5	9	57	87	144	-	4	4	220	291	511
GRAND TOTAL	3,644	5,382	9,026	440	664	1,104	2,803	3,230	6,033	117	173	290	7,004	9,449	16,453
MERIONETH :															
Bala -	4	4	8	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	2	5	7	9	16
Corwen -	7	11	18	-	-	-	2	3	5	4	2	6	13	16	29
Dolgelly -	11	7	18	-	-	-	2	10	12	5	12	17	18	29	47
Festiniog -	15	19	34	-	-	-	16	6	22	1	1	2	32	26	58
TOTAL -	37	41	78	-	-	-	20	22	42	13	17	30	70	80	150

* Patients in the Metropolitan District Asylums are classed with those resident in workhouses; they will be found separately enumerated in a Table following this Appendix.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
MIDDLESEX: (a)															
Barnet - - -	29	36	65	1	2	3	3	1	4	1	3	4	34	42	76
Brentford - - -	102	182	284	6	-	6	3	5	8	17	12	29	128	199	327
Edmonton - - -	110	184	294	12	5	17	18	13	31	3	3	6	143	205	348
Hendon - - -	46	66	112	-	2	2	-	3	3	3	2	5	49	73	122
Staines - - -	23	28	51	5	2	7	6	10	16	-	-	-	34	40	74
Uxbridge - - -	38	50	88	1	2	3	7	12	19	3	3	6	49	67	116
TOTAL - - -	348	546	894	25	13	38	37	44	81	27	23	50	437	626	1,063
MONMOUTH:															
Abergavenny - - -	39	39	78	-	1	1	3	4	7	4	4	8	46	48	94
Bedwellty - - -	85	64	149	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	13	14	89	84	173
Chepstow - - -	16	17	33	-	-	-	4	6	10	2	3	5	22	26	48
Monmouth - - -	34	42	76	-	-	-	5	4	9	22	46	68	61	92	153
Newport - - -	86	88	174	1	-	1	6	3	9	2	3	5	95	94	189
Pontypool - - -	42	39	81	-	-	-	6	8	14	1	3	4	49	50	99
TOTAL - - -	302	289	591	1	1	2	27	32	59	32	72	104	362	394	756
MONTGOMERY:															
Fordeu - - -	22	21	43	1	-	1	10	10	20	1	1	2	34	32	66
Llanfyllin - - -	25	27	52	-	-	-	3	6	9	9	18	27	37	51	88
Machynlleth - - -	2	12	14	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	4	5	4	21	25
Newtown & Llanidloes	19	30	49	-	-	-	3	5	8	5	11	16	27	46	73
TOTAL - - -	68	90	158	1	-	1	17	26	43	16	34	50	102	150	252
NORFOLK:															
Aylsham - - -	22	19	41	-	-	-	6	6	12	3	1	4	31	26	57
Blofield - - -	5	15	20	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	8	18	26
Depwade - - -	24	30	54	-	-	-	5	10	15	3	8	11	32	48	80
Docking - - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	15	17	32
Downham - - -	14	21	35	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	2	3	17	30	47
Erpingham - - -	14	19	33	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	16	20	36
St. Faith's - - -	14	7	21	-	1	1	1	4	5	-	3	3	15	15	30
East and West Flegg -	3	11	14	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	13	18
Forehoe - - -	8	15	23	-	-	-	-	9	9	1	5	6	9	29	38
Freebridge Lynn - -	13	9	22	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	7	11	17	19	36
Guiltcross - - -	13	15	28	-	-	-	1	3	4	3	4	7	17	22	39
Henstead - - -	12	15	27	-	-	-	3	4	7	5	-	5	20	19	39
King's Lynn - - -	17	21	38	1	-	1	1	5	6	3	12	15	22	38	60
Loddon and Clavering	12	29	41	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	1	2	14	35	49
Mitford and Launditch	20	40	60	-	-	-	2	4	6	9	14	23	31	58	89
Norwich - - -	94	129	223	-	-	-	28	31	59	26	48	74	148	208	356
Smallburgh - - -	23	14	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	24	17	41
Swaffham - - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	6	7	19	27	46
Thetford - - -	18	30	48	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	4	7	22	40	62
Walsingham - - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	2	3	5	3	10	13	30	39	69
Wayland - - -	10	19	29	-	1	1	2	2	4	5	8	13	17	30	47
Great Yarmouth - -	10	17	27	-	1	1	43	50	93	3	6	9	56	74	130
TOTAL - - -	403	536	939	1	3	4	104	158	262	77	145	222	585	842	1,427

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882, and again in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
NORTHAMPTON:															
Brackley - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	8	10	18
Brixworth - - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	8	16	24	-	4	4	21	36	57
Daventry - - -	25	16	41	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	4	4	28	25	53
Hardingstone - - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	1	7	8	4	1	5	15	15	30
Kettering - - -	19	27	46	-	-	-	2	6	8	-	2	2	21	35	56
Northampton - - -	61	69	130	-	-	-	8	10	18	7	13	20	76	92	168
Oundle - - -	12	18	30	-	-	-	5	11	16	1	1	2	18	30	48
Peterborough - - -	29	44	73	-	-	-	6	1	7	2	5	7	37	50	87
Potterspury - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	6	16	19	35
Thrapston - - -	19	24	43	-	-	-	3	7	10	1	-	1	23	31	54
Towcester - - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	5	7	12	23	35
Wellingborough - - -	37	37	74	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	6	9	43	50	93
TOTAL - - -	253	293	546	-	-	-	42	76	118	23	47	70	318	416	734
NORTHUMBERLAND:															
Alnwick - - -	25	33	58	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	27	36	63
Belford - - -	4	3	7	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	8
Bellingham - - -	3	10	13	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	2	4	13	17
Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	18	21	39	1	1	2	6	18	24	6	5	11	31	45	76
Castle Ward - - -	20	25	45	-	-	-	4	2	6	4	2	6	28	29	57
Glendale - - -	12	10	22	-	-	-	2	2	4	6	1	7	20	13	33
Haltwhistle - - -	2	5	7	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	6	9
Hexham - - -	37	26	63	-	-	-	1	5	6	6	8	14	44	39	83
Morpeth - - -	28	22	50	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	32	24	56
Newcastle-upon-Tyne - - -	189	200	389	-	-	-	40	49	89	6	14	20	235	263	498
Rothbury - - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8	5	13
Tynemouth - - -	118	78	196	-	1	1	7	12	19	4	5	9	129	96	225
TOTAL - - -	463	438	901	1	2	3	64	96	160	37	37	74	565	573	1,138
NOTTS:															
Basford - - -	69	83	152	1	-	1	13	13	26	10	11	21	93	107	200
Bingham - - -	9	8	17	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	1	2	11	12	23
East Retford - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	4	10	14	3	2	5	21	21	42
Mansfield - - -	32	35	67	-	-	-	9	11	20	3	8	11	44	54	98
Newark - - -	14	18	32	-	-	-	4	7	11	2	2	4	20	27	47
Nottingham - - -	191	200	391	1	-	1	57	57	114	94	127	221	343	384	727
Southwell - - -	14	20	34	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	17	25	42
Worksop - - -	14	16	30	-	-	-	7	9	16	6	11	17	27	36	63
TOTAL - - -	357	389	746	2	-	2	98	115	213	119	162	281	576	666	1,242
OXFORD:															
Banbury - - -	28	30	58	-	-	-	2	13	15	5	5	10	35	48	83
Bicester - - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	13	22	35
Chipping Norton - - -	17	24	41	-	-	-	1	4	5	8	12	20	26	40	66
Headington - - -	24	55	79	-	-	-	2	7	9	9	10	19	35	72	107
Henley - - -	17	22	39	-	1	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	19	27	46
Oxford - - -	25	47	72	-	-	-	12	11	23	-	-	-	37	58	95
Thame - - -	6	19	25	-	-	-	4	6	10	7	11	18	17	36	53
Witney - - -	28	20	48	-	-	-	7	14	21	11	8	19	46	42	88
Woodstock - - -	21	23	44	-	-	-	3	3	6	1	7	8	25	33	58
TOTAL - - -	177	258	435	-	1	1	34	65	99	42	54	96	253	378	631

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
PEMBROKE:															
Haverfordwest - - -	34	46	80	-	-	-	2	5	7	17	21	38	53	72	125
Narberth - - -	22	15	37	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	15	19	29	36	65
Pembroke - - -	27	20	47	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	8	14	36	34	70
TOTAL - -	83	81	164	-	-	-	8	17	25	27	44	71	118	142	260
RADNOR:															
Knighton - - -	15	18	33	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	4	7	20	23	43
Rhayader - - -	7	7	14	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	2	6	12	15	27
TOTAL - -	22	25	47	1	-	1	2	7	9	7	6	13	32	38	70
RUTLAND:															
Oakham - - -	16	5	21	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	5	18	9	27
Uppingham - - -	14	11	25	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	14	15	29
TOTAL - -	30	16	46	-	-	-	-	5	5	2	3	5	32	24	56
SALOP:															
Atcham - - -	47	58	105	1	-	1	13	18	31	-	2	2	61	78	139
Bridgnorth - - -	12	23	35	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	1	2	14	28	42
Church Stretton - - -	6	6	12	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	7	9	16
Cleobury Mortimer - - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	2	2	10	12	22
Clun - - -	7	22	29	-	-	-	1	6	7	3	2	5	11	30	41
Drayton - - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	2	3	5	-	1	1	11	16	27
Ellesmere - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	15	26	41
Ludlow - - -	18	22	40	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	23	25	48
Madeley - - -	25	39	64	-	-	-	4	5	9	-	4	4	29	48	77
Newport - - -	19	16	35	-	-	-	-	7	7	6	3	9	25	26	51
Oswestry - - -	23	33	56	-	-	-	3	11	14	1	3	4	27	47	74
Shifnal - - -	11	7	18	-	-	-	1	4	5	4	2	6	16	13	29
Wellington - - -	38	30	68	1	-	1	3	4	7	16	7	23	58	41	99
Wem - - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	1	7	8	4	1	5	12	21	33
Whitchurch - - -	15	18	33	-	-	-	5	8	13	1	1	2	21	27	48
TOTAL - -	256	329	585	2	-	2	46	89	135	36	29	65	340	447	787
SOMERSET:															
Axbridge - - -	36	39	75	-	-	-	3	4	7	7	6	13	46	49	95
Bath - - -	64	99	163	1	-	1	45	57	102	-	1	1	110	157	267
Bedminster - - -	53	73	126	2	1	3	13	26	39	5	5	10	73	105	178
Bridgwater - - -	20	35	55	1	1	2	3	4	7	4	10	14	28	50	78
Chard - - -	24	26	50	-	-	-	5	4	9	11	7	18	40	37	77
Clutton - - -	26	26	52	-	-	-	6	10	16	5	-	5	37	36	73
Dulverton - - -	5	2	7	1	1	2	3	3	6	1	3	4	10	9	19
Frome - - -	20	25	45	2	1	3	18	20	38	6	8	14	46	54	100
Keynsham - - -	14	30	44	-	1	1	3	6	9	4	10	14	21	47	68
Langport - - -	18	18	36	-	-	-	2	-	2	7	15	22	27	33	60
Shepton Mallet - - -	14	29	43	-	-	-	1	1	2	6	6	12	21	36	57
Taunton - - -	31	35	66	6	5	11	4	8	12	6	12	18	47	60	107
Wellington - - -	16	38	54	-	-	-	7	11	18	6	14	20	29	63	92
Wells - - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	5	8	20	28	48
Williton - - -	21	22	43	1	1	2	11	10	21	6	5	11	39	38	77
Wincanton - - -	25	29	54	-	1	1	2	5	7	3	8	11	30	43	73
Yeovil - - -	19	40	59	3	4	7	4	6	10	1	3	4	27	53	80
TOTAL - -	423	587	1,010	17	16	33	130	177	307	81	118	199	651	898	1,549

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SOUTHAMPTON :															
Alresford - - -	12	8	20	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	13	12	25
Alton - - -	15	16	31	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	1	1	22	25	47
Alverstoke - - -	24	29	53	-	1	1	11	12	23	-	-	-	35	42	77
Andover - - -	25	26	51	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	4	4	27	31	58
Basingstoke - - -	17	38	55	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	6	8	19	50	69
Catherington - - -	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	4	6
Christchurch - - -	20	28	48	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	3	7	28	34	62
Droxford - - -	6	18	24	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	2	10	20	30
Fareham - - -	23	16	39	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	2	3	26	19	45
Fordingbridge - - -	6	9	15	-	-	-	-	3	3	5	8	13	11	20	31
Hartley Wintney - - -	31	28	59	-	-	-	3	2	5	6	6	12	40	36	76
Havant - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	2	5	7	-	-	-	13	14	27
Hursley - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	1	1	5	1	6
Kingsclere - - -	14	9	23	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	15	11	26
Lymington - - -	5	17	22	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	4	9	19	28
New Forest - - -	15	19	34	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	2	3	21	21	42
Petersfield - - -	11	14	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	11	16	27
Portsea Island - - -	136	171	307	2	2	4	89	130	219	30	52	82	257	355	612
Ringwood - - -	5	7	12	-	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	5	15	20
Romsey - - -	13	15	28	-	1	1	4	8	12	-	-	-	17	24	41
Southampton - - -	34	50	84	-	-	-	33	26	59	17	17	34	84	93	177
South Stoneham - - -	31	46	77	-	-	-	3	4	7	6	5	11	40	55	95
Stockbridge - - -	11	10	21	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	1	1	14	17	31
Whitchurch - - -	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	6	2	8
Wight (Isle of) - - -	65	99	164	-	-	-	10	14	24	10	14	24	85	127	212
Winchester (New) - - -	35	41	76	-	2	2	1	4	5	5	7	12	41	54	95
TOTAL - -	573	726	1,299	2	6	8	189	251	440	92	134	226	856	1,117	1,973
STAFFORD : (a)															
Burton-on-Trent - - -	37	44	81	2	-	2	16	10	26	9	18	27	64	72	136
Cannock - - -	27	15	42	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	5	7	32	25	57
Cheadle - - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	2	12	14	2	-	2	20	33	53
Dudley - - -	94	101	195	-	-	-	50	72	122	47	66	113	191	239	430
Leek - - -	19	24	43	1	-	1	5	4	9	4	5	9	29	33	62
Lichfield - - -	23	32	55	-	-	-	5	5	10	3	5	8	31	42	73
Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	26	24	50	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	27	25	52
Seisdon - - -	23	14	37	-	-	-	1	6	7	2	3	5	26	23	49
Stafford - - -	33	24	57	-	-	-	6	15	21	4	4	8	43	43	86
Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	102	73	175	-	-	-	24	42	66	13	16	29	139	131	270
Stone - - -	20	21	41	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	2	6	26	23	49
Tamworth - - -	16	13	29	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	2	4	20	18	38
Uttoxeter - - -	14	7	21	-	-	-	12	5	17	1	-	1	27	12	39
Walsall - - -	83	65	148	-	-	-	10	14	24	15	15	30	108	94	202
West Bromwich - - -	97	110	207	-	-	-	59	70	129	9	12	21	165	192	357
Wolstanton & Burslem - - -	35	41	76	-	-	-	7	12	19	6	2	8	48	55	103
Wolverhampton - - -	139	125	264	-	-	-	51	62	113	7	5	12	197	192	389
TOTAL (a) - -	804	754	1,558	3	-	3	256	338	594	130	160	290	1,193	1,252	2,445

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
SUFFOLK:															
Blything - - -	13	22	35	-	-	-	7	2	9	-	-	-	20	24	44
Bosmere and Claydon	9	17	26	-	-	-	4	3	7	6	3	9	19	23	42
Bury St. Edmunds -	14	15	29	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	3	4	15	20	35
Cosford - - -	14	13	27	-	-	-	3	6	9	4	4	8	21	23	44
Hartismere - - -	21	20	41	-	-	-	4	4	8	8	14	22	33	38	71
Hoxne - - -	14	15	29	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	7	11	19	24	43
Ipswich - - -	49	74	123	-	-	-	10	9	19	2	6	8	61	89	150
Mildenhall - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	6	3	9	2	5	7	9	11	20
Mutford and Lothing- land.	25	35	60	-	-	-	2	7	9	5	7	12	32	49	81
Plomesgate - - -	16	24	40	-	-	-	3	4	7	8	6	14	27	34	61
Risbridge - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	4	13	17	3	12	15	21	39	60
Samford - - -	6	15	21	-	-	-	8	7	15	-	1	1	14	23	37
Stow - - -	11	17	28	-	-	-	1	5	6	5	5	10	17	27	44
Sudbury - - -	27	36	63	-	-	-	4	5	9	4	10	14	35	51	86
Thingoe - - -	10	14	24	-	-	-	4	2	6	5	2	7	19	18	37
Wangford - - -	13	18	31	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	16	19	35
Woodbridge - - -	28	28	56	-	-	-	4	2	6	3	5	8	35	35	70
TOTAL - -	285	380	665	-	-	-	66	76	142	62	91	153	413	547	960
SURREY: (a)															
Chertsey - - -	20	22	42	1	-	1	3	5	8	1	2	3	25	29	54
Croydon - - -	89	131	220	1	1	2	13	11	24	11	12	23	114	155	269
Dorking - - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	17	20	37
Epsom - - -	35	50	85	-	-	-	10	6	16	1	2	3	46	58	104
Farnham - - -	43	36	79	-	-	-	3	4	7	2	2	4	48	42	90
Godstone - - -	3	20	29	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	2	2	9	25	34
Guildford - - -	19	45	64	-	-	-	7	11	18	10	4	14	36	60	96
Hambleton - - -	19	18	37	-	-	-	3	6	9	3	4	7	25	28	53
Kingston - - -	79	120	199	3	1	4	14	29	43	5	8	13	101	158	259
Reigate - - -	28	36	64	1	-	1	3	9	12	2	2	4	34	47	81
Richmond - - -	22	52	74	1	1	2	1	3	4	-	-	-	24	56	80
TOTAL - -	380	549	929	7	3	10	57	88	145	35	38	73	479	678	1,157
SUSSEX:															
Battle - - -	5	20	25	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	-	1	9	24	33
Brighton - - -	118	175	293	-	-	-	81	75	156	22	16	38	221	266	487
Chailey - - -	10	6	16	-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	11	10	21
Chichester - - -	3	10	13	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	1	1	4	13	17
Cuckfield - - -	18	29	47	-	-	-	5	9	14	3	1	4	26	39	65
Eastbourne - - -	14	24	38	-	-	-	3	5	8	1	3	4	18	32	50
East Grinstead - - -	13	12	25	-	-	-	6	11	17	3	3	6	22	26	48
East Preston - - -	16	28	44	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	5	9	24	37	61
Hailsham - - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	2	4	6	2	6	8	16	27	43
Hastings - - -	28	16	44	-	44	44	2	4	6	1	1	2	31	65	96
Horsham - - -	25	31	56	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	5	9	31	42	73
Lewes - - -	12	11	23	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	15	18	33
Midhurst - - -	11	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	12	11	23
Newhaven - - -	8	7	15	-	-	-	1	7	8	1	-	1	10	14	24
Petworth - - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	6	8	16	21	37
Rye - - -	6	12	18	-	-	-	10	8	18	3	3	6	19	23	42

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1890.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
<i>SUSSEX—continued.</i>															
Steyning - - -	30	52	82	-	-	-	6	16	22	4	9	13	40	77	117
Thakeham - - -	4	15	19	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	1	2	5	20	25
Ticehurst - - -	14	22	36	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	1	1	19	26	45
Uckfield - - -	11	22	33	-	-	-	4	3	7	5	4	9	20	29	49
Westbourne - - -	10	10	20	-	-	-	8	9	17	2	1	3	20	20	40
West Firle - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	5	3	8
Westhampnett - -	20	24	44	-	1	1	6	6	12	-	5	5	26	36	62
TOTAL - - -	404	568	972	-	45	45	154	193	347	62	73	135	620	879	1,499
<i>WARWICK: (a)</i>															
Alcester - - -	18	30	48	-	-	-	3	8	11	-	2	2	21	40	61
Aston - - -	179	159	338	-	-	-	28	50	78	1	-	1	208	209	417
Atherstone - - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	1	6	12	18
Birmingham - -	428	387	815	-	-	-	123	128	251	4	8	12	555	523	1,078
Coventry - - -	38	52	90	-	-	-	7	15	22	-	-	-	45	67	112
Foleshill - - -	10	20	30	-	-	-	3	5	8	6	18	24	19	43	62
Meriden - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	1	6	7	-	-	-	12	19	31
Nuneaton - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	4	4	8	4	10	14	19	26	45
Rugby - - -	17	29	46	-	-	-	3	2	5	1	1	2	21	32	53
Shipston-on-Stour -	17	23	40	-	-	-	4	-	4	3	6	9	24	29	53
Solihull - - -	33	21	54	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	-	-	37	22	59
Southam - - -	11	13	24	-	-	-	8	6	14	3	7	10	22	26	48
Stratford-on-Avon -	32	48	80	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	1	1	35	54	89
Warwick - - -	39	88	127	-	-	-	5	9	14	1	3	4	45	100	145
TOTAL (a) - -	849	903	1,752	-	-	-	196	243	439	24	56	80	1,069	1,202	2,271
<i>WESTMORLAND:</i>															
East Ward - - -	17	7	24	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	4	19	11	30
Kendal - - -	29	39	68	-	-	-	14	14	28	4	1	5	47	54	101
West Ward - - -	8	4	12	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	9	5	14
TOTAL - - -	54	50	104	-	-	-	15	17	32	6	3	9	75	70	145
<i>WILTS:</i>															
Aldbury - - -	35	34	69	-	1	1	6	7	13	5	8	13	46	50	96
Amesbury - - -	5	11	16	-	-	-	4	1	5	-	1	1	9	13	22
Bradford - - -	24	15	39	-	-	-	7	4	11	6	1	7	37	20	57
Calne - - -	8	14	22	-	-	-	3	9	12	3	3	6	14	26	40
Chippenham - - -	25	27	52	1	-	1	10	5	15	3	11	14	39	43	82
Cricklade and Wootton-Basset -	11	11	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	6	14	16	30
Devizes - - -	36	34	70	-	-	-	7	15	22	-	1	1	43	50	93
Highworth and Swindon	29	30	59	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	-	3	35	37	72
Malmesbury - - -	12	22	34	-	-	-	4	3	7	4	5	9	20	30	50
Marlborough - - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	3	14	15	29
Melksham - - -	13	38	51	-	-	-	5	7	12	3	11	14	21	56	77
Mere - - -	7	10	17	-	-	-	3	4	7	4	1	5	14	15	29
Pewsey - - -	21	16	37	-	-	-	6	5	11	-	1	1	27	22	49
Tisbury - - -	13	11	24	-	-	-	2	5	7	1	3	4	16	19	35
Warminster - - -	15	20	35	-	-	-	3	6	9	6	10	16	24	36	60
Westbury and Whorwellsdown -	17	18	35	-	-	-	4	2	6	2	11	13	23	31	54
Wilton - - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	3	4	17	20	37
TOTAL - - -	296	337	633	1	1	2	70	87	157	46	74	120	413	499	912

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

U N I O N OR P A R I S H.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
WORCESTER: (a)															
Bromsgrove - -	33	46	79	-	-	-	8	2	10	2	4	6	43	52	95
Droitwich - -	21	31	52	-	-	-	1	5	6	1	-	1	23	36	59
Evesham - -	8	21	29	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	11	26	37
Kidderminster - -	64	43	107	-	-	-	2	7	9	1	2	3	67	52	119
King's Norton - -	96	101	197	-	-	-	11	20	31	1	6	7	108	127	235
Martley - -	13	20	33	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	8	10	18	33	51
Pershore - -	18	13	31	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	6	7	21	21	42
Stourbridge - -	67	80	147	-	-	-	17	34	51	11	27	38	95	141	236
Tenbury - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	7	12	19
Upton-on-Severn - -	24	36	60	-	-	-	1	6	7	4	2	6	29	44	73
Worcester - -	53	53	106	-	-	-	2	6	8	4	2	6	59	61	120
TOTAL (a) - -	403	455	858	-	-	-	51	93	144	27	57	84	481	605	1,086
YORK															
(EAST RIDING):															
Beverley - -	18	31	49	-	-	-	6	6	12	-	-	-	24	37	61
Bridlington - -	10	16	26	-	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	11	19	30
Driffield - -	17	21	38	-	-	-	1	7	8	5	4	9	23	32	55
Howden - -	8	21	29	-	-	-	1	4	5	3	4	7	12	29	41
Kingston-on-Hull - -	67	55	122	-	-	-	11	9	20	-	-	-	78	64	142
Patrington - -	7	5	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	4	10	8	18
Pocklington - -	18	14	32	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	1	1	21	22	43
Sculcoates - -	100	98	198	1	-	1	3	6	9	4	16	20	108	120	228
Skirlaugh - -	5	10	15	-	-	-	2	1	3	3	-	3	10	11	21
York - -	10	19	29	28	28	56	28	83	111	1	1	2	67	131	198
TOTAL - -	260	290	550	29	28	57	56	128	184	19	27	46	364	473	837
YORK															
(NORTH RIDING):															
Aysgarth - -	2	3	5	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Bedale - -	6	16	22	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	2	3	7	20	27
Easingwold - -	12	14	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	4	12	19	31
Guisborough - -	18	28	46	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-	22	29	51
Helmsley - -	4	8	12	-	-	-	2	4	6	-	-	-	6	12	18
Kirkby Moorside - -	6	5	11	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	-	1	8	9	17
Leyburn - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	-	2	13	10	23
Malton - -	21	24	45	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	6	8	26	33	59
Middlesborough - -	90	81	171	-	1	1	6	4	10	3	1	4	99	87	186
Northallerton - -	7	21	28	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	-	-	10	24	34
Pickering - -	8	5	13	-	-	-	2	3	5	1	3	4	11	11	22
Reeth - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	4	7	-	-	-	4	6	10
Richmond - -	9	9	18	-	-	-	1	4	5	2	-	2	12	13	25
Scarborough - -	44	37	81	-	-	-	3	2	5	11	14	25	58	53	111
Stokesley - -	9	6	15	-	-	-	2	2	4	2	1	3	13	9	22
Thirsk - -	9	12	21	-	-	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	12	14	26
Whitby - -	25	29	54	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	3	3	26	34	60
TOTAL - -	280	309	589	1	1	2	36	44	80	25	34	59	342	388	730

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

UNION OR PARISH.	In County and Borough Asylums.			In Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses.			In Workhouses.			Residing with Relatives or others.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
YORK (a) (WEST RIDING):															
Barnsley - -	57	64	121	-	-	-	33	40	73	9	21	30	99	125	224
Bierley, North - -	79	107	186	1	-	1	27	23	50	7	5	12	114	135	249
Bradford - -	125	165	290	-	-	-	54	61	115	3	3	6	182	229	411
Bramley - -	30	45	75	-	-	-	7	10	17	2	3	5	39	58	97
Dewsbury - -	84	94	178	1	-	1	16	14	30	2	3	5	103	111	214
Doncaster - -	51	41	92	2	1	3	2	5	7	10	8	18	65	55	120
Ecclesall Bierlow - -	86	112	198	-	-	-	32	30	62	4	4	8	122	146	268
Goole - -	9	10	19	3	1	4	3	5	8	-	-	-	15	16	31
Halifax - -	136	186	322	-	-	-	3	10	13	10	7	17	149	203	352
Hemsworth - -	3	4	7	-	-	-	4	6	10	-	1	1	7	11	18
Holbeck - -	17	18	35	-	-	-	13	9	22	5	6	11	35	33	68
Huddersfield - -	129	133	262	1	1	2	30	25	55	4	1	5	164	160	324
Hunslet - -	39	33	72	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	40	34	74
Keighley - -	33	51	84	-	-	-	13	20	33	1	1	2	47	72	119
Knaresborough - -	19	15	34	-	-	-	3	5	8	2	2	4	24	22	46
Leeds - -	179	225	404	5	-	5	36	42	78	1	5	6	221	272	493
Ouseburn, Great - -	10	7	17	-	-	-	4	5	9	1	-	1	15	12	27
Pateley Bridge - -	7	3	10	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	8	4	12
Penistone - -	11	18	29	-	-	-	4	6	10	1	2	3	16	26	42
Pontefract - -	26	30	56	-	-	-	8	7	15	2	8	10	36	45	81
Ripon - -	9	18	27	-	-	-	4	8	12	2	4	6	15	30	45
Rotherham - -	72	74	146	3	1	4	13	22	35	18	12	30	106	109	215
Saddleworth - -	11	12	23	-	-	-	3	5	8	-	-	-	14	17	31
Sedbergh - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	2	2	4	-	-	-	5	5	10
Selby - -	7	12	19	-	-	-	2	3	5	2	3	5	11	18	29
Settle - -	2	4	6	-	-	-	3	3	6	2	3	5	7	10	17
Sheffield - -	141	152	293	-	-	-	100	73	173	9	10	19	250	235	485
Skipton - -	29	31	60	-	-	-	3	3	6	-	1	1	32	35	67
Tadcaster - -	9	5	14	-	-	-	-	4	4	2	2	4	11	11	22
Thorne - -	11	4	15	-	-	-	5	3	8	-	-	-	16	7	23
Todmorden - -	17	23	40	-	-	-	10	20	30	-	-	-	27	43	70
Wakefield - -	62	54	116	-	-	-	14	10	24	3	2	5	79	66	145
Wetherby - -	13	13	26	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	13	14	27
Wharfedale - -	15	33	48	-	-	-	3	4	7	1	8	9	19	45	64
Wortley - -	17	19	36	-	-	-	6	7	13	7	5	12	30	31	61
TOTAL (a) - -	1,548	1,818	3,366	16	4	20	461	492	953	111	131	242	2,136	2,445	4,581

(a) This Union-County was re-arranged in 1882.

TABLE showing the Number of PAUPER LUNATICS, IDIOTS, and PERSONS of UNSOUND MIND chargeable to UNIONS and PARISHES, who were in the METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS on 1st January 1891.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH.	In Leavesden Asylum.			In Caterham Asylum.			In Darenth Asylum.						TOTAL.		
								In the Adult Asylum.			In the Schools.					
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Devon - - -	Barnstaple - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
London - - -	Bethnal Green - - - -	52	70	122	8	6	14	15	23	38	13	11	24	88	110	198
	Camberwell - - - -	5	4	9	65	76	141	20	48	68	21	22	43	111	150	261
	Chelsea - - - -	-	-	-	27	40	67	14	16	30	11	11	22	52	67	119
	Fulham - - - -	5	13	18	45	37	82	6	3	9	20	9	29	76	62	138
	St. George - - - -	4	1	5	40	53	93	23	20	43	13	11	24	80	85	165
	St. George's-in-the-East - -	23	26	49	1	-	1	9	20	29	2	6	8	35	52	87
	St. Giles, and St. George, Bloomsbury.	-	2	2	33	33	66	-	6	6	8	4	12	41	45	86
	Greenwich - - - -	-	1	1	32	26	58	20	28	48	11	11	22	63	66	129
	Hackney - - - -	47	74	121	10	8	18	8	11	19	22	13	35	87	106	193
	Hampstead - - - -	10	18	28	2	-	2	4	2	6	5	3	8	21	23	44
	Holborn - - - -	14	25	39	138	178	316	35	20	55	16	13	29	203	236	439
	Islington - - - -	56	63	119	10	8	18	32	21	53	30	12	42	128	104	232
	Kensington - - - -	23	35	58	5	16	21	16	20	36	13	4	17	57	75	132
	Lambeth - - - -	9	3	12	129	160	289	42	62	104	31	16	47	211	241	452
	Lewisham - - - -	-	-	-	8	16	24	3	-	3	9	5	14	20	21	41
	St. Marylebone - - - -	98	122	220	5	4	9	13	10	23	15	12	27	131	148	279
	Mile End Old Town - - -	46	63	109	4	13	17	12	24	36	17	7	24	79	107	186
	St. Olave's - - - -	-	8	8	64	91	155	7	14	21	9	11	20	80	124	204
	Paddington - - - -	10	21	31	1	3	4	6	7	13	7	4	11	24	35	59
	St. Pancras - - - -	200	250	450	52	57	109	45	78	123	58	37	95	355	422	777
	Poplar - - - -	34	42	76	9	8	17	17	14	31	24	12	36	84	76	160
	St. Saviour - - - -	19	10	29	82	89	171	24	31	55	26	25	51	151	155	306
	Shoreditch - - - -	87	85	172	10	4	14	19	25	44	12	19	31	128	133	261
	Stepney - - - -	19	36	55	-	4	4	7	9	16	10	10	20	36	59	95
	Strand - - - -	6	6	12	22	25	47	5	3	8	6	1	7	39	35	74
	Wandsworth and Clapham -	-	-	-	42	41	83	25	17	42	26	15	41	93	73	166
	Westminster - - - -	2	3	5	30	29	59	7	6	13	4	1	5	43	39	82
	Whitechapel - - - -	39	66	105	4	5	9	11	7	18	9	5	14	63	83	146
	Woolwich - - - -	-	-	-	24	20	44	18	18	36	14	5	19	56	43	99
	TOTAL of County of London } (excluding City of London) }	808	1,047	1,855	902	1,050	1,952	463	563	1,026	462	315	777	2,635	2,975	5,610
	City of London - - - -	34	49	83	8	10	18	4	7	11	3	5	8	49	71	120
	GRAND TOTAL - - - -	842	1,096	1,938	910	1,061	1,971	467	570	1,037	465	320	785	2,684	3,047	5,731

Appendix (B¹.)

ANNUAL RETURN of INSANE PERSONS confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in PRIVATE SINGLE CHARGE

NOTES.—(1.) The Number of Suicides during the year 1890 will be found in Appendix B². (2.) Statistics of the Patients remaining

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGHES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.											
											Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
	Private (including Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).				Private (including Criminal Patients).												Private (including Criminal Patients).																	
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES.																																					
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	2	6	8	473	558	1,031	1,039	115	110	225	6	-	6	22	17	39	6	4	10	-	-	-	47	57	104	3	1	4	39	51	90	1	1	2			
Berks (Reading and Newbury) -	7	3	10	205	287	492	502	41	55	96	5	4	9	1	4	5	5	12	17	-	-	-	15	29	44	3	1	4	11	22	33	2	1	3			
Bucks - - - - -	10	3	13	156	257	413	426	38	58	96	1	1	2	6	5	11	3	1	4	-	-	-	19	43	62	1	1	2	16	37	53	-	1	1			
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - -	1	-	1	207	239	446	447	21	51	72	-	-	-	6	10	16	-	7	7	-	-	-	13	16	29	-	-	-	11	16	27	-	-	-			
Cardiff, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	14	18	32	247	251	498	530	32	46	78	7	5	12	5	3	8	1	4	5	-	2	2	7	16	23	4	3	7	5	13	18	2	2	4			
Chester: Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	296	303	599	599	72	78	150	1	-	1	10	11	21	3	3	6	-	-	-	40	47	87	-	-	-	37	46	83	-	-	-			
„ Parkside - - - - -	16	13	29	229	307	536	565	63	59	122	6	5	11	3	9	12	3	2	5	-	-	-	30	31	61	4	2	6	16	26	42	1	1	2			
Cornwall - - - - -	26	21	47	286	357	643	690	49	70	119	5	8	13	6	7	13	1	-	1	1	-	1	17	22	39	1	3	4	14	19	33	1	2	3			
Cumberland and Westmorland -	14	22	36	295	248	543	579	77	73	150	5	7	12	17	12	29	-	1	1	-	-	-	58	51	109	9	9	18	40	33	73	7	4	11			
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14	9	23	265	242	507	530	60	75	135	8	9	17	12	12	24	1	5	6	-	-	-	28	41	69	3	5	8	23	38	61	1	4	5			
Derby - - - - -	2	-	2	218	210	428	430	76	84	160	2	-	2	15	12	27	4	3	7	-	-	-	43	48	91	-	-	-	33	33	66	-	-	-			
Devon - - - - -	5	-	5	377	541	918	923	101	126	227	-	-	-	12	19	31	7	15	22	-	-	-	35	56	91	-	-	-	25	46	71	-	-	-			
Dorset - - - - -	11	16	27	212	221	433	460	45	56	101	7	9	16	6	6	12	2	1	3	-	-	-	13	22	35	2	4	6	13	21	34	2	3	5			
Durham - - - - -	3	4	7	551	531	1,082	1,089	239	161	400	-	-	-	19	28	47	56	3	59	-	-	-	76	83	159	-	-	-	72	75	147	-	-	-			
Essex - - - - -	8	3	11	512	778	1,290	1,301	277	244	521	4	-	4	35	41	76	70	22	92	-	-	-	122	137	259	4	-	4	107	102	209	4	-	4			
Glamorgan - - - - -	10	2	12	447	453	900	912	146	103	249	8	4	12	19	9	28	-	5	5	-	1	1	66	45	111	4	3	7	42	31	73	2	1	3			
Gloucester - - - - -	8	9	17	428	542	970	987	138	154	292	2	4	6	19	24	43	30	22	52	-	-	-	55	88	143	4	4	8	40	65	105	2	1	3			
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	5	8	13	409	483	892	905	106	109	215	3	2	5	13	22	35	3	3	6	-	-	-	30	52	82	3	6	9	21	40	61	-	-	-			
Hereford (County and City) - -	1	2	3	170	200	370	373	37	32	69	-	1	1	4	4	8	1	1	2	-	-	-	23	20	43	-	-	-	16	11	27	-	-	-			
Kent: Barming Heath - - - -	10	5	15	576	847	1,423	1,438	136	114	250	11	1	12	11	18	29	5	5	10	1	-	1	75	71	146	1	-	1	59	65	124	-	-	-			
„ Chatham - - - - -	22	4	26	315	454	769	795	91	80	171	5	1	6	9	15	24	3	-	3	-	-	-	27	36	63	3	2	5	20	29	49	2	1	3			
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - -	11	26	37	919	947	1,866	1,903	97	112	209	3	9	12	14	23	37	5	4	9	-	-	-	61	86	147	2	6	8	34	57	91	1	3	4			
„ Rainhill - - - - -	2	-	2	643	793	1,436	1,438	349	330	679	4	-	4	19	35	54	13	13	26	-	-	-	114	152	266	1	-	1	95	125	220	1	-	1			
„ Prestwich - - - - -	21	24	45	1,020	1,249	2,269	2,314	372	460	832	14	7	21	44	84	128	7	2	9	1	-	1	236	296	532	7	4	11	110	181	291	-	1	1			
„ Whittingham - - - - -	13	6	19	826	965	1,791	1,810	168	228	396	3	8	11	9	9	18	5	1	6	-	-	-	108	62	170	3	5	8	50	55	105	2	1	3			
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	12	21	33	212	224	436	469	58	52	110	1	3	4	7	16	23	3	2	5	-	-	-	21	29	50	2	3	5	16	22	38	1	1	2			

Appendix (B¹.)

on the 1st January 1891, together with the Number of Admissions, Discharges, Deaths, &c., during the preceding Year.

is January 1891 will be found in Appendix B³. (3.) Statistics of the Criminal Patients will be found in Appendix B⁴.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							RECOVERY RATES.									MORTALITY RATES.									Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.				Total Number of Lunatics.	Average Number Resident during 1890			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1890, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Five Years 1885—1889, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding the Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1890.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
53	36	89	1	—	1	44	27	71	4	5	9	486	576	1,062	1,071	481	568	1,049	35·8	48·1	41·9	38·2	42·9	40·5	11·0	6·3	8·5	8·9	5·3	7·0	Beds, Herts, and Hunts Berks (Reading and Newbury). Bucks.			
20	20	40	—	1	1	19	20	39	7	4	11	211	292	503	514	218	295	513	30·6	51·2	41·8	31·8	46·5	39·9	9·2	6·8	7·8	7·9	5·8	6·7				
20	22	42	1	—	1	18	19	37	8	3	11	157	250	407	418	166	253	419	45·7	64·9	57·6	34·8	40·7	37·7	12·0	8·7	10·0	9·8	6·9	8·0				
16	19	35	—	—	—	11	12	23	1	—	1	199	255	454	455	201	246	447	52·4	36·4	41·5	32·1	46·2	40·3	8·0	7·7	7·8	7·0	6·6	6·7	Cambridge and Isle of Ely. Carmarthen, &c.			
21	21	42	3	1	4	16	18	34	11	21	32	254	257	511	543	264	266	530	16·1	31·0	24·7	27·7	31·7	29·7	8·0	7·9	7·9	7·2	6·7	6·9				
28	30	58	1	—	1	13	14	27	—	—	—	300	304	604	604	295	311	606	53·6	61·3	57·6	37·2	50·5	43·6	9·5	9·6	9·6	7·6	7·9	7·7				
22	21	43	—	1	1	21	20	41	17	16	33	239	311	550	583	247	323	570	26·7	45·6	35·9	32·3	42·9	38·2	8·9	6·5	7·5	7·1	5·5	6·3	Chester : Chester. „ Parkside. Cornwall.			
20	31	51	2	3	5	16	14	30	25	24	49	299	371	670	719	312	334	696	29·0	27·1	28·0	28·3	39·5	33·8	6·4	8·1	7·3	5·5	6·8	6·3				
33	16	49	1	2	3	33	16	49	14	18	32	281	258	539	571	307	278	585	51·9	45·8	49·0	44·9	48·9	46·8	10·7	5·8	8·4	8·5	4·7	6·7				
40	36	76	5	—	5	12	20	32	14	15	29	257	234	491	520	274	251	525	39·0	54·3	47·3	41·1	48·8	44·9	14·6	14·3	14·5	11·8	11·0	11·4	Cumberland and West morland. Denbigh, &c.			
30	21	51	1	—	1	25	19	44	3	—	3	220	225	445	448	227	220	447	45·8	40·7	43·1	39·3	46·9	43·2	13·2	9·5	11·4	10·1	7·1	8·6				
46	45	91	—	—	—	10	29	39	4	—	4	398	566	964	968	395	547	942	26·6	41·4	34·6	26·6	38·2	33·0	11·6	8·2	9·7	9·5	6·7	7·9				
19	27	46	2	2	4	19	22	41	14	19	33	222	225	447	480	230	248	478	30·2	38·2	34·7	28·3	49·7	39·8	8·3	10·9	9·6	7·1	9·2	8·2	Derby. Devon. Dorset. Durham.			
99	60	159	1	—	1	96	60	156	2	3	5	616	550	1,166	1,171	590	549	1,139	39·3	47·5	43·1	32·4	47·0	39·2	16·8	10·9	14·0	12·5	8·6	10·7				
106	81	187	—	1	1	81	61	142	3	1	4	566	806	1,372	1,376	567	801	1,368	51·7	45·9	48·7	44·7	48·1	46·5	18·7	10·1	13·7	13·3	7·9	10·3				
65	45	110	4	2	6	49	34	83	10	2	12	462	466	928	940	464	460	924	28·8	31·6	29·9	29·9	35·1	32·4	14·0	9·8	11·9	10·8	8·1	9·5	Essex. Glamorgan. Gloucester.			
54	68	122	2	1	3	49	64	113	4	9	13	461	540	1,001	1,014	443	551	994	37·0	49·2	43·7	38·2	41·4	39·9	12·2	12·3	12·3	9·4	9·6	9·5				
58	46	104	1	1	2	30	28	58	3	1	4	429	501	930	934	419	492	911	20·4	37·7	29·2	40·5	45·2	43·0	13·8	9·3	11·4	11·2	7·7	9·3				
16	7	23	—	1	1	12	5	17	1	2	3	168	205	373	376	171	202	373	44·4	35·5	40·3	38·0	41·7	39·8	9·4	3·5	6·2	7·7	3·0	5·2	Hants. Hereford.			
81	41	122	5	1	6	81	41	122	9	2	11	557	852	1,409	1,420	573	858	1,431	45·0	59·6	51·7	42·3	56·1	49·3	14·1	4·8	8·5	11·2	4·2	7·2				
27	32	59	2	—	2	20	19	39	22	2	24	352	468	820	844	364	465	829	22·7	36·2	29·2	32·7	42·9	38·4	7·4	6·9	7·1	6·3	5·9	6·1				
86	46	132	2	1	3	64	38	102	10	29	39	870	924	1,794	1,833	894	942	1,836	37·0	52·8	45·5	28·9	42·3	35·8	9·6	4·9	7·2	8·4	4·2	6·2	Kent : BarmingHeath „ Chartham.			
146	98	244	1	—	1	103	78	181	1	—	1	733	873	1,606	1,607	698	851	1,549	28·3	39·4	33·7	24·0	29·6	27·0	20·9	11·5	15·8	14·7	8·7	11·5				
137	150	287	3	2	5	88	118	206	20	20	40	1,020	1,267	2,287	2,327	1,047	1,279	2,326	30·1	39·5	35·4	30·5	45·8	38·6	13·1	11·7	12·3	9·7	8·7	9·1				
63	96	159	2	1	3	62	96	158	9	5	14	827	1,036	1,863	1,877	836	1,008	1,844	30·7	24·2	26·9	28·0	46·7	37·6	7·5	9·5	8·6	6·2	8·0	7·2	„ Whittingham.			
32	26	58	1	1	2	25	20	45	11	20	31	218	222	440	471	234	239	473	29·1	44·0	36·2	36·3	46·6	42·3	13·7	10·8	12·3	11·3	8·8	10·0				
																														Leicester and Rutland				

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND COUNTY-BOROUGH.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.														
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.													Of the Total Number.																
								Total Number.	Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.		F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Lincoln - - - - -	-	-	-	317	355	672	672	87	81	168	4	-	4	8	17	25	5	4	9	-	-	-	26	62	88	-	-	-	23	39	62	-	-	-			
London : Banstead - - - - -	1	-	1	702	1,290	1,992	1,993	343	456	799	8	13	21	13	19	32	65	77	142	-	-	-	210	302	512	1	1	2	93	155	248	1	1	2			
" Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	462	646	1,108	1,108	313	334	647	-	-	-	6	9	15	82	118	200	-	-	-	251	288	539	-	-	-	85	76	161	-	-	-			
" Colney Hatch - - - - -	2	-	2	916	1,321	2,237	2,239	405	469	874	4	2	6	26	30	56	107	153	260	-	-	-	254	369	623	-	1	1	88	146	234	-	1	1			
" Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	749	1,136	1,885	1,885	296	288	584	5	-	5	11	14	25	73	72	145	-	-	-	193	227	420	-	-	-	55	98	153	-	-	-			
Middlesex - - - - -	1	-	1	450	627	1,077	1,078	182	305	487	4	-	4	2	7	9	73	163	236	-	-	-	145	257	402	-	-	-	32	58	90	-	-	-			
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	23	20	43	395	417	812	855	82	86	168	7	11	18	14	8	22	5	6	11	2	1	3	39	50	89	4	9	13	31	40	71	1	5	6			
Norfolk - - - - -	7	11	18	300	370	670	688	81	84	165	4	3	7	21	19	40	4	5	9	-	-	-	47	43	90	2	3	5	40	38	78	2	2	4			
Northampton - - - - -	14	28	42	306	365	671	713	99	135	234	16	7	23	9	14	23	7	39	46	2	1	3	37	56	93	8	8	16	20	38	58	1	2	3			
Northumberland - - - - -	3	4	7	276	260	536	543	67	47	114	2	3	5	9	7	16	1	2	3	1	-	1	30	39	69	2	3	5	25	31	56	1	2	3			
Nottingham - - - - -	5	2	7	150	136	286	293	48	82	130	2	-	2	9	5	14	2	37	39	-	-	-	16	30	46	-	1	1	12	17	29	-	-	-			
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor). - - - - -	-	-	-	218	293	511	511	49	61	110	-	-	-	8	9	17	5	4	9	-	-	-	35	39	74	-	-	-	19	21	40	-	-	-			
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock). - - - - -	5	7	12	315	377	692	704	70	100	170	8	8	16	14	24	38	5	9	14	1	2	3	42	42	84	5	5	10	28	31	59	2	1	3			
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	8	14	22	356	486	842	864	106	129	235	-	-	-	14	22	36	2	4	6	-	-	-	76	78	154	1	-	1	27	39	66	-	-	-			
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	3	2	5	487	408	895	900	150	138	288	2	-	2	21	26	47	7	4	11	-	-	-	100	99	199	-	-	-	55	53	108	-	-	-			
" Burntwood - - - - -	3	4	7	296	299	595	602	103	80	183	1	2	3	9	12	21	14	8	22	-	-	-	42	36	78	1	3	4	35	27	62	1	-	1			
Suffolk - - - - -	1	-	1	210	268	478	479	67	94	161	1	-	1	9	24	33	7	14	21	-	-	-	30	47	77	2	-	2	24	40	64	-	-	-			
Surrey - - - - -	-	1	1	428	621	1,049	1,050	165	229	394	-	-	-	10	10	20	73	115	188	-	-	-	128	170	298	-	-	-	41	50	91	-	-	-			
Sussex - - - - -	6	11	17	334	469	803	820	121	168	289	2	-	2	23	31	54	1	5	6	-	-	-	65	97	162	-	1	1	19	23	42	-	1	1			
Warwick - - - - -	7	6	13	282	364	646	659	59	82	141	3	1	4	4	13	17	7	6	13	-	-	-	37	40	77	-	1	1	27	34	61	-	1	1			
Wilts - - - - -	2	3	5	302	374	676	681	74	58	132	4	2	6	12	9	21	5	3	8	1	2	3	33	44	77	-	1	1	28	39	67	-	1	1			
Worcester - - - - -	16	35	51	391	455	846	897	99	102	201	6	6	12	6	14	20	7	6	13	-	-	-	59	55	114	1	6	7	24	44	68	1	2	3			
York, North Riding - - - - -	25	33	58	290	310	600	658	95	71	166	15	9	24	23	24	47	4	3	7	-	1	1	44	35	79	10	7	17	34	30	64	5	2	7			
York, West Riding : Wakefield - - - - -	3	-	3	651	685	1,336	1,339	201	192	393	11	5	16	41	43	84	13	14	27	-	-	-	118	145	263	4	1	5	72	78	150	3	1	4			
" " Wadsley - - - - -	27	24	51	657	839	1,496	1,547	211	222	433	12	14	26	27	40	67	21	29	50	-	-	-	88	154	242	8	8	16	64	95	159	8	5	13			
" " Menston - - - - -	4	2	6	207	273	480	486	146	259	405	25	20	45	8	12	20	4	46	50	-	-	-	48	95	143	8	6	14	34	85	119	2	5	7			
York, East Riding - - - - -	7	7	14	111	146	257	271	26	29	55	1	-	1	1	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	9	17	3	2	5	7	6	13	2	-	2			
COUNTY-BOROUGH and CITY of LONDON.																																					
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	17	16	33	254	280	534	567	200	181	381	7	4	11	42	41	83	20	12	32	1	1	2	108	132	240	2	5	7	89	90	179	1	5	6			
" Rubery Hill - - - - -	3	7	10	290	280	570	580	25	38	63	2	5	7	-	-	-	23	34	57	-	1	1	6	4	10	1	1	2	4	4	8	1	1	2			
Bristol - - - - -	6	4	10	206	292	498	508	68	68	136	3	2	5	7	10	17	4	3	7	-	-	-	36	43	79	3	1	4	25	37	62	-	-	-			
Derby - - - - -	2	5	7	95	84	179	186	92	64	156	2	7	9	1	1	2	52	26	78	-	2	2	23	19	42	4	2	6	19	17	36	4	1	5			
Exeter - - - - -	11	8	19	87	102	189	208	78	109	187	5	12	17	3	6	9	54	73	127	2	2	4	18	32	50	5	6	11	8	15	23	2	4	6			
Hull - - - - -	10	12	22	147	144	291	313	57	41	98	6	6	12	10	7	17	-	2	2	-	1	1	21	23	44	2	3	5	14	17	31	1	1	2			
Ipswich - - - - -	11	10	21	97	141	238	259	32	70	102	2	4	6	3	7	10	1	-	1	-	-	-	25	43	68	3	4	7	10	23	33	1	1	2			
Leicester - - - - -	-	-	-	169	222	391	391	80	75	155	2	1	3	5	5	10	45	41	86	-	-	-	20	19	39	-	-	-	14	17	31	-	-	-			
London (City of) - - - - -	1	-	1	187	220	407	408	34	17	51	-	-	-	5	2	7	1	2	3	-	-	-	34	19	53	-	-	-	16	15	31	-	-				

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							Average Number			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Counties, United Counties, and County-Boroughs.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).				P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Resident during 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1890, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Five Years 1885-1889, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding the Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1890.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.																	F.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
48	42	90	-	-	-	29	24	53	1	-	1	329	332	661	662	323	353	676	28.0	50.6	39.0	40.2	41.3	40.8	14.9	11.9	13.3	11.9	9.6	10.7	Lincoln.	
131	153	284	-	-	-	75	79	154	2	1	3	703	1,290	1,993	1,996	706	1,288	1,994	33.4	40.9	37.7	39.8	45.0	42.8	18.5	11.9	14.2	12.5	8.8	10.2	London: Banstead.	
63	48	111	-	-	-	61	32	93	-	-	-	461	644	1,105	1,105	463	636	1,099	36.8	35.2	36.0	37.9	39.2	38.5	13.6	7.5	10.1	8.1	4.9	6.3	" Cane Hill.	
149	89	238	1	-	1	134	82	216	4	1	5	916	1,331	2,247	2,252	916	1,327	2,243	29.5	46.2	38.1	34.9	49.6	42.7	16.3	6.7	10.6	11.3	5.0	7.6	" Colney Hatch.	
107	56	163	-	-	-	92	46	138	-	-	-	745	1,141	1,886	1,886	748	1,137	1,885	24.7	45.4	34.9	41.6	50.8	46.4	14.3	4.9	8.6	10.2	3.9	6.6	" Hanwell.	
32	42	74	-	-	-	30	38	68	3	-	3	453	633	1,086	1,089	459	628	1,087	29.4	40.8	35.9	36.1	50.1	44.1	7.0	6.7	6.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	Middlesex.	
49	46	95	5	-	5	34	35	69	21	21	42	391	406	797	839	417	433	850	40.3	50.0	45.2	37.0	43.7	40.0	11.7	10.6	11.2	9.8	8.8	9.3	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.	
42	34	76	-	1	1	40	30	70	5	9	14	294	379	673	687	313	387	700	51.9	48.1	50.0	36.7	56.0	47.1	13.4	8.7	10.9	10.8	7.3	8.9	Norfolk.	
55	46	101	5	-	5	27	26	53	16	27	43	311	399	710	753	331	419	750	21.7	39.6	30.8	31.5	43.1	37.4	16.6	11.0	13.5	13.1	8.7	10.7	Northampton.	
26	30	56	1	-	1	15	24	39	2	2	4	288	240	528	532	287	255	542	37.9	68.9	50.5	46.5	33.9	40.3	9.1	11.8	10.3	7.5	9.6	8.5	Northumberland.	
26	19	45	1	-	1	13	8	21	3	2	5	158	169	327	332	162	146	308	26.1	37.8	31.9	30.5	46.5	38.1	16.0	13.0	14.6	12.8	8.6	10.6	Nottingham.	
27	37	64	-	-	-	27	34	61	-	-	-	205	278	483	483	215	291	506	43.2	36.8	39.6	27.5	35.3	31.9	12.6	12.7	12.6	10.1	10.5	10.3	Oxford, &c.	
36	34	70	-	-	-	22	19	41	8	11	19	304	397	701	720	315	391	706	43.1	34.1	37.8	30.7	37.9	34.3	11.4	8.7	9.9	9.2	7.0	8.0	Salop and Montgomery.	
43	56	99	2	1	3	30	48	78	4	12	16	347	483	830	846	349	503	852	26.0	31.2	28.8	34.2	44.0	39.5	12.3	11.1	11.6	9.1	8.9	9.0	Somerset and Bath.	
45	47	92	-	-	-	20	22	42	3	2	5	492	400	892	897	493	407	900	38.5	39.5	39.0	33.5	40.5	37.0	9.1	11.5	10.2	7.0	8.6	7.7	Stafford: Stafford.	
48	33	81	-	-	-	46	27	73	3	3	6	309	311	620	626	307	313	620	39.3	37.5	38.5	41.4	39.9	40.6	15.6	10.5	13.1	11.9	8.6	10.3	" Burntwood.	
26	25	51	-	-	-	22	23	45	-	-	-	222	290	512	512	214	283	497	40.0	50.0	45.7	39.4	47.9	44.3	12.1	8.8	10.3	9.4	6.9	8.0	Suffolk	
36	47	83	-	-	-	28	43	71	-	1	1	429	633	1,062	1,063	433	633	1,066	44.6	43.9	44.2	41.2	45.9	43.9	8.3	7.4	7.8	6.1	5.5	5.7	Surrey.	
33	70	103	1	2	3	16	37	53	4	7	11	359	474	833	844	356	485	841	15.8	14.1	14.8	36.4	33.4	34.9	9.3	14.4	12.2	7.2	10.8	9.3	Sussex.	
51	27	78	1	-	1	49	26	75	6	5	11	254	380	634	645	271	378	649	51.9	44.7	47.7	33.1	47.0	40.5	18.8	7.1	12.0	14.7	6.0	9.7	Warwick.	
30	32	62	-	-	-	23	22	45	3	4	7	312	355	667	674	311	371	682	40.6	70.9	54.0	27.0	38.4	32.9	9.6	8.6	9.1	7.9	7.4	7.6	Wilts.	
45	27	72	4	-	4	30	20	50	17	36	53	385	474	859	912	403	500	903	26.1	45.8	36.2	28.9	42.4	35.6	11.2	5.4	8.0	8.9	4.6	6.6	Worcester.	
47	22	69	2	1	3	25	8	33	27	32	59	292	325	617	676	324	345	669	37.4	44.1	40.3	36.4	46.3	41.5	14.5	6.4	10.3	11.5	5.3	8.4	York, N. Riding.	
99	63	162	-	-	-	83	51	134	2	2	4	636	667	1,303	1,307	649	690	1,339	38.3	43.8	41.0	38.5	42.6	40.4	15.3	9.1	12.1	11.6	7.2	9.4	York, W. Riding: Wakefield.	
102	79	181	5	2	7	84	70	154	26	30	56	679	822	1,501	1,557	691	859	1,550	33.7	49.2	41.5	35.1	46.2	41.2	14.8	9.2	11.7	11.4	7.3	9.1	" Wadsley.	
32	37	69	3	1	4	28	32	60	20	15	35	257	387	644	679	248	339	587	23.9	39.9	33.5	-	-	-	12.9	10.9	11.8	9.0	6.9	7.7	" Menston.	
7	13	20	-	-	-	6	10	16	7	5	12	122	155	277	289	126	153	279	26.9	20.7	23.6	32.5	38.9	36.1	5.6	8.5	7.2	4.9	7.1	6.1	York, E. Riding.	
COUNTY-BOROUGHS and CITY of LONDON.																																
57	45	102	2	1	3	45	40	85	19	14	33	287	286	573	606	291	303	594	49.4	53.3	51.3	47.7	58.9	53.0	19.6	14.8	17.2	12.1	9.4	10.8	Birmingham: (Winson Green).	
10	10	20	-	-	-	7	9	16	4	11	15	298	300	598	613	299	295	594	-	(c)	-	9.1	26.7	18.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	" (Rubery Hill).	
33	14	47	2	-	2	26	7	33	5	5	10	206	302	508	518	221	302	523	39.1	56.9	48.1	41.0	35.3	37.9	14.9	4.6	9.0	11.8	3.8	7.3	Bristol.	
24	12	36	-	1	1	24	12	36	-	10	10	142	112	254	264	128	114	242	47.5	44.7	46.2	-	-	-	18.7	10.5	14.9	12.7	7.8	10.5	Derby.	
9	6	15	2	-	2	5	5	10	11	14	25	138	167	305	330	130	157	287	3													

(c) Admissions too few for percentage.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.															
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
																																				Private (including Criminal Patients).	Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).	Transfers from other Asylums.	Of the Number of Transfers.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
REGISTERED (under Lunacy Acts) LUNATIC HOSPITALS.																																							
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	90	145	235	-	-	-	235	27	42	69	27	42	69	2	12	14	3	2	5	3	2	5	15	22	37	15	22	37	7	19	26	7	19	26				
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - - -	48	69	117	-	-	-	117	19	16	35	19	16	35	1	2	3	2	4	6	2	4	6	11	12	23	11	12	23	5	9	14	5	9	14				
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	65	90	155	-	-	-	155	14	11	25	14	11	25	-	2	2	1	4	5	1	4	5	11	14	25	11	14	25	8	9	17	8	9	17				
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	28	37	65	-	-	-	65	7	8	15	7	8	15	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	14	5	9	14	2	2	4	2	2	4					
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. -	61	129	190	-	-	-	190	14	44	58	14	44	58	1	8	9	3	1	4	3	1	4	10	43	53	10	43	53	5	18	23	5	18	23				
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - - -	31	43	74	-	1	1	75	8	7	15	8	7	15	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	6	5	11	4	3	7	4	3	7					
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing-road, Northampton.	170	153	323	-	-	-	323	28	30	58	28	30	58	2	3	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	15	16	31	15	16	31	8	12	20	8	12	20				
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	44	43	87	-	-	-	87	12	12	24	12	12	24	2	3	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	3	8	11	3	8	11	2	3	5	2	3	5				
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	31	50	81	-	-	-	81	5	6	11	5	6	11	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	4	5	9	4	5	9	1	4	5	1	4	5				
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	60	65	125	1	-	1	126	17	14	31	17	14	31	3	2	5	2	3	5	2	3	5	13	8	21	13	8	21	4	2	6	4	2	6				
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E. -	107	142	249	-	-	-	249	111	148	259	111	148	259	18	24	42	8	4	12	8	4	12	110	140	250	110	140	250	52	75	127	52	75	127				
" - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	109	133	242	-	-	-	242	83	110	193	83	110	193	5	11	16	19	19	38	19	19	38	48	56	104	48	56	104	27	36	63	27	36	63				
York City (N.R.) -	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham - - -	45	39	84	23	29	52	136	16	21	37	4	11	15	-	3	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	9	17	26	4	8	12	5	14	19	2	6	8				
York (E.R.) - - -	The Retreat, York - - - - -	61	100	161	-	-	-	161	10	16	26	10	16	26	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14	24	10	14	24	5	10	15	5	10	15				
TOTAL - - -		950	1,238	2,188	24	30	54	2,242	371	485	856	359	475	834	38	76	114	42	45	87	42	45	87	270	369	639	265	360	625	135	216	351	132	208	340				
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886").																																							
Essex - - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	105	54	159	12	9	21	186	37	21	58	15	8	23	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	14	9	3	12	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Lancaster - - -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster(a)	306	156	462	83	44	127	589	34	6	40	21	5	26	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	36	25	61	27	19	46	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Surrey - - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill(a)	407	192	599	-	-	-	599	60	22	82	60	22	82	5	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	28	16	44	28	16	44	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments) -		818	402	1,220	95	53	148	1,368	131	49	180	96	35	131	8	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	75	44	119	64	38	102	-	-	-	-	-	-					
(c)																																							
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.																																							
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	37	-	37	-	-	-	37	154	-	154	154	-	154	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	137	-	137	137	-	137	81	-	81	81	-	81					
Middlesex - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (b)	75	20	95	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - - -	138	-	138	-	-	-	138	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-					
TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum) -		250	20	270	-	-	-	270	169	-	169	169	-	169	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	141	141	-	141	81	-	81	81	-	81					
CRIMINAL ASYLUM.																																							
Berks - - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	468	152	620	-	-	-	620	46	14	60	46	14	60	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	15	13	28	15	13	28	6	4	10	6	4	10				
(a) Also registered under Lunacy Acts																																							

(a) Also registered under Lunacy Acts.
(b) This Asylum was registered (under Lunacy Acts) as a Hospital during 1885. For statistical purposes, however, it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 8 patients, 3 males and 5 females, were transferred, while resident during 1890, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							Average Number Resident during 1890.			RECOVERY RATES.						MORTALITY RATES.						Registered Hospitals, Naval and Military Hospitals, and State Asylums.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries during the Year 1890, to Admissions (excluding Transfers) during the Year 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Recoveries, during the Five Years 1885—1889, to the Admissions during the same Five Years (excluding Transfers).			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Daily Average Number Resident during the Year 1890.			Proportion [per Cent.] of Deaths to Total Number under Treatment during the Year 1890.			
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.																									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		
12	10	22	12	10	22	1	1	2	90	155	245	—	—	—	245	93	156	249	29·2	47·5	40·6	38·6	47·1	42·7	12·9	6·4	8·8	10·3	5·3	7·2	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
2	3	5	2	3	5	—	—	—	54	70	124	—	—	—	124	54	69	123	29·4	75·0	48·3	25·0	53·2	41·4	3·7	4·3	4·1	3·0	3·5	3·3	Wonford House.
3	1	4	3	1	4	1	1	2	65	86	151	—	—	—	151	67	91	158	61·5	128·6	85·0	68·2	57·4	61·9	4·5	1·1	2·5	3·8	1·0	2·2	Barnwood House.
4	—	4	4	—	4	1	—	1	26	36	62	—	—	—	62	27	35	62	28·6	25·0	26·7	34·1	26·1	31·3	14·8	—	6·4	11·4	—	5·0	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
2	9	11	2	9	11	2	7	9	63	121	184	—	—	—	184	60	125	185	45·5	41·9	42·6	34·2	58·2	50·6	3·3	7·2	5·9	2·7	5·2	4·4	St. Luke's Hospital.
4	5	9	4	5	9	2	—	2	29	40	69	—	1	1	70	29	42	71	50·0	42·9	46·7	33·3	48·9	42·3	13·8	11·9	12·7	10·3	9·8	10·0	Bethel Hospital, Norwich.
5	7	12	5	7	12	1	1	2	178	160	338	—	—	—	338	172	158	330	30·8	44·4	37·7	37·1	63·3	48·9	2·9	44·4	3·6	2·5	3·8	3·1	St. Andrew's Hospital.
5	4	9	5	4	9	—	1	1	48	43	91	—	—	—	91	46	45	91	16·7	30·0	22·7	25·6	42·6	35·6	10·9	8·9	9·9	8·9	7·3	8·1	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
4	3	7	4	3	7	2	—	2	28	48	76	—	—	—	76	30	49	79	20·0	100·0	55·6	30·8	53·1	46·7	13·3	6·1	8·9	11·1	5·4	7·6	Warneford Asylum.
2	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	63	71	134	—	—	—	134	64	69	133	26·7	18·2	23·1	25·0	31·1	27·8	3·1	—	1·5	2·6	—	1·3	Charitable Institution, Coton Hill.
16	12	28	16	12	28	10	8	18	92	138	230	—	—	—	230	102	132	234	50·5	52·1	51·4	40·2	56·1	49·3	15·7	9·1	12·0	7·3	4·1	5·5	Bethlehem Hospital.
17	9	26	17	9	26	8	1	9	127	178	305	—	—	—	305	118	162	280	42·2	39·6	40·6	26·4	37·6	32·6	14·4	5·5	9·3	8·9	3·7	6·0	Holloway Sanatorium.
7	5	12	5	3	8	—	—	—	40	39	79	28	28	56	135	67	69	136	35·7	70·0	55·9	40·7	65·6	56·1	10·4	7·2	8·8	8·3	5·6	6·9	York Lunatic Hospital.
4	3	7	4	3	7	1	—	1	57	99	156	—	—	—	156	57	99	156	50·0	62·5	57·7	25·8	38·9	32·8	7·0	3·0	4·5	5·6	2·6	3·7	The Retreat, York.
87	71	158	84	69	153	30	20	50	960	1,284	2,244	28	29	57	2,301	986	1,301	2,287	41·0	49·1	45·6	36·4	52·2	45·2	8·8	5·5	6·9	6·5	4·1	5·1	TOTAL.
8	8	16	7	8	15	6	4	10	104	49	153	31	24	55	208	124	65	189	—	—	—	—	—	—	6·5	12·3	8·5	5·2	9·5	6·7	Eastern Counties Asylum.
8	3	11	6	2	8	3	1	4	291	137	428	88	41	129	557	385	192	577	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·1	1·6	1·9	1·9	1·5	1·7	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots.
8	7	15	8	7	15	4	5	9	431	191	622	—	—	—	622	418	191	609	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·9	3·7	2·5	1·7	3·3	2·2	Earlswood Asylum.
24	18	42	21	17	38	13	10	23	826	377	1,203	119	65	184	1,387	327	448	1,375	—	—	—	—	—	—	2·6	4·0	3·1	2·3	3·6	2·7	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	53	—	53	—	—	—	53	30	—	30	52·6	—	52·6	66·0	—	66·0	3·3	—	3·3	·5	—	·5	Royal Military Hospital.
4	4	8	4	4	8	3	1	4	70	16	86	—	—	—	86	71	19	90	—	—	—	33·3	—	20·0	5·6	21·1	8·9	5·3	20·0	8·4	Royal India Lunatic Asylum.
11	—	11	11	—	11	6	—	6	139	—	139	—	—	—	139	137	—	137	—	—	—	29·4	—	29·4	8·0	—	8·0	7·2	—	7·2	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar-mouth.
16	4	20	16	4	20	10	1	11	262	16	278	—	—	—	278	238	19	257	47·9	—	47·9	62·9	—	62·8	6·7	21·1	7·8	3·8	20·0	4·6	TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).
25	3	28	25	3	28	25	3	28	474	150	624	—	—	—	624	473	151	624	13·9	28·6	17·5	7·4	20·0	10·3	5·3	2·0	4·5	4·9	1·8	4·1	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

HOUSES.		NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.																	
		PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.														Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												
												Private.			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.								Private.			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.						
																					Private.			Private.											Private.						
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
Bethnal Green	Bethnal House	40	70	110	118	173	291	401	88	126	214	8	16	24	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	61	100	161	6	18	24	22	27	49	4	9	13						
Bow	Grove Hall	246	1	247	120	25	145	392	62	59	121	3	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	57	27	84	2	1	3	21	20	41	1	1	2							
Camberwell	Camberwell House	90	210	300	60	115	175	475	49	82	131	27	29	56	5	8	13	1	5	6	1	4	5	37	55	92	12	15	27	12	29	41	2	8	10						
Hoxton	Hoxton House	20	33	53	72	154	226	279	89	156	245	20	20	40	-	1	1	3	6	9	1	2	3	62	118	180	14	16	30	31	66	97	10	8	18						
Peckham	Peckham House	89	184	273	30	60	90	363	59	104	163	37	57	94	11	5	16	9	14	23	8	14	22	39	79	118	20	43	63	17	34	51	10	18	28						
Chiswick	Manor House	17	14	31	-	-	-	31	6	3	9	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	5	5	10	2	3	5	2	3	5						
Clapton, Upper	Brooke House	29	38	67	-	-	-	67	7	10	17	7	10	17	2	3	5	-	1	1	-	1	1	6	6	12	6	6	12	3	2	5	3	2	5						
Finsbury Park	Northumberland House	37	33	70	-	-	-	70	9	14	23	9	14	23	-	3	3	2	2	4	2	2	4	5	9	14	5	9	14	3	5	8	3	5	8						
Isleworth	Wyke House	17	11	28	-	-	-	28	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-						
Roehampton	The Priory	24	29	53	-	-	-	53	6	11	17	6	11	17	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	3	6	9	3	6	9	3	2	5	3	2	5						
Sunbury	Halliford House	11	12	23	-	-	-	23	4	4	8	4	4	8	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Chelsea	Blacklands House	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-						
Tooting	Newlands House	House licensed, 2nd July 1890.							Patients received from Blacklands House (q. v.)															-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fulham	Munster House	26	-	26	-	-	-	26	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	7	-	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-						
Hillingdon	Moorcroft House	38	-	38	-	-	-	38	8	-	8	8	-	8	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-						
South End, Catford	Flower House	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	-	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-						
Fulham	Peterborough House	-	26	26	-	-	-	26	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1							
Hammersmith	Homelea	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Hanwell	Lawn House	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
Southall	Featherstone Hall	House licensed, 20th May 1890; patients received from Lawn House (q. v.)							-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Hayes, Uxbridge	Hayes Park	-	11	11	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
"	Wood End House	-	15	15	-	-	-	15	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Hendon	Hendon Grove	-	12	12	-	-	-	12	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	2						
Kensington West	Otto House	-	31	31	-	-	-	31	-	4	4	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7	-	1	1	-	1	1							
Leyton	Great House	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Nunhead	Silverton House	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Southall	The Shrubbery	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
"	Vine Cottage	-	10	10	-	-	-	10	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1	-	1	1						
Wandsworth	The Huguenots	-	8	8	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Notting Hill	24, Royal-crescent	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Teddington	Goudhurst	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
Tooting, Upper	Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
TOTAL		716	777	1,493	400	527	927	2,420	403	596	999	151	192	343	22	29	51	17	38	55	14	33	47	294	426	720	92	140	232	119	194	313	43	62	105						
									(b)																								(c)								
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT:																																									
Hampton Wick	Normansfield (a)	107	40	147	-	-	-	147	9	10	19	9	10	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	16	11	5	16	-	-	-	-	-	-						

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."
(b) In addition to these numbers, 21 patients (13 males and 8 females) were transferred, while resident during 1890, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(c) In addition to these numbers, 17 patients (5 males and 12 females) were transferred, while resident during 1890, from the Private to the Pauper Class.
Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							Average Number Resident during 1890.			H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.			PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
																M.	F.	Total.	
35	31	66	6	5	11	27	25	52	40	63	103	110	175	285	388	146	235	381	Bethnal House.
47	8	55	13	—	13	45	7	52	234	2	236	90	48	138	374	330	46	376	Grove Hall.
18	33	51	9	15	24	4	8	12	97	206	303	47	113	160	463	143	320	463	Camberwell House.
29	40	69	5	4	9	8	14	22	23	36	59	67	149	216	275	87	186	273	Hoxton House.
21	25	46	12	11	23	1	2	3	95	182	277	23	62	85	362	117	240	357	Peckham House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	16	11	27	—	—	—	27	16	13	29	Manor House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	29	42	71	—	—	—	71	27	40	67	Brooke House.
1	4	5	1	4	5	1	—	1	40	34	74	—	—	—	74	38	31	69	Northumberland House
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	17	11	28	—	—	—	28	16	11	27	Wyke House.
3	2	5	3	2	5	—	1	1	24	32	56	—	—	—	56	22	30	52	The Priory.
1	2	3	1	2	3	—	—	—	12	14	26	—	—	—	26	12	11	23	Halliford House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	House closed ; patients removed to Newlands House (q. v.)						—	7	—	7	Blacklands House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	—	—	13	6	—	6	Newlands House.
3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	25	—	25	—	—	—	25	24	—	24	Munster House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42	—	—	—	42	40	—	40	Moorcroft House.
2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	15	—	15	—	—	—	15	16	—	16	Flower House.
—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	25	25	Peterborough House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	Homelea.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	House closed ; patients removed to Featherstone Hall (q. v.)						—	—	4	4	Lawn House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	5	5	Featherstone Hall.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	13	—	—	—	13	—	11	11	Hayes Park.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	15	15	—	—	—	15	—	14	14	Wood End House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	Hendon Grove.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	27	27	—	—	—	27	—	29	29	Otto House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	6	—	6	6	Great House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	Silverton House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	5	5	The Shrubbery.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—	10	—	11	11	Vine Cottage.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—	—	7	—	8	8	The Huguenots.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	24, Royal-crescent.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	Goudhurst.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	Ivy Lodge.
164	153	317	59	51	110	86	57	143	724	774	1,498	337	547	884	2,382	1,047	1,305	2,352	TOTAL.
4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	101	45	146	—	—	—	146	104	42	146	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT. Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.											
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.												Total Number.			Of the Total Number.								
												Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.						Private (including Criminal Patients). *			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.										M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.							M.	F.	Total.
Beds	- - Bishopstone House, Bedford - -	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1			
"	- - Springfield House, Bedford - -	16	21	37	-	-	-	37	8	9	17	8	9	17	1	1	2	3	4	7	3	4	7	3	5	8	3	5	8	1	3	4			
Derby	- - Wye House, Buxton - -	15	15	30	-	-	-	30	8	3	11	8	3	11	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	4	7	3	4	7	2	1	3			
Devon	- - Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter - -	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
"	- - Plympton House, Plympton - -	13	16	29	-	-	-	29	3	8	11	3	8	11	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	6	10	4	4	8			
Durham	- - Dinsdale Park, Darlington - -	14	14	28	-	-	-	28	4	4	8	4	4	8	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8	2	6	8	1	4	5			
"	- - Dunston Lodge, Gateshead - -	17	16	33	-	-	-	33	9	7	16	9	7	16	2	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	6	5	11	6	5	11	3	4	7			
Essex	- - Witham - -	5	8	13	-	-	-	13	2	3	5	2	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	2			
Glamorgan	- - Vernon House, Briton Ferry - -	8	16	24	-	-	-	24	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-				
Gloucester	- - Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol - -	17	20	37	-	-	-	37	2	3	5	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	-	1				
"	- - Fairford House, Fairford - -	15	12	27	-	-	-	27	3	8	11	3	8	11	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	2	2	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	2	2			
"	- - The Croft House, Fairford - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-			
Hants	- - Westbrook House, Alton - -	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	3	1	4	-	1	1				
"	- - The Briars, Sandown, Isle of Wight - -	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Herts	- - Harpenden Hall, St. Albans - -	2	8	10	-	-	-	10	-	5	5	-	5	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	1	1			
Kent	- - North Grove House, Hawkhurst - -	13	10	23	-	-	-	23	6	6	12	6	6	12	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	4	6	10	4	6	10	2	-	2			
"	- - Springcroft, Beckenham - -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1			
"	- - Tattlebury House, Goudhurst - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-			
"	- - West Malling Place, Maidstone - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	29	6	7	13	6	7	13	1	-	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	5	7	2	5	7	1	2	3			
Lancaster	- - Marsden Hall, Burnley - -	6	11	17	-	-	-	17	2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	2	3			
"	- - Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich - -	6	4	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
"	- - Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	49	62	111	2	3	5	116	22	18	40	22	18	40	2	1	3	4	4	8	4	4	8	14	10	24	13	10	23	5	4	9			
"	- - Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool - -	12	17	29	-	-	-	29	2	8	10	2	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	7	10	1	2	3			
"	- - Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	4	16	20	-	-	-	20	8	7	15	8	7	15	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	8	12	4	8	12	3	2	5			
Norfolk	- - Heigham Hall, Norwich - -	32	41	73	-	-	-	73	8	3	11	8	3	11	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	8	6	2	8	3	2	5			
"	- - The Grove, Catton, Norwich - -	2	9	11	-	-	-	11	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Northampton	- - Abington Abbey Retreat, Northampton.	4	7	11	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2			
Salop	- - Stretton House, Church Stretton - -	30	-	30	-	-	-	30	8	-	8	8	-	8	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-			
"	- - Grove House, All Stretton - -	-	32	32	-	-	-	32	-	9	9	-	9	9	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	- - St. Mary's House, Whitchurch - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	8	8	-	8	8	-	-	-	-			
"	- - Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	9	10	19	-	-	-	19	4	1	5	4	1	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	5	5	-			

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.						Average Number Resident during 1890.			HOUSES.	
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.							Total Number of Lunatics.
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.													
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9	-	8	8	Bishopstone House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	20	24	44	-	-	-	44	19	23	42	Springfield House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	19	14	33	-	-	-	33	17	14	31	Wye House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	6	Court Hall.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	18	28	-	-	-	28	11	18	29	Plympton House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27	15	13	28	Dinsdale Park.
3	1	4	3	1	4	2	1	3	17	17	34	-	-	-	34	20	16	36	Dunston Lodge.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	14	5	8	13	Witham.
-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	10	12	22	-	-	-	22	9	14	23	Vernon House.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	17	21	38	-	-	-	38	16	21	37	Northwoods.
2	4	6	2	4	6	-	-	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27	15	14	29	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	3	The Croft House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	14	4	9	13	Westbrook House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	The Briars.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	12	2	9	11	Harpenden Hall.
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	20	11	9	20	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	Springcroft.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	3	Tattlebury House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	35	-	-	-	35	14	19	33	West Malling Place.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	15	6	9	15	Marsden Hall.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	10	6	3	9	Overdale.
5	6	11	5	6	11	1	3	4	53	64	117	1	3	4	121	52	63	115	Haydock Lodge.
1	3	4	1	3	4	-	-	-	10	15	25	-	-	-	25	11	14	25	Tue Brook Villa.
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	6	15	21	-	-	-	21	7	16	23	Shaftesbury House.
3	2	5	3	2	5	-	-	-	31	40	71	-	-	-	71	33	40	73	Heigham Hall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	12	2	9	11	The Grove, Catton.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	9	3	6	9	Abington Abbey.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	32	30	-	30	Stretton House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	32	-	35	32	Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	St. Mary's House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	-	-	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17	8	-	17	Boreatton Park.

(continued.)

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.													DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.																			
		PRIVATE			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Total Number.			Of the Total Number.										Total Number.			Of the Total Number.																
		(including all Criminal Patients).			Private (including Criminal Patients).							Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers.							Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered.										
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.									
Somerset	-	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	-	40	39	79	-	-	-	79	12	11	23	12	11	23	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	5	13	8	5	13	2	3	5	2	3	5	
"	-	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	-	13	21	34	-	-	-	34	3	4	7	3	4	7	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1
Stafford	-	-	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	-	8	14	22	-	-	-	22	4	5	9	4	5	9	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	7	3	4	7	2	1	3	2	1	3	
"	-	-	Moat House, Tamworth	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Suffolk	-	-	The Glebe House, Aspall, Debenham	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Surrey	-	-	Church-street, Epsom	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
"	-	-	Sutherland House, Surbiton	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
"	-	-	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	Canbury House, Kingston-on-Thames	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sussex	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum	-	-	-	42	40	82	-	-	-	82	4	3	7	4	3	7	1	-	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	5	4	9	5	4	9	1	3	4	1	3	4	
"	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Ditchling, Burgess Hill.	-	-	-	8	42	50	-	-	-	50	3	11	14	3	11	14	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	10	11	1	10	11	-	2	2	-	2	2	
"	-	-	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
"	-	-	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	-	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Warwick	-	-	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	-	-	-	15	22	37	-	-	-	37	6	8	14	6	8	14	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	3	4	1	3	4
Wilts	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	-	-	-	23	17	40	-	-	-	40	4	6	10	4	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
"	-	-	Fisherton House, Salisbury	-	-	-	60	64	124	195	224	419	543	58	134	192	16	15	31	3	5	8	4	2	6	3	2	5	52	87	139	7	6	13	20	62	82	3	5	8	
"	-	-	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	-	-	-	10	8	18	-	-	-	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	
"	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	-	-	-	11	25	36	-	-	-	36	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	1	4	5	-	1	1	-	1	1		
York, E.R.	-	-	Craven Street Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull.	-	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-		
York, W.R.	-	-	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	Grove House, Acomb, York	-	-	-	3	7	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	10	3	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	Lime Tree House, Acomb, York	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-		
"	-	-	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	-	-	-	-	14	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2		
York, City	-	-	Lawrence House, York	-	-	-	6	14	20	-	-	-	20	3	5	8	3	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	2		
TOTAL		-	-	-	560	771	1,331	197	227	424	1,755	211	318	529	169	199	368	21	29	50	24	26	50	23	26	49	152	235	387	106	154	260	61	122	183	44	65	109			
		(b)																																							
		(c)																																							
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :																																									
Devon	-	-	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (a)	12	7	19	97	61	158	177	22	10	32	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Somerset	-	-	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath(a)	-	4	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Warwick	-	-	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	18	25	43	-	-	43	3	2	5	3	2	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
		TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		30	36	66	97	61	1	224	25	12	37	5	3	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	14	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act," 1886.

(b) In addition to these numbers, two females were transferred whilst resident during 18

the Pauper to the Private Class.

(c) In addition to these numbers, one female was transferred whilst resident during 1890, from the Private to the Pauper Class.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							Average Number Resident during 1890.			H O U S E S.
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.				
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.										M.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
5	2	7	5	2	7	2	—	2	39	43	82	—	—	—	82	40	39	79	Brislington House.
3	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	12	24	36	—	—	—	36	13	23	36	Bailbrook House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	8	15	23	—	—	—	23	7	14	21	Ashwood House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	4	4	Moat House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	House closed			—	—	—	—	1	—	1	The Glebe House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	Church-street, Epsom.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	Sutherland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	3	—	2	2	Chalk Pit House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	Canbury House.
2	1	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	39	38	77	—	—	—	77	39	38	77	Ticehurst Asylum.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	10	42	52	—	—	—	52	9	45	54	St. George's Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	3	3	Periteau House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	Ashbrooke Hall.
2	1	3	2	1	3	1	—	1	18	24	42	—	—	—	42	15	21	36	Glendossil, and Hurst House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	24	21	45	—	—	—	45	24	17	41	Laverstock House.
41	20	61	4	2	6	30	16	46	65	72	137	155	243	398	535	233	300	533	Fisherton House.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	9	7	16	—	—	—	16	9	7	16	Fiddington House.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	11	22	33	—	—	—	33	10	24	34	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	Craven Street Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	4	3	1	4	Greta Bank.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	House closed			—	—	—	—	1	2	3	Grove House.
1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	House closed			—	—	—	—	1	—	1	Lime Tree House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	12	—	12	12	The Grange.
2	4	6	2	4	6	—	—	—	7	13	20	—	—	—	20	7	13	20	Lawrence House.
88	59	147	51	41	92	36	20	56	572	776	1,348	156	246	402	1,750	732	995	1,727	TOTAL.
8	5	13	1	—	1	—	—	—	13	8	21	102	61	163	184	114	69	183	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS: The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	Downside Lodge.
1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	27	45	—	—	—	45	16	26	42	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
9	5	14	2	—	2	—	—	—	31	39	70	102	61	163	233	130	99	229	TOTAL (Idiot Estab- lishments).

S U M M A R Y. - - - - -

	NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st JANUARY 1890.							ADMISSIONS DURING THE YEAR 1890.															DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR 1890.											
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.	Of the Total Number.															Of the Total Number.											
								Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Re-admissions (known to have been at some previous time in the Asylum).			Transfers from other Asylums.			Of the Number of Transfers. Private (including Criminal Patients).			Total Number.			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Discharged Recovered.			Of the Number Discharged Recovered. Private (including Criminal Patients).		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	501	526	1,027	23,265	28,645	51,910	52,937	7,690	8,466	16,156	308	260	568	797	1,039	1,836	1,094	1,351	2,445	16	24	40	3,974	5,009	8,983	154	160	314	2,264	3,015	5,299	78	76	154
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	950	1,238	2,188	24	30	54	2,242	371	485	856	359	475	834	38	76	114	42	45	87	42	45	87	270	369	639	265	360	625	135	216	351	132	208	340
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	716	777	1,493	400	527	927	2,420	403	596	999	151	192	343	22	29	51	17	38	55	14	33	47	294	426	720	92	140	232	119	194	313	43	62	105
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	560	771	1,331	197	227	424	1,755	211	318	529	169	199	368	21	29	50	24	26	50	23	26	49	152	235	387	106	154	260	61	122	183	44	65	109
TOTAL - - -	2,727	3,312	6,039	23,886	29,429	53,315	59,354	8,675	9,865	18,540	987	1,126	2,113	878	1,173	2,051	1,177	1,460	2,637	95	128	223	4,690	6,039	10,729	617	814	1,431	2,599	3,547	6,146	297	411	708
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM.	250	20	270	-	-	-	270	169	-	169	169	-	169	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	141	141	-	141	81	-	81	81	-	81
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	468	152	620	-	-	-	620	46	14	6	46	14	60	1	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	3	15	13	28	15	13	28	6	4	10	6	4	10
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	184	262	446	-	-	-	446	54	75	129	54	75	129	1	2	3	30	31	61	30	31	61	42	61	103	42	61	103	3	10	13	3	10	13
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	955	478	1,433	192	114	306	1,739	165	71	236	110	48	158	9	4	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	53	149	77	43	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTAL - - -	4,584	4,224	8,808	24,078	29,543	53,621	62,429	9,109	10,025	19,134	1,366	1,263	2,629	894	1,179	2,073	1,210	1,491	2,701	128	159	287	4,984	6,166	11,150	892	931	1,823	2,689	3,561	6,250	387	425	812
											(a)															(b)								

(a) In addition to these numbers, 83 patients (50 males and 33 females) were transferred, while resident during 1890, from the Pauper to the Private Class.
(b) In addition to these numbers, 68 patients (34 males and 34 females) were transferred, while resident during 1890, from the Private to the Pauper Class; and 110 criminal (private) patients (81 males and 29 females) were retained in the Asylum as pauper patients on their ceasing to be "Criminals" during the same year.

Details of these changes will be found in a Table following this Appendix.

SUMMARY.

DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1890.									NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMAINING, 1st JANUARY 1891.							Average Number Resident during 1890.			
Total Number.			Of the Total Number.						PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			Total Number of Lunatics.							
			Private (including Criminal Patients).			Number of Post-mortem Examinations made.							PAUPER.						
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	
3,062	2,597	5,659	93	36	129	2,343	1,993	4,336	492	568	1,060	23,928	29,463	53,391	54,451	24,211	29,653	53,864	County and Borough Asylums.
87	71	158	84	69	153	30	20	50	960	1,284	2,244	28	29	57	2,301	986	1,301	2,287	Registered Hospitals.
164	153	317	59	51	110	86	57	143	724	774	1,498	337	547	884	2,382	1,047	1,305	2,352	Metropolitan Licensed Houses.
83	59	147	51	41	92	36	20	56	572	776	1,348	156	246	402	1,750	732	995	1,727	Provincial Licensed Houses.
3,401	2,880	6,281	287	197	484	2,495	2,090	4,585	2,748	3,402	6,150	24,449	30,285	54,734	60,884	26,076	33,254	60,230	TOTAL.
16	4	20	16	4	20	10	1	11	262	16	278	—	—	—	278	238	19	257	Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum.
25	3	28	25	3	28	25	3	28	474	150	624	—	—	—	624	473	151	624	Criminal Asylum.
14	18	32	14	18	32	—	—	—	182	258	440	—	—	—	440	183	260	443	Private Single Patients.
37	23	60	27	17	44	13	10	23	958	461	1,419	221	126	347	1,766	1,161	589	1,750	Idiot Establishments.
3,493	2,928	6,421	369	239	608	2,513	2,104	4,617	4,624	4,287	8,911	24,670	30,411	55,081	63,992	29,031	31,273	60,304	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B¹.)

TABLE showing the Number of,—

(a) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PRIVATE TO the PAUPER Class (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26, and 53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

(b) CRIMINALS (Private) who, ceasing to be such by EXPIRATION of SENTENCE, or by ABSOLUTE DISCHARGE by Secretary of State, were *thereupon* ordered by a Justice to remain in the Asylum as Pauper Lunatics (47 & 48 Vict. c. 64, s. 7);

(c) Patients TRANSFERRED from the PAUPER TO the PRIVATE Class (25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, s. 26, and 53 Vict. c. 5, s. 37);

while resident during the Year 1890.

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Beds, Herts, and Hunts -	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Berks -	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	-	-
Bucks -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Carmarthen -	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	2	2
Chester: Parkside -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Cornwall -	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	2	2
Carlisle -	1	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	6
Denbigh -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	3
Devon -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Dorset -	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Durham -	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Essex -	-	-	-	5	1	6	-	-	-
Glamorgan -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
Gloucester -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hants, and Isle of Wight -	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Kent: Barming Heath -	1	1	2	5	2	7	-	-	-
„ Chartham -	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1
Lancaster: Lancaster -	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	3
„ Rainhill -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
„ Prestwich -	2	2	4	6	3	9	3	-	3
„ Whittingham -	1	-	1	1	4	5	-	1	1
Leicester and Rutland -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Lincoln -	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
London: Banstead -	-	-	-	6	11	17	-	-	-
„ Colney Hatch -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
„ Hanwell -	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Middlesex -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Abergavenny -	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
Norfolk -	1	-	1	3	1	4	-	-	-
Northampton -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northumberland -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notts -	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	1	1

TABLE showing the Number of Patients Transferred, &c.—*continued.*

	(a) Number Transferred from Private to Pauper Class.			(b) Number of Sentence-expired or absolutely Discharged Criminals retained in the Asylum as Pauper Patients.			(c) Number Transferred from Pauper to Private Class.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS— <i>continued.</i>									
Salop - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Somerset - - - - -	-	2	2	2	-	2	1	1	2
Stafford: Stafford - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sussex - - - - -	-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-
Wilts - - - - -	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1
Worcester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
York, North Riding - - - - -	2	2	4	-	-	-	1	-	1
„ West Riding: Wakefield - - - - -	-	-	-	8	2	10	-	-	-
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	2	6
„ „ Menston - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
„ East Riding - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
COUNTY-BOROUGH AND CITY OF LONDON ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green - - - - -	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Bristol - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	3	-	3
Derby - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Exeter - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hull - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Ipswich - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Leicester - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of London - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
IDIOT HOSPITALS:									
Eastern Countles Idiot Asylum - - - - -	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Royal Albert Asylum - - - - -	3	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Bethnal House - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5
Grove Hall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Camberwell House - - - - -	1	3	4	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hoxton House - - - - -	1	2	3	-	-	-	3	5	8
Peckham House - - - - -	2	7	9	-	-	-	3	2	5
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	2
TOTAL - - - - -	34	34	68	81	29	110	50	33	83

Appendix (B².)Appendix (B².)

TABLE showing the Number of DEATHS FROM SUICIDE in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and amongst PRIVATE PATIENTS in SINGLE CHARGE, during the Year 1890.

	Number of Suicides during the Year 1890.								
	Act committed in Asylum.			Act committed before Admission.			Act committed while Patient was Absent "On Leave."		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY ASYLUMS:									
Cambridge - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cumberland - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devon - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durham - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloucester - - - - -	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Northampton - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suffolk - - - - -	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Warwick - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BOROUGH ASYLUM:									
Birmingham—Winson Green -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Bethlehem - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM:									
Broadmoor - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES:									
Camberwell House - - - - -	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Northumberland House - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES:									
Haydock Lodge - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fisherton House - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	7	2	9	2	-	2	-	-	-
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES -	-	2	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES -	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUMS.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	10	4	14	3	-	3	1	-	1

Appendix (B³.)

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS,
HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE
CHARGE, on the 1st January 1891.

Appendix (B³.) - - - - -

STATISTICS of INSANE Persons confined in ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS. - - -

NOTE.—Statistics of the CRIMINAL

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :							
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	4	5	9	486	576	1,062	1,071
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - -	7	4	11	211	292	503	514
Bucks - - - - -	8	3	11	157	250	407	418
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	1	-	1	199	255	454	455
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.	11	21	32	254	257	511	543
Chester : Chester - - - - -	-	-	-	300	304	604	604
„ Parkside - - - - -	17	16	33	239	311	550	583
Cornwall - - - - -	25	24	49	229	371	670	719
Cumberland and Westmorland - -	14	18	32	281	258	539	571
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	14	15	29	257	234	491	520
Derby - - - - -	3	-	3	220	225	445	448
Devon - - - - -	4	-	4	398	566	964	968
Dorset - - - - -	14	19	33	222	225	447	480
Durham - - - - -	2	3	5	616	550	1,166	1,171
Essex - - - - -	3	1	4	566	806	1,372	1,376
Glamorgan - - - - -	10	2	12	462	466	928	940
Gloucester - - - - -	4	9	13	461	540	1,001	1,014
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	3	1	4	429	501	930	934
Hereford (County and City) - - -	1	2	3	168	205	373	376
Kent: Barming Heath - - - - -	9	2	11	557	852	1,409	1,420
„ Chartham - - - - -	22	2	24	352	468	820	844
Lancaster: Lancaster - - - - -	10	29	39	870	924	1,794	1,833
„ Rainhill - - - - -	1	-	1	733	873	1,606	1,607
„ Prestwich - - - - -	20	20	40	1,020	1,267	2,287	2,327
„ Whittingham - - - - -	9	5	14	827	1,036	1,863	1,877
Leicester and Rutland - - - - -	11	20	31	218	222	440	471

Appendix (B³.)

LICENSED HOUSES, and in Private SINGLE CHARGE, on the 1st January 1891.

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

Patients will be found in Appendix (B⁴).

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
12	15	27	1	2	3	5	2	7	COUNTIES, &c. :
8	11	19	—	—	—	3	1	4	Beds, Herts, and Hunts. Berks, &c.
4	11	15	—	—	—	2	1	3	Bucks.
6	8	14	—	—	—	4	—	4	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
11	14	25	1	—	1	10	2	12	Carmarthen, &c.
10	11	21	—	—	—	15	7	22	Chester : Chester.
6	15	21	—	—	—	2	2	4	„ Parkside.
8	17	25	3	2	5	2	1	3	Cornwall.
33	37	70	1	1	2	19	4	23	Cumberland and West- morland.
33	43	76	—	—	—	5	2	7	Denbigh, &c.
15	16	31	—	—	—	1	—	1	Derby.
8	13	21	—	—	—	3	6	9	Devon.
6	6	12	—	—	—	3	1	4	Dorset.
12	16	28	—	—	—	17	8	25	Durham.
53	89	142	—	—	—	32	10	42	Essex.
13	15	28	—	—	—	20	6	26	Glamorgan.
20	29	49	—	—	—	8	2	10	Gloucester.
19	29	48	—	—	—	15	5	20	Hants.
7	5	12	—	—	—	1	—	1	Hereford.
51	73	124	—	—	—	12	10	22	Kent : Barming Heath.
9	21	30	—	—	—	6	1	7	„ Chartham.
18	26	44	1	1	2	142	111	253	Lancaster : Lancaster.
78	85	163	—	—	—	44	37	81	„ Rainhill.
31	78	109	—	—	—	49	69	118	„ Prestwich.
19	49	68	—	—	—	93	76	169	„ Whittingham.
5	10	15	—	—	—	2	—	2	Leicester and Rutland.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
	P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Lincoln - - - - -	1	-	1	329	332	661	662
London : Banstead - - - - -	2	1	3	703	1,290	1,993	1,996
„ Cane Hill - - - - -	-	-	-	461	644	1,105	1,105
„ Colney Hatch - - - - -	4	1	5	916	1,331	2,247	2,252
„ Hanwell - - - - -	-	-	-	745	1,141	1,886	1,886
Middlesex : Wandsworth - - - - -	3	-	3	453	633	1,086	1,089
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - - - - -	21	21	42	391	406	797	839
Norfolk - - - - -	5	9	14	294	379	673	687
Northampton - - - - -	16	27	43	311	399	710	753
Northumberland - - - - -	2	2	4	288	240	528	532
Nottingham - - - - -	3	2	5	158	169	327	332
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor).	-	-	-	205	278	483	483
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	8	11	19	304	397	701	720
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	4	12	16	347	483	830	846
Stafford : Stafford - - - - -	3	2	5	492	400	892	897
„ Burntwood - - - - -	3	3	6	309	311	620	626
Suffolk - - - - -	-	-	-	222	290	512	512
Surrey : Brookwood - - - - -	-	1	1	429	633	1,062	1,063
Sussex - - - - -	4	7	11	359	474	833	844
Warwick - - - - -	6	5	11	254	380	634	645
Wilts - - - - -	3	4	7	312	355	667	674
Worcester - - - - -	17	36	53	385	474	859	912
York, N. Riding - - - - -	27	32	59	292	325	617	676
„ W. Riding : Wakefield - - - - -	2	2	4	636	667	1,303	1,307
„ „ Wadsley - - - - -	26	30	56	679	822	1,501	1,557
„ „ Menston - - - - -	20	15	35	257	387	644	679
„ E. Riding - - - - -	7	5	12	122	155	277	289
COUNTY, BOROUGHES, AND CITY OF LONDON :							
Birmingham : Winson Green - - - - -	19	14	33	287	286	573	606
„ Rubery Hill - - - - -	4	11	15	298	300	598	613
Bristol - - - - -	5	5	10	206	302	508	518
Derby - - - - -	-	10	10	142	112	254	264
Exeter - - - - -	11	14	25	138	167	305	330
Hull - - - - -	8	16	24	156	141	297	321
Ipswich - - - - -	9	10	19	88	150	238	257
Leicester - - - - -	1	1	2	212	263	475	477
London (City of) - - - - -	-	-	-	179	208	387	387
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	4	7	11	188	201	389	400
Norwich - - - - -	2	2	4	109	146	255	259
Nottingham - - - - -	1	6	7	256	281	537	544
Portsmouth - - - - -	14	23	37	214	277	491	528
TOTAL - - - - -	492	568	1,060	23,928	29,463	53,391	54,451

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									Counties, United Counties, and Boroughs.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
11	14	25	-	-	-	10	-	10	Lincoln.
80	89	169	-	-	-	23	66	89	London : Banstead.
32	33	65	-	-	-	21	30	51	„ Cane Hill.
22	36	58	-	-	-	28	21	49	„ Colney Hatch.
20	35	55	-	-	-	60	56	116	„ Hanwell.
24	45	69	-	-	-	9	7	16	Middlesex.
29	23	52	-	-	-	7	3	10	Monmouth, &c.
30	35	65	-	-	-	3	-	3	Norfolk.
8	17	25	-	-	-	5	-	5	Northampton.
20	24	44	-	-	-	15	3	18	Northumberland.
6	3	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nottingham.
2	13	15	-	-	-	2	1	3	Oxford, &c.
20	33	53	-	-	-	8	2	10	Salop and Montgomery.
28	58	86	-	-	-	-	2	2	Somerset and Bath.
20	25	45	-	-	-	11	1	12	Stafford : Stafford.
16	19	35	-	-	-	1	1	2	„ Burntwood.
10	11	21	-	-	-	1	-	1	Suffolk.
8	39	47	-	-	-	47	63	110	Surrey.
50	65	115	-	-	-	5	1	6	Sussex.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	Warwick.
14	16	30	-	-	-	3	2	5	Wilts.
41	50	91	1	2	3	2	-	2	Worcester.
31	41	72	-	-	-	8	3	11	York, N. Riding.
23	24	47	-	-	-	8	7	15	„ W. Riding: Wakefield.
38	39	77	-	-	-	22	9	31	„ „ Wadsley.
10	36	46	-	-	-	-	6	6	„ „ Menston.
2	3	5	1	-	1	4	2	6	„ E. Riding.
									COUNTY, BOROUGHs, AND CITY OF LONDON :
34	38	72	3	1	4	2	-	2	Birmingham: Winson Gr.
2	2	4	-	-	-	3	4	7	„ Rubery Hl.
7	20	27	-	-	-	7	4	11	Bristol.
9	9	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derby.
3	6	9	1	-	1	3	3	6	Exeter.
8	10	18	-	-	-	8	4	12	Hull.
9	20	29	1	-	1	-	1	1	Ipswich.
9	10	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leicester.
5	6	11	-	-	-	22	15	37	London (City of.)
19	16	35	1	1	2	-	-	-	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
5	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	Norwich.
20	21	41	-	-	-	1	-	1	Nottingham.
6	12	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	Portsmouth.
1,226	1,746	2,972	15	10	25	865	687	1,552	TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
		PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :							
Chester - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle.	90	155	245	-	-	-	245
Devon - -	Wonford House, Exeter - -	54	70	124	-	-	-	124
Gloucester -	Barnwood House, Gloucester -	65	86	151	-	-	-	151
Lincoln - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln.	26	36	62	-	-	-	62
Middlesex -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old- street, E.C.	63	121	184	-	-	-	184
Norfolk - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich -	29	40	69	-	1	1	70
Northampton -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Billing- road, Northampton.	178	160	338	-	-	-	338
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	48	43	91	-	-	-	91
Oxford - -	Warneford Asylum, Heading- ton-hill, Oxford.	28	48	76	-	-	-	76
Stafford - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton-hill, Stafford.	63	71	134	-	-	-	134
Surrey - -	Bethlehem Hospital, Lambeth- road, S.E.	92	138	230	-	-	-	230
„ - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	127	178	305	-	-	-	305
York, City, N.R.	York Lunatic Hospital, Bootham	40	39	79	28	28	56	135
„ E. R. -	The Retreat, York - -	57	99	156	-	-	-	156
	TOTAL - - -	960	1,284	2,244	28	29	57	2,301

MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
10	15	25	11	10	21	—	—	—	REGISTERED HOSPITALS :
5	6	11	9	8	17	—	—	—	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital.
4	9	13	20	14	34	—	—	—	Wonford House.
2	2	4	3	7	10	—	—	—	Barnwood House.
11	24	35	5	1	6	—	—	—	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital.
5	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	St. Luke's Hospital.
16	21	37	26	27	53	—	—	—	Bethel Hospital.
4	4	8	10	2	12	—	—	—	St. Andrew's Hospital.
1	2	3	4	2	6	—	—	—	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital.
6	7	13	7	6	13	—	—	—	Warneford Asylum.
65	93	158	6	1	7	—	—	—	Charitable Institution, Coton- hill.
25	34	59	14	16	30	—	—	—	Bethlehem Hospital.
3	6	9	5	1	6	—	—	—	Holloway Sanatorium.
11	13	24	7	11	18	—	—	—	York Lunatic Hospital.
168	237	405	127	106	233	—	—	—	The Retreat, York.
									TOTAL.

REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY

COUNTY.	REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886"):							
Essex - -	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.	104	49	153	31	24	55	208
Lancaster -	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.	291	137	428	88	41	129	557
Surrey - -	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.	431	191	622	-	-	-	622
	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)	826	377	1,203	119	65	184	1,387
	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM:							
Hants - -	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.	53	-	53	-	-	-	53
Middlesex -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London, W. (a)	70	16	86	-	-	-	86
Norfolk - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.	139	-	139	-	-	-	139
	TOTAL (Naval and Military } Hospitals, and India Asylum) }	262	16	278	-	-	-	278
	CRIMINAL ASYLUM:							
Berks - -	Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.	474	150	624	-	-	-	624

(a) This is a Registered Hospital, but for statistical purposes it is retained with the Naval and Military Hospitals.

HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS—continued.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									REGISTERED HOSPITALS, NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND STATE ASYLUMS.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS (Registered under the “Idiots Act, 1886,”):
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Eastern Counties Asylum for Idiots, Colchester.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL (Idiot Establishments).
21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS, AND INDIA ASYLUM :
—	—	—	5	1	6	—	—	—	Royal Military Hospital, Net- ley, Southampton.
6	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	—	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, London.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Royal Naval Hospital, Yar- mouth.
27	—	27	6	1	7	—	—	—	{TOTAL (Naval and Military Hospitals, and India Asylum).
88	52	140	2	—	2	—	—	—	CRIMINAL ASYLUM : Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berks.

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

H O U S E S.			TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
			P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Bethnal Green	-	Bethnal House, Cambridge-road	40	63	103	110	175	285	388
Bow	-	Grove Hall, Fairfield-road	234	2	236	90	48	138	374
Camberwell	-	Camberwell House	97	206	303	47	113	160	463
Hoxton	-	Hoxton House	23	36	59	67	149	216	275
Peckham	-	Peckham House	95	182	277	23	62	85	362
Chiswick	-	Manor House	16	11	27	-	-	-	27
Clapton, Upper	-	Brooke House	29	42	71	-	-	-	71
Finsbury Park	-	Northumberland House	40	34	74	-	-	-	74
Isleworth	-	Wyke House	17	11	28	-	-	-	28
Roehampton	-	The Priory	24	32	56	-	-	-	56
Sunbury	-	Halliford House	12	14	26	-	-	-	26
Tooting	-	Newlands House	13	-	13	-	-	-	13
Fulham	-	Munster House	25	-	25	-	-	-	25
Hillingdon	-	Moorcroft House	42	-	42	-	-	-	42
South End, Catford	-	Flower House	15	-	15	-	-	-	15
Fulham	-	Peterborough House	-	27	27	-	-	-	27
Hammersmith	-	Homelea, 68, Weltje-road	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Southall	-	Featherstone Hall	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	Hayes Park	-	13	13	-	-	-	13
"	-	Wood End House	-	15	15	-	-	-	15
Hendon	-	Hendon Grove	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
Kensington, West	-	Otto House, 47, North End-road	-	27	27	-	-	-	27
Leyton	-	Great House	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
Nunhead	-	Silverton House, 24, Linden-grove	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Southall	-	The Shrubbery	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
"	-	Vine Cottage, Norwood-green	-	10	10	-	-	-	10
Wandsworth	-	The Huguenots, East Hill	-	7	7	-	-	-	7
Notting Hill	-	24, Royal-crescent	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Teddington	-	Goudhurst, Stanley-road	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Tooting, Upper	-	Ivy Lodge	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
TOTAL			724	774	1,498	337	547	884	2,382
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENT :									
Hampton Wick	-	Normansfield (a)	101	45	146	-	-	-	146

(a) Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
16	34	50	9	4	13	1	—	1	Bethnal House.
5	3	8	2	—	2	—	1	1	Grove Hall.
4	26	30	14	34	48	—	—	—	Camberwell House.
30	60	90	—	2	2	—	—	—	Hoxton House.
14	31	45	7	17	24	—	—	—	Peckham House.
3	5	8	6	2	8	—	—	—	Manor House.
7	9	16	15	13	28	—	—	—	Brooke House.
4	6	10	14	7	21	—	—	—	Northumberland House.
—	—	—	4	5	9	—	—	—	Wyke House.
2	9	11	10	7	17	—	—	—	The Priory.
1	1	2	3	1	4	—	—	—	Halliford House.
—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	Newlands House.
4	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	Munster House.
5	—	5	17	—	17	—	—	—	Moorcroft House.
—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—	Flower House.
—	4	4	—	6	6	—	—	—	Peterborough House.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Homelea.
—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	Featherstone Hall.
—	2	2	—	7	7	—	—	—	Hayes Park.
—	2	2	—	8	8	—	—	—	Wood End House.
—	2	2	—	4	4	—	—	—	Hendon Grove.
—	3	3	—	6	6	—	—	—	Otto House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Great House.
—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	Silverton House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Shrubbery.
—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vine Cottage.
—	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	The Huguenots.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	24, Royal-crescent.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Goudhurst.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ivy Lodge.
95	201	296	112	138	250	1	1	2	TOTAL.
—	—	—	1	4	5	—	—	—	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENT : Normansfield.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES. - - -

COUNTY.	H O U S E S.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
		P R I V A T E (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Beds -	-	-	9	9	-	-	-	9
"	-	20	24	44	-	-	-	44
Derby -	-	19	14	33	-	-	-	33
Devon -	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	6
"	-	10	18	28	-	-	-	28
Durham -	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27
"	-	17	17	34	-	-	-	34
Essex -	-	5	9	14	-	-	-	14
Glamorgan -	-	10	12	22	-	-	-	22
Gloucester -	-	17	21	38	-	-	-	38
"	-	15	12	27	-	-	-	27
"	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Hants -	-	4	10	14	-	-	-	14
"	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Herts -	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	12
Kent -	-	12	8	20	-	-	-	20
"	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4
"	-	16	19	35	-	-	-	35
Lancaster -	-	7	8	15	-	-	-	15
"	-	7	3	10	-	-	-	10
"	-	53	64	117	1	3	4	121
"	-	10	15	25	-	-	-	25
"	-	6	15	21	-	-	-	21
Norfolk -	-	31	40	71	-	-	-	71
"	-	2	10	12	-	-	-	12
Northampton -	-	3	6	9	-	-	-	9
Salop -	-	32	-	32	-	-	-	32
"	-	-	32	32	-	-	-	32
"	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
"	-	8	9	17	-	-	-	17
Somerset -	-	39	43	82	-	-	-	82
"	-	12	24	36	-	-	-	36

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bishopstone House.
5	3	8	3	3	6	-	-	-	Springfield House.
7	5	12	6	2	8	-	-	-	Wye House.
-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Court Hall.
-	1	1	3	2	5	-	-	-	Plympton House.
2	2	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	Dinsdale Park.
3	5	8	1	2	3	-	-	-	Dunston Lodge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Witham.
-	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	Vernon House.
1	2	3	5	4	9	-	-	-	Northwoods.
3	3	6	3	2	5	-	-	-	Fairford House.
-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	The Croft House.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Westbrook House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	The Briars.
-	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	Harpenden Hall.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	North Grove House.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Springcroft.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	Tattlebury House.
1	4	5	2	4	6	-	-	-	West Malling-place.
1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	Marsden Hall.
1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	Overdale.
7	8	15	4	2	6	-	-	-	Haydock Lodge.
1	2	3	4	2	6	-	-	-	Tue Brook Villa.
2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Shaftesbury House.
2	1	3	2	6	8	-	-	-	Heigham Hall.
-	3	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	The Grove.
-	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	Abington Abbey.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stretton House.
-	3	3	-	6	6	-	-	-	Grove House.
-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	St. Mary's House.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Boreatton Park.
4	9	13	14	8	22	-	-	-	Brislington House.
1	2	3	2	3	5	-	-	-	Bailbrook House.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
		PRIVATE. (including all Criminal Patients).			PAUPER.			Total Number of Lunatics.
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
Stafford - -	Ashwood House, Kingswinford, Dudley.	8	15	23	-	-	-	23
" - -	Moat House, Tamworth - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Surrey - -	Church-street, Epsom - -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
" - -	Sutherland House, Surbiton -	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
" - -	Chalk Pit House, Sutton -	-	3	3	-	-	-	3
" - -	Canbury House, Kingston-on- Thames.	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
Sussex - -	Ticehurst Asylum - - -	39	38	77	-	-	-	77
" - -	St. George's Retreat, Ditch- ling, Burgess Hill.	10	42	52	-	-	-	52
" - -	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye.	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
" - -	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington -	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
Warwick - -	Glendossil, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	18	24	42	-	-	-	42
Wilts - -	Laverstock House, Salisbury -	24	21	45	-	-	-	45
" - -	Fisherton House, Salisbury -	65	72	137	155	243	398	535
" - -	Fiddington House, Market Lavington, Devizes.	9	7	16	-	-	-	16
" - -	Kingsdown House, Box - -	11	22	33	-	-	-	33
York, E. R. -	Craven-street Retreat, Scul- coates, Hull.	-	5	5	-	-	-	5
York, W. R. -	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham.	3	1	4	-	-	-	4
" - -	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham.	-	12	12	-	-	-	12
York, City -	Lawrence House, York - -	7	13	20	-	-	-	20
TOTAL - - -		572	776	1,348	156	246	402	1,750
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :								
Devon - -	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Starcross. (a)	13	8	21	102	61	163	184
Somerset - -	Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath. (a)	-	4	4	-	-	-	4
Warwick - -	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham. (a)	18	27	45	-	-	-	45
TOTAL (Idiot Establishments)		31	39	70	102	61	163	233

(a) Registered under the " Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—*continued.*

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891,									H O U S E S.
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	Ashwood House.
—	2	2	—	3	3	—	—	—	Moat House.
—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Church-street.
—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	Sutherland House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Chalk Pit House.
—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	Canbury House.
1	6	7	19	10	29	—	—	—	Ticehurst Asylum.
1	1	2	3	3	6	—	—	—	St. George's Retreat.
—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	Periteau House.
—	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	Ashbrooke Hall.
4	8	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Glendossil and Hurst House.
8	7	15	4	4	8	—	—	—	Laverstock House.
57	100	157	8	6	14	2	—	2	Fisherton House.
—	—	—	4	4	8	—	—	—	Fiddington House.
—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	Kingsdown House.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Craven-street Retreat.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Greta Bank.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Grange.
3	3	6	—	2	2	—	—	—	Lawrence House.
119	206	325	106	93	199	2	—	2	TOTAL.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	The Western Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Downside Lodge.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Midland Counties Idiot Asylum.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	TOTAL (Idiot Establish- ments).

S U M M A R Y. - - - -

	TOTAL NUMBER of PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.						
	PRIVATE (including all Criminal Patients).			P A U P E R.			Total Number of Lunatics.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	492	568	1,060	23,928	29,463	53,391	54,451
REGISTERED HOSPITALS - - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	960	1,284	2,244	28	29	57	2,301
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	724	774	1,498	337	547	884	2,382
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES - (Excluding Idiot Establishments).	572	776	1,348	156	246	402	1,750
TOTAL - - -	2,748	3,402	6,150	24,449	30,285	54,734	60,884
NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND INDIA ASYLUM.	262	16	278	-	-	-	278
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - -	474	150	624	-	-	-	624
PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS - -	182	258	440	-	-	-	440
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS - - (Hospitals and Licensed Houses).	958	461	1,419	221	126	347	1,766
GRAND TOTAL -	4,624	4,287	8,911	24,670	30,411	55,081	63,992

S U M M A R Y.

OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS, 1st January 1891.									
Deemed Curable.			Found Lunatic by Inquisition.			Chargeable to County or Borough Rates.			
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total	
1,226	1,746	2,972	15	10	25	865	687	1,552	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
168	237	405	127	106	233	-	-	-	REGISTERED HOS- PITALS.
95	201	296	112	138	250	1	1	2	METROPOLITAN LI- CENSED HOUSES.
119	206	325	106	93	199	2	-	2	PROVINCIAL LI- CENSED HOUSES.
1,608	2,390	3,998	360	347	707	868	688	1,556	TOTAL.
27	-	27	6	1	7	-	-	-	NAVAL AND MILITARY HOSPITALS AND IN- DIA ASYLUM.
88	52	140	2	-	2	-	-	-	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	64	78	142	-	-	-	PRIVATE SINGLE PATIENTS.
-	-	-	1	4	5	-	-	-	IDIOT ESTABLISH- MENTS.
1,723	2,442	4,165	433	430	863	868	688	1,556	GRAND TOTAL.

Appendix (B⁴.)

ASYLUMS, HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES, during the Year 1890.

Number Discharged during 1890.						Number			Number			
Recovered.			Not			who Died during			remaining,			
			Recovered.			1890.			1st January 1891.			
(a)												
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	COUNTY ASYLUMS :
2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Beds.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Berks.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Bucks.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cambridge.
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	Carmarthen.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Chester : Upton.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Parkside.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Cornwall.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cumberland.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Denbigh.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	4	Derby.
1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	Devon.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Dorset.
4	-	4	5	1	6	-	1	1	3	1	4	Durham.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	Essex.
-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Glamorgan.
-	-	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	4	Gloucester.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Hants.
-	-	-	5	2	7	-	1	1	2	-	2	Hereford.
1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	Kent : Barming Heath.
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	„ Chartham.
1	-	1	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	Lancaster : Lancaster.
-	-	-	6	3	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	„ Rainhill.
-	-	-	1	5	6	-	-	-	2	-	2	„ Prestwich.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	„ Whittingham.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	Leicester and Rutland.
1	1	2	6	11	17	-	-	-	2	1	3	Lincoln.
-	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	4	1	5	London : Banstead :
-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	„ Colney Hatch.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	„ Hanwell.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	Middlesex.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	1	-	1	Monmouth, &c.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Norfolk.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Northampton.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	Northumberland.
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Notts.
-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	Salop and Montgomery.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	Somerset.
-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford : Stafford.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Suffolk.
-	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	2	Surrey.
-	1	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	Sussex.
-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	Warwick.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	Wilts.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	Worcester.
3	1	4	9	2	11	-	-	-	2	2	4	York, N. Riding.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	„ W.Riding: Wakefield.
												„ E.Riding: Menston.

(a) Of this number 81 males and 29 females were retained in the Asylums as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B¹.)

0.39.

S 3

STATISTICS of the CRIMINAL LUNATICS confined in Asylums,

	Number, 1st January 1890.			Number Admitted during 1890.					
				Transferred from other Asylums.			Not Transferred from other Asylums.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND CITY OF LONDON ASYLUMS:									
Birmingham: Winson Green -	-	1	1	-	-	-	4	-	4
Bristol - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hull - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ipswich - - - - -	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
City of London - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Nottingham - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Portsmouth - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
REGISTERED HOSPITAL:									
Holloway Sanatorium - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM -	468	152	620	3	-	3	43	14	57
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:									
Fisherton House - - - -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
SUMMARY:									
COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS -	73	18	91	-	-	-	107	38	145
REGISTERED HOSPITAL - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
CRIMINAL ASYLUM - - - -	468	152	620	3	-	3	43	14	57
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE -	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL - - -	545	170	715	3	-	3	150	52	202

Hospitals, and Licensed Houses, during the Year 1890—continued.

Number Discharged during 1890.						Number who Died during 1890.			Number remaining, 1st January 1891.			
Recovered.			Not Recovered. (a)									
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
1	-	1	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	COUNTY, BOROUGH, AND CITY OF LONDON ASYLUMS:
-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	Birmingham: Winson Green.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bristol.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hull.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Ipswich.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	City of London.
1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Newcastle.
-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Portsmouth.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	Holloway Sanatorium.
6	4	10	9	9	18	25	3	28	474	150	624	BROADMOOR CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	Fisherton House.
17	7	24	89	30	119	6	4	10	68	15	83	SUMMARY:
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.
6	4	10	9	9	18	25	3	28	474	150	624	REGISTERED Hos- PITAL.
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3	CRIMINAL ASYLUM.
23	11	34	98	39	137	31	7	38	546	165	711	PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE.
(a)												TOTAL.

(a) Of this number, 81 males and 29 females were retained in the Asylums as pauper patients, on their discharge as criminal patients. See Table following Appendix (B¹.)

0.39.

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Appendix (C.)

Appendix (C.)

ENTRIES BY COMMISSIONERS AT COUNTY AND
BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

BEDS, HERTS, AND HUNTS (THREE COUNTIES) ASYLUM.

6 June 1890.

Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum,
Statistics.

WE commenced our inspection of this Asylum yesterday, which was last visited by two members of our Board about 10 months ago. At that time the patients were 1,072 in number. There are now 1,066 on the books ; 486 males and 580 females. With the exception of 8 males and 11 females absent on trial, all have been seen by us. The patients on trial have an allowance of 3 s. 6 d. per week, but we agree with our Colleagues who last visited in thinking that this allowance, to be of real benefit to the patients, ought to be larger. With regard to other matters mentioned in the last report, we find that no enlargement of the recreation hall has been made.

Amusement.

About 350 patients only are able to be present at the associated entertainments, and when there are theatrical representations many of the spectators can only hear but not see the performance. A larger room, with a wider stage properly fitted, is much needed. Both dining halls need internal renovation and re-decoration.

The dormitories in which the epileptic patients sleep are under the care of two attendants in either division, but the responsibility is divided. We think it would be better if each attendant were responsible for the patients occupying a certain part of the dormitory, so that in the event of any accident happening there could be no question as to which attendant was to blame. Care should be taken that the glass be removed from a broken window-frame immediately after the breakage, and this is especially required in the dormitories where the suicidal patients sleep.

Some speedy mode of calling the Medical Officers during the night in case of need should be instituted. The bell for calling the engineer's attention at the laundry is broken, and has been for some period, and the only mode of informing him when the machinery should be stopped on a sudden emergency is by sending some one to tap at his window. Linoleum should be laid down on the floor of some of the single rooms occupied by patients of faulty habits, and all the doors should be able to be opened from the outside by a handle, both to allow the patients undisturbed rest at night, and to facilitate their speedy release in case of fire. The escape of the patients from the dormitories appears to us to be adequately ensured by alternative exits, but the workshops ought to be provided with internal hydrants, so as to render easy the extinction of a fire on inception.

Dietary.

The dinner provided for the patients was good and sufficient, but we saw some of the nurses' dinners which were certainly not the full rations allowed. A nurses' dining-room would prove of great use. We learn that they are allowed to cook their own dinners if they choose.

choose. This should not be permitted. A nurse's duty during working hours is to look after the patients, and no part of her time should be taken up in other ways.

The proper apparatus for washing the hair taken from soiled mattresses has not yet been obtained. We hope this matter has not been overlooked. Some boxes or lockers should be provided for the clothes of the more trustworthy patients, and then there would be no excuse for the patients keeping articles under their mattresses. More recording stations to prove that all dormitories are regularly visited are required. As the antiquated baths at present in use are worn out, we hope they will be replaced by others of Stourbridge ware, and also be lowered. Enamel paint would much improve the look of those now in the general bath-rooms.

We have no doubt that with the new Act much increased clerical work will fall into Dr. Swain's hands, and we have therefore no hesitation in advising the Committee to appoint a good medical assistant to devote his time principally to pathological investigations. Were he also a photographer the case books might present a more useful record of the patients' condition. We had an opportunity of testing the present assistant medical officers' knowledge of their patients as they accompanied us through the wards on our arrival, owing to Dr. Swain's temporary absence, and they showed that they were well acquainted with those under their care ; but we think that 1,066 patients is too large a number to be adequately supervised, and also to allow of scientific research to be thoroughly carried out by the present staff.

It may not be out of place to mention here that whilst at the last visit out of 105 deaths post-mortem examinations were made in 90 instances, we find to-day that autopsy verified the assigned cause of death in 78 out of 103 cases only.

The following changes have taken place since 2nd of August, the date of the last visit :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	95	104	199
Discharged " recovered " - -	41	45	86
" " relieved " - -	4	1	5
" " not improved " - -	6	5	11
Died - - - - -	54	49	103

There is thought to be accommodation available for 20 men and 7 women, but some of the dormitories are too full, and 8 men are placed to sleep at the detached hospital, which might at any time be required for infectious cases. There are, however, 60 out-county patients, and 9 private cases.

Excepting influenza, the Asylum has been free from any exceptional disorder, but a large number of the staff and patients suffered from that epidemic.

The Coroner held no inquest upon the death of any patient, and the causes of death present no subjects for comment. General paralysis was the cause of 14, and senile decay of 20 deaths. Fifty patients were registered under medical treatment last week, and 14 men and 5 women were seen by us in bed.

Appendix (C.)
—
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.

Medical staff.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)
Beds, Herts,
and Hunts
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

The patients were on the whole quiet and well-behaved, but in No. 4 Ward, on the women's side, a good deal of noise prevailed. This must be the case as long as 70 women, the majority being of the refractory class, are collected together in one ward. Less strict classification often adds greatly to the comfort of a ward, but the size of the wards prevents the acutely maniacal and dangerous patients being carefully supervised if distributed in various wards. Complaints were rare, and none were made of ill-treatment; some few complained of the food, but this we thought quite unfounded. Smaller spoons, without sharp rough edges, should be furnished for all feeding themselves with them, and also to all attendants engaged in feeding the patients.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants consists of 1 head attendant in each division, and 39 male and 50 female attendants; 5 of each sex are on duty at night; 1 female patient sits up in the infirmary at night. Dr. Swain tells us that she has nothing to do with the care of the patients, but only cooks for the nurses. In whatever capacity she be engaged we think the employment of patients at night is undesirable, if not absolutely dangerous, and should be discontinued. The duration of the attendants' service is fairly satisfactory, and since the last visit no one has been dismissed or obliged to resign.

There is no entry of either seclusion or restraint, and we saw no patient wearing any strong exceptional dress.

The clothing was neat, and as the drying-ground at the laundry has been enlarged, we hope every patient will be able to receive a change of linen twice weekly. There are no other matters tending to the comfort of the patients which we have to notice under the head of structural alterations or improvements.

Employment.

From returns furnished us of the employed we make the following summary :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Ward cleaners - - - -	99	180	279
Employed on land and farm - -	124	-	124
„ at various trades - -	88	-	88
„ in stores and offices -	14	13	27
„ in kitchen and scullery -	24	12	36
„ in laundry - - - -	17	52	69
„ in needlework, &c. -	-	108	108

Divine Service.

At church last Sunday, in the morning 484, and in the evening 377 patients were present; nearly 100 attend daily prayers; 22 patients profess the Roman Catholic faith, and for these a priest attends from a neighbouring village to minister to their spiritual needs, but mass is not performed.

Exercise.

The large number of 90 women are returned to us as usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Extended exercise is such a powerful remedial agent that we regret to have to record this proportion of the female patients being unable to be trusted beyond the airing-courts walls. We have no doubt that small parties with an adequate staff might safely be taken for walks, both within and beyond the estate, with great advantage to the mental and physical condition of many of them. Sixty men are considered unfit to leave the courts.

BERKS ASYLUM.

15 December 1890.

THIS Asylum has good arrangements for the extinction of an outbreak of fire. The supply of water is practically without limit, a tank of 40,000 gallons of rain-water and artesian wells. We gave an alarm of fire and two hydrants were throwing big jets of water on the spot indicated by us within two minutes after the steam hoot was blown. The rescue of patients is left to the guidance of the Medical Superintendent himself, and attendants acting under him.

Berks Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

The patients under care and treatment are 520, of whom 221 are males, 299 are females. One patient only, a woman, is away on trial. The Abingdon pauper lunatics are now taken in here and have recently been admitted by transfer from Littlemore Asylum. There are besides the paupers upon the books 10 private patients, and there are among the paupers 5 out-county cases. The admissions since the Commissioners last visited, viz., on 3rd December 1889, have been 102; the discharges, 59; the deaths, 42. We are informed that there are 53 vacant beds for men, 44 for women. The weekly charge for Berkshire paupers is 8 s. We found the general health of the patients as satisfactory as we could expect in an Asylum where are many old persons, many prematurely broken down in health prior to admission, 22 general paralytics, and 66 of the epileptic class; 42 patients were last week under medical treatment, and so registered, and to-day 25 were in bed; 3 women in bed had sustained fractures, all through falls, one through a fall in a fit; in no case was blame attributable to the staff. There have been no coroner's inquests and no fatal casualty, and no bodily injury to any patient which calls for remark on our part, but 34 are treated at present as actively suicidal, and for their special supervision by day and night proper arrangements are made. There have been 5 cases of typhoid fever and 2 of erysipelas during the past year on the female side, and one of the fever cases ended fatally. These disorders have not been traced to any defect in the drains out the removal has been taken in hand of old drains from the baths, incautiously left in the ground when the new drains in connection with the baths were laid down, and it has also been thought wise to commence the substitution of soil pipes outside the building for those constructed within. The water appears to be above suspicion, and the sewage irrigation seems to be faultless; this is by lateral percolation. There is still no hospital for infectious cases. The nursing of the sick must be good, as there was not a bed-sore in either infirmary. In each infirmary is now a moveable bath, water beds and pillows, bed-rests, and other proper equipments of a sick ward. There is much homely comfort in all the wards; improvements have been carried out in several water-closets and lavatories, and order and cleanliness receive that attention which is so necessary in an Asylum.

Statistics.

The staff should, we think, be strengthened in Ward 2 on the male side where are 32 patients, including some dangerous men, 7 of them actively suicidal, and though 4 attendants do day duty there, 2 are often away for their meals, or on holiday. Indeed an addition of another attendant in each division appears to be called for, as that would enable the Committee to give to each ordinary attendant some extension of annual leave. The present allowance of one week only is in our opinion too short. There are now 17 male and 22 female attendants on day duty, exclusive of the chiefs; the proportion of attendants to patients

Attendants.

Appendix (C.) patients is about 1 to 13 when all the attendants are present, which cannot be the case many hours of the day. We are glad to hear that Berks Asylum. the maximum wages of the attendants has been increased ; the billiard table provided for the men is highly appreciated by them, and will, we believe, keep many from the public-house.

Medical staff. The Medical Superintendent has still only one medical gentleman to assist him, without further help we cannot expect any pathological work, so desirable in an Asylum, and his labours are considerably increased by the Lunacy Act, 1890. We ask the Committee to consider the propriety of employing a pathologist in addition to the officers now employed here, and the provision of a properly equipped laboratory for scientific investigations. We think that bed-sores in three instances only of death, and only one serious bed-sore speak well for the care taken here of the dying, and it is very creditable to the medical officers that the records are well kept, and that there have been 39 post-mortem examinations out of 42 deaths. The recoveries have been 43.

Dietary. The dinner to-day, soup, is not popular with the patients, but the dietary, on the whole, is satisfactory. The workers have bread and cheese and beer, and the men tobacco, as inducements to exertion.

Employment of patients. The total number of working patients is, according to the returns made to us, 387 out of 520. Of the 387, 97 are ward-helpers chiefly ; 85 men assist on the land, 33 at various trades ; 40 women help in the laundry and washhouse ; these figures are very respectable.

Divine Service. To chapel on Sunday morning go 309 patients or thereabouts, in the evening, 208. The associated entertainments attract 250 to 300. Exclusive of the patients working on the land, about 300 walk daily beyond the grounds attached to the wards, and upwards of 200 take weekly more extended exercise.

Mechanical restraint and seclusion. Restraint is registered of 1 man by gloves for 12 hours for destructiveness, of 5 women, of these 2 by gloves 1 by sleeves, another by gloves and sleeves, another by wet pack ; all for short periods, except 3, who were so restrained for surgical reasons, these respectively for 68, 278 and 190 hours. Two men and 6 women have been secluded for an aggregate of $257\frac{1}{2}$ hours, distributed over 33 occasions. The structural improvements since last visit have been chiefly in the direction of sewerage and water-closets. We must not, however, omit to mention that an organ has been ordered for the chapel. This has long been a *desideratum* in this Asylum.

BUCKS ASYLUM.

16 May 1890.

Bucks Asylum. Statistics. SINCE our Colleagues' visit in January last year the following changes have taken place :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	59	64	123
Discharged, "recovered" - -	21	31	52
" "relieved" and "not improved."	32	22	54
Died - - - - -	33	30	63

The

The number of patients on the books and seen by us this day are 165 males and 244 females. We had no complaint of any sort, and a general air of contentment prevailed. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean, and the bedding was in good order. The patients were well behaved. A substantial dinner was provided. We think, for the idiots and children at any rate, the potatoes should be peeled, and smaller spoons be furnished to all unable to use a knife and fork. The books provided in the wards are not, as we learnt, frequently changed, and partake too largely of a religious character. The alternative exits recommended by our Colleagues are either finished or in course of construction, but the water-closet accommodation remains inadequate. No proper receptacle for the brushes and brooms has been provided, and no extra sleeping accommodation for the nurses has been devised.

The patients in the male division are supervised by 14 attendants by day and three by night, and on the female side 19 nurses are on duty by day and four by night. The staff is weak on both sides, and we desire to repeat our Colleagues' remarks on this topic. The duration of service in the male division is good; only two have not been here a twelvemonth, but nine out of the nurses have had but short experience here. The attendance at the associated amusements is better than previously reported, but an improved entertainment room, which might be used as a general dining hall, is needed.

There seems to us to be some danger likely to arise from the employment of both sexes in the same rooms, *e.g.*, in the laundry and kitchen, and we learn with some surprise that all the artizans employed about the Asylum have keys admitting them to the female wards, and we were informed, though it was not known to Mr. Humphry, that some of the male attendants' keys would allow them to get to the female side. We think no one but officers should have master keys, and every male engaged at any time on the female side should be admitted and accompanied by a nurse during the whole of his stay on the women's side. The dress of the patients was not open to much objection, except that we think too many exceptional strong dresses were in use. This points to a too weak staff. In bed we saw 7 men and 9 women, but the Asylum has been free from any zymotic disorder.

Fifty post-mortem examinations were made out of the 63 deaths, and the coroner held seven inquests. Two only of these, however, call for notice as being uncommon; one on the death of a woman of rupture of the spleen, arising from an accidental fall, and the other on the death of a man who was suffocated by swallowing a piece of sponge. None of the other deaths need mention in this report.

No restraint has been found necessary, but 8 patients have been secluded 22 times, and for 188 hours. No serious casualty has occurred. Only 1 patient is now considered to be actively suicidal.

There are 19 male and 32 female patients afflicted with epilepsy, all but 1 of whom sleep under continuous supervision by night. No change has taken place amongst the principal officers here. There are 13 private patients on the books for whom the charge is from 12 s. to 21 s. per week; for the 11 out-county patients the charge is 14 s. and for the county unions 9 s. 0½ d. There is at present room for 45 men and 26 women. The case books are properly kept. We observe from the Pathological Journal that on the female side bed-sores are frequent. This points to the necessity for careful supervision of the nursing here, and we trust that in the infirmaries at any rate some sort of spring mattress will be provided.

Appendix (C.)

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND ISLE OF ELY ASYLUM.

17 July 1890.

Cambridgeshire and Isle of Ely Asylum. WE find in this Asylum upon the books 443 patients, 199 males, 244 females. The patients boarded out have all been called in except 6 women at Northampton Asylum.

Statistics.

Structural alterations and additions.

The progress in the buildings for which, as a whole, plans were submitted to the Secretary of State and approved by him, has been slow. The day-room of No. 6 has not been commenced; the roofing of the day-room of No. 5 has only been just reached. Nos. 5 and 6 have been occupied by female patients since December 1889. There are now 27 men in No. 6 and 34 women in No. 5 respectively under the charge of three attendants. The delay in these directions postpones alternative exits from dormitories above them, which state of things might be disastrous in case of an outbreak of fire. The corridors of Nos. 5 and 6 are fairly comfortable, but we recommend that the water-closet doors should be cut down so as to afford better supervision of patients. The laundry has not yet been taken in hand for enlargement. To-day the thermometer there confirmed our opinion that the temperature was far too high for the patients' health. Better ventilation is urgently called for in this department, and we recommend the adoption of a fan to introduce air from outside. The ventilation of the old part of the Asylum is indeed imperfect throughout by reason of the objectionable construction of windows. The addition to the female dining hall has not been begun, so the occupants of No. 5, the new ward, are obliged to dine in its corridor. There is still no hospital for isolation of infectious cases, and there have been some sufferers from dysenteric diarrhoea, although this can scarcely be described as an epidemic visitation. Nine women and 4 men were in bed as we passed through the wards; none were with fractured limbs, or suffering from accident or violence. We recommend baths on wheels for use in the infirmaries, and the provision of handles outside the single room doors connected therewith. Influenza was prevalent in the early part of the year among the staff and patients; 2 cases ended fatally. We suggest the mixture of quassia with the water used for making whitewash and the painting therewith of the walls near the patients' beds in infirmaries. This, we have reason to believe, will keep away flies from the sick in bed.

State of wards.

The wards were generally clean, but the ceilings in several wards and dormitories, and especially in No. 4 Male Infirmary and in No. 2 of that division, are black with smoke, and No. 2 greatly needs renovation in paint and colour. The patients' clothing we are fairly satisfied with, though we have seen better and more tidy in asylums.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants and nurses have nothing to identify them as persons in authority, but caps; this is very exceptional in county and borough asylums; the adoption of uniforms would be useful in many ways, and the refusal to supply them must place the Asylum at a disadvantage in competing with other asylums for valuable attendants. The staff is by no means too strong in numbers, in fact, rather weak. We saw the dinners; they were served hot and appeared to be sufficient in quantity. The bedding, which we examined, was clean and rather in excess of the requirements of the weather. The wooden beds with wooden sides and lead bottoms should be abolished; they are very objectionable. The nursing of the sick would be more satisfactory if the charge in each infirmary were a trained female nurse.

Seclusion

Seclusion has been found necessary for 4 men on 10 occasions for 42 hours, and 5 women on seven occasions for 21 hours. There has been no mechanical restraint, but no statutory register has yet been procured here. Very few bodily injuries have occurred, and all were the results of accidents, for which no one seems blameworthy.

Appendix (C.)
Cambridgeshire
and Isle of Ely
Asylum.

Two suicides have occurred, both in the male division, and by hanging. Our Board has already dealt with these in correspondence with the Committee. Sixteen men and 25 women are under medical treatment and so registered. There are 56 epileptics; 7 actively suicidal, and 7 other patients suffering from general paralysis. The caution cards in regard to suicidal patients which were shown to us are not, we think, sufficient. They should, to be useful, fix the attendants with the responsibility of keeping the patients under continuous supervision. There have been 33 deaths and 20 post-mortem examinations. The admissions have been 106, the discharges have been 18, of which 16 were upon recovery. There is no allowance here to patients on leave; this we consider a false economy, as often retarding discharge. Five patients are away. The insane inmates behaved well during inspection, and made no noteworthy complaint.

Suicides.

We observe that this is one of the few asylums where there is only one Sunday service, and the chapel is also somewhat small in proportion to the Asylum; 179 patients appear to have been taken to the last Sunday service; 156 attend the associated entertainments; 80 walk daily in the grounds; we should like to see an increase in this number; 89 go weekly beyond the grounds and as many as 39 women (some are said to be feeble), are usually confined to the airing-courts.

Divine Service.

The number of ward-cleaners, 59 men and 60 women, is large in proportion to the number of other patients; 57 other men and 81 other women are usefully employed. We have, as usual, examined the case books; they are fairly kept up, but the entries in some instances are somewhat meagre and too infrequent. We would, however, remark in extenuation that at the present moment the assistant medical officer is absent on holiday, and Dr. Rogers has not, as he should have, another qualified officer to take up the duties of Dr. Crallan.

Employment.

JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, CARMARTHEN.

31 May 1890.

THROUGH the operation of the recent Local Government Act, a considerable change has taken place in the Committee here: Lord Emlyn is, we see, the present chairman, and 8 of the 16 members are of the medical profession, so we are informed. The patients have decreased in number since our Colleagues visited in February 1889; they were then 540, they are now 525. Dr. Harder attributes this decrease to the hesitation of medical men to certify, in view of the litigation so frequently arising in lunacy. The private cases have also decreased in number; they were 32 in February 1889 they are now 29. The males are 261, the females 264, under care and treatment. No private patient is at present paying more than 20 s. a-week. The weekly rate of maintenance for paupers belonging to unions in the Joint Counties is 7 s. 7 d., a figure so low that it must have a tendency to attract to the Asylum cases which might well be left in workhouses. One man and 5 women are absent on trial. We have seen all in residence, and none can truthfully say that they have not had full

Carmarthen
Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.) opportunity of speaking to us. Complaints of detention were few, and none were apparently justifiable.

**Carmarthen
Asylum.**

Among the patients are a few dangerous cases, dangerous to others; and a large number, 63, are reported to be more or less suicidally disposed. The general paralytics are only 8, but the epileptics are 53.

Suicide.

There has been no serious casualty, but a male patient committed suicide by cutting his throat. He was on the private list, and an inquest was held on his death, which occurred within a few days after the Commissioners' visit last year. The coroner's jury found that the patient committed the act, being then of unsound mind, but blamed nobody. A nurse was, however, much to blame for her carelessness in leaving a cupboard open where was a razor, with which the man killed himself in a water-closet, and for that misconduct the Committee very properly dismissed her, which dismissal she at least deserved. The occurrence was duly communicated to our Board.

The night supervision of the epileptics and suicidal has been improved by alterations of the female observation dormitory, which correspond to those effected previously on the male side. The position of the tell-tale clocks there will be altered speedily, as recommended at last visit. All suicidal and epileptic cases are now under continuous supervision, and in each ward the charge day attendant has to make a return of the names of the suicidal under his or her charge, that their recollection of the persons in regard to whom they hold special instructions in writing may be kept up.

There has been no instance recorded of seclusion or restraint. The new register for recording restraint under the Lunacy Act of 1890 has been obtained.

No zymotic disease has, during the past 15 months, appeared in the Asylum. The detached hospital is now occupied by 32 ordinary female cases. The deaths, with the exception of the suicide above referred to, arose, it seems, from natural causes. The total number of deaths has been 61.

**Post-mortem
examinations.**

Post-mortem examinations were made in 45 instances. Ten patients died from old age, 10 from cerebral disease, 8 from general paralysis, 9 from phthisis, 6 from cardiac disease. Five women and 6 men were in bed at the time of our inspection.

**Condition of
patients.**

We saw about 260 patients of both sexes at dinner in the hall, and were satisfied with the fare on table. The private patients have meat daily.

We can report very favourably of the clothing of the patients and its condition. The variety of colour, and the supply of crochet collars, gives a cheerful appearance to the women's dress.

**Staff of
attendants.**

The day staff of attendants, 24 for 261 men, and 27 nurses for 264 women, is by no means too strong; that for the men, it may be seen, is the weaker. The night staff consists of 3 persons in each division; 1 patrolling the main building, 2 stationary, *i. e.*, 1 with the sick and infirm, the other watching epileptics and suicidals. The nursing, as usual, is better here on the female side than on the male; for example, while out of 23 post-mortems on the women's side there is but 1 case of bed-sore, in the men's division (excluding the suicide) there are recorded 6 cases of bed-sores. Moreover, if from the total male deaths (21) are taken out those in whom the body was not emaciated, and in whom, therefore, bed-sores could scarcely be expected, we have 6 cases of bed-sores out of 13. It is fair, however, to the male nurses to add that half of the men deceased who had bed-sores were general paralytics. Since the dismissal of the hospital nurse on the men's side, in the case of

of the suicide, no woman has been employed. We think that the engagement of a female nurse in the men's infirmary should receive attention from the Committee and Superintendent.

We found the wards in excellent order wherever occupied, but plastering, a very desirable improvement, is in progress, and empties some sleeping accommodation. This work on the men's side is drawing to a conclusion. The necessity of pulling down a badly-built water tower on the women's side has disturbed some wards there, and it seems not improbable that similar work will become a necessity in the men's division. This has enabled the Committee to substitute larger hot-water circulating pipes and larger tanks. Water-closets have been refitted on the male side, and others will be dealt with in the same way. The old chapel is at present occupied as a dormitory for male patients, but, when the plastering work is finished, will, Dr. Hearder believes, be converted into a mess-room and evening resort for male attendants, and be also utilized for accommodation when it is necessary to empty the detached hospital for an epidemic outbreak. It must, however, be considered, previously to that occupation, how the transferred patients can then have both day and night accommodation. We would suggest the provision of a piano in the mess-room, and a second in the women's ward in addition to that now on the female side. Gas-taps, in many directions, are insecure from interference by patients, and should be workable only by special key in custody of attendants. To assure decency screens should be interposed between the women's baths, and a room for pathological inquiry, with microscopic and photographic apparatus, should be provided in connection with the mortuary for the medical staff.

Appendix (C.)
Carmarthen
Asylum.
State of wards,
&c.

It would be well also to place newspaper reading-desks for the male patients, that papers may not be monopolized by pocketing them. Recent casualties elsewhere induce us also to suggest the guarding of certain windows on upper floors by light ornamental iron-work, to prevent patients from throwing themselves suddenly through panes of glass. The subject of telephonic communication should be again considered by the Committee, so soon as the existing patents expire, as they shortly may, those in use here having been, we understand, confiscated.

The chaplain, or some other person under the control of Dr. Hearder, should, we think, relieve him of patients' correspondence, many of whom would probably write now and then to their friends, if they had sufficient previous education. The duties of the medical superintendent have been largely increased by the Lunacy Act of 1890. This is a fact which calls for recognition by the Committee in some way.

As to employment, we cannot but think that it would be an economy, and a step towards improving the male patients' habits, and promoting their recovery, if more land was added to the Asylum estate, which is now very limited. Of the 261 men, 100 work on the land and 40 in trades, while so many as 59 men are put down as ward cleaners, and 6 work in the offices. Of the women, 194 give some assistance in work; 31 in the laundry, 13 in the offices, and 10 others sew and knit, while 41 do the ward cleaning. Additional land might provide remunerative or beneficial work for some of the male ward helpers, if not some also of the idle men.

The attendance at chapel is good, 373 out of 525 patients.

Divine Service.

Only 2 patients, both men, are usually confined to the airing-courts; 425, of both sexes, walk daily in the grounds, and 266 are taken weekly beyond them. As many as 346 are the number returned to us

Exercise and
amusement.

Appendix (C.) as being ordinarily present at the associated entertainments. These in-doors consist of theatrical performances, concerts, and magic lantern exhibitions. There is a brass band, and in the dining-hall an organ. We had no noteworthy complaints from any of the patients. To a private patient who had written to our office, and to other officials besides ourselves, we gave special audience, when he talked very insanelly. The admissions have been 85, the discharges 39, including 8 relieved or not improved.

Carmarthen
Asylum.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. CHESTER.

24 May 1890.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)
Statistics.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and seen all the patients. The latter are 601 in number, 288 of the male and 313 of the female sex. Since the visit of our Colleagues, on 8th of March 1889, 80 males and 101 females have been admitted here; 33 males and 61 females have been discharged, 30 of the males and 46 of the females having recovered, and 46 males and 37 females died.

The causes of the deaths present nothing calling for special notice. No coroner's inquest has been necessary; and no epidemic or contagious disorders have appeared in the Asylum, with the exception of a few cases of influenza.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The post-mortem examinations have been few, only in 38 of the above 83 deaths. The casualties of a serious nature have been very few, only 2 resulting in fractures of bones.

We are informed that the vacant beds at present are 24 in the male, and 18 in the female division.

Of the present patients 501 are chargeable to Cheshire Unions, and 100 to the city of Chester; for the former the weekly charge is 6 s. 5 d., and for the latter 11 s. 6 d.; but the former charge does not cover the actual cost of maintenance, which is something over 7 s. a week.

Staff of
attendants.

We are glad to find that some matters which were adversely commented on last year have been rectified. A house-keeper has been appointed to attend to the kitchen, laundry, dairy, and clothing departments. The staff of attendants has been strengthened, and now comprises, besides the head attendants, 26 attendants in the male and 23 in the female division, exclusive of laundry maids. These numbers give one attendant to 11 patients in the former division, and one to about $13\frac{1}{2}$ in the latter. The first of these proportions is perhaps sufficient, but that in the female division is not yet quite satisfactory, having regard to all requirements as to useful employment and exercise, as to which we have a word to say presently.

Dietary.

The allowance of bread (6 lbs. 5 ozs. per head) has not been increased; but we learn that an extra loaf is sent to each ward so that patients desiring some addition to the ration may obtain it, and this is said to be satisfactory. No complaint on this head was made to us to-day; but some dissatisfaction with the quality of the meat was expressed, with what reason we cannot say.

Condition of
patients.

The patients in both divisions were to-day quiet and well-behaved, and the women evidently under better control, owing, no doubt, to the strengthening of the staff in their division. The condition of the dress is, upon the whole, very fair, and we are glad to mention that we saw no strong dresses in use.

There

There is not yet, we regret to say, a system of daily exercise beyond the airing-courts. About 60 women go twice a week for walks beyond the estate ; but, with these exceptions, the female patients are wholly confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Of the men, parties of about 50 walk on Sunday beyond the estate ; but otherwise, only those employed go beyond the airing-courts. We would strongly urge the adoption of a regular practice of affording to the patients extended walking exercise, and to facilitate this, the formation of a good walk round the Asylum property.

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire
Asylums.
(Chester.)
Exercise
of patients.

The patients usefully employed are returned as 185 men and 210 women, being respectively 64 and 67 per cent. of the totals of the sexes. These proportions are satisfactory. We saw to-day over 100 women engaged in different occupations in the fine sewing-room.

Employment
of patients.

We are pleased to learn that Divine Service is now performed in the Asylum for the Roman Catholic patients, and 68 of this faith were present at Mass last Sunday. The attendance at the Church of England Service was 311.

Divine Service

The epileptic and suicidal patients continue to sleep under continuous supervision. There are three night attendants for each division. A new clock with electric recording apparatus for checking the night attendants has been procured, but is not yet in use. As regards suicidal cases we recommend that separate "cautions," as to the amount and character of the supervision to be given them, printed on parchment, be adopted ; such cautions to be signed by the attendants in charge, and to pass with the patients upon a change of wards.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

We recommend also a return to ordinary crockery for plates, basins, and drinking vessels, the enamelled ironware in use being extremely unsightly. Further, that a better supply of newspapers and periodicals be provided for the wards, and that the padded-rooms be heated.

Recommendations of Com-
missioners.

We observe that since the last visit 6 males on 11 occasions and for 80 hours, and 1 female once for seven hours, have been secluded ; but no patient has been mechanically restrained.

Seclusion.

As regards the fabric of the Asylum, we find the wards generally in good order, but some of them needing redecoration, and the ceilings of many requiring whitewash. The outside of the Asylum is at present in process of being repainted. No structural additions or alterations have been made since the last visit. Better mess rooms for the attendants are *desiderata*.

State of wards.

Dr. Davidson is at present taking his holiday. In his absence Dr. Lawrence (who has the assistance of another medical gentlemen) is in charge, and has afforded us every information.

Bearing in mind the increased duties imposed on the medical staffs of Asylums by the recent Act, we think the Committee must soon take into their consideration the question of appointing here a permanent second assistant medical officer, who might also pay attention to pathological studies.

CHESHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. MACCLESFIELD.

22 November 1890.

Two years and a-half have elapsed since we ourselves visited this Asylum, and 16 months or thereabouts since it was inspected by our Colleagues.

Cheshire
Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)

Appendix (C.) The patients are now 590 upon the books, and a block is being built for the reception of 96 women, with proper provision for epileptics of the female sex. The sexes are in the following proportions : 258 men, 332 women. One male, a criminal, escaped some months ago, and has not been recaptured ; 2 men and 3 women are away on leave. There is vacant accommodation for a considerable number of men, but only for 6 women. The building in progress will, it is expected, be finished in March next. There are only 2 out-county cases in the wards, and besides the paupers under care and treatment are 2 criminals and 29 private patients upon the books since the Commissioners' visit in 1889, viz. : on the 23rd July, there have been 165 admissions and 95 discharges, of which 48 were upon recovery. The mortality for 1889 and since has been low for an Asylum rate ; the deaths since July 1889 have been 63.

Post-mortem examinations. There has been no inquest, and the causes of death recorded were verified in 60 instances by post-mortem examination. Here we should mention that a new mortuary, post-mortem room and small laboratory have been built, but have not yet been brought into use, nor indeed equipped ; however, this will shortly be done. Brain disease, consumption, and epilepsy, as usual, figure highest in the causes of death.

Medical staff. The medical records are very well kept, and reflect credit on those who keep them ; with the present staff and nearly 600 patients it would not be reasonable to expect thorough pathological inquiries. So soon as the inmates of the Asylum for care and treatment exceed 600 the Committee should, we think, consider the propriety of strengthening the medical staff numerically, since the Lunacy Act of 1890 has imposed new duties on the staff, and public opinion demands the development of scientific inquiry at Asylums into the causes of insanity and the means of its cure. We hope that, although there has been no epidemic in the Asylum, the necessity of a detached hospital is not disregarded. There have been 7 cases of diarrhoea, but this malady was due to tubercle in five of them ; 1 man died of pneumonia two months after a self-inflicted wound on his scrotum. The other casualties have been few, and none require mention here ; according to the medical records 67 patients were last week under medical treatment, 81 are epileptic, 23 are actively suicidal, and 11 are general paralytics. Those who have fits or are dangerous to themselves have attendants sitting up at night with them ; and the vigilance of those attendants is secured, as far as practicable, by electric tell-tales. We found the patients orderly during our inspection. In the male division there are some specially violent and treacherously violent patients.

Staff of attendants. The staff by day and night is not too strong, but, we think, strong enough ; about one attendant to 10 patients on the male side, not quite so strong in the female division, excluding laundry maids. In consequence of marriage, the nurses with a record of long service are not now so numerous as they were. The selection of the lady who acts as head attendant seems to have been good. We have no doubt that a lady chief nurse can exercise great influence in the improvement every way of nurses in charge of the insane. On the male side of the infirmary the wife of an attendant assists as nurse. In regard to clothing, we were satisfied also with the patients appearance. In bed were, at the time of our inspection, 8 men and 11 women ; one of the former had nearly choked himself at dinner, and his life was only saved by immediate tracheotomy ; another had been recently operated upon for strangulated hernia. There are very few idiot children here.

The

The employment returns tell us that 189 men and 240 women work more or less, *i.e.*, a per-centage of 73 of males, 72 of women. These include 80 men and 64 women chiefly employed in the wards.

The wards for each sex are clean, comfortable, and bright; and the bedding, which we examined, was clean and sufficient. The water-closets are in a satisfactory state, and we could find no fault in that direction, nor could we detect anything amiss in the general sanitary arrangements. With reference to in-door amusement of the patients, we suggest desks to which the newspapers might be attached; at present a few in each division pocket and monopolise them.

The Sunday attendance of patients at Divine Service in the Asylum chapel is reported to us as having been last week 311; at daily prayers 226 attend.

The weekly dances bring together 125 men and 147 women, or thereabouts. A theatrical entertainment was lately given to the patients in the dining hall. In that room we saw at dinner yesterday about 100 males and nearly 150 females. The fare was substantial, cold meat with potatoes. Looking to the dietary, we approve generally of the quantities of food supplied; but the tea, which was tasted, is decidedly under the mark we think.

A man has been restrained 3 weeks and 1 day for surgical reasons, and by jacket and gloves (the patient who tore open his scrotum); another male patient has also been gloved, and 2 women have been restrained in a similar way, the men and 1 of the women for surgical reasons, the other woman during a suicidal paroxysm of 8 hours. In all, 39 patients have been secluded for an aggregate period of 1,099 hours on 144 occasions. A dangerous gipsy man accounts for 293 hours of the aggregate period. We saw but one person in seclusion (a highly excited boy of low type, who had been admitted with an exceedingly bad character from an industrial home); no one in mechanical restraint.

As to out-door exercise, so beneficial to patients, but which requires the employment of a strong staff of attendants, we are told that every individual under care and treatment, and not disabled by bodily infirmity, or positively unfit, by reason of his or her conduct, to be taken out, is taken beyond the airing-courts at least once a week. No list is kept, however, of the names of those taken out, which we regret, as it would give us more precise knowledge of the amount weekly of exercise enjoyed by each. The figures stated to us are 60 men and 200 women walking daily beyond the courts, 65 men and 85 women daily beyond the Asylum estate. The above figures do not include the male patients working on the land. There are no recent additions, alterations, or improvements in the Asylum beyond what we have stated, and the acreage of the Asylum estate has not been increased by any purchase or lease.

CORNWALL ASYLUM.

22 July 1890.

WE have this day concluded our inspection of this Asylum. Our Colleagues paid their visit in October last year. The following changes have occurred since that time:—

Appendix (C.)
Cheshire Asylums.
(Macclesfield.)
Employment.
State of wards.
Divine Service.
Amusements.
Dietary.
Restraint and seclusion.
Exercise.
Cornwall Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.)						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Cornwall Asylum.								
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	44	55	99
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	16	19	35
Of whom recovered			-	-	-	11	14	25
Died	-	-	-	-	-	22	25	47

The present number on the books, including the private patients, is 704, 314 male and 390 female. The private patients are 24 in the male and 23 in the female division; 5 male and 1 female patients are absent on leave. We have seen every patient in residence and have had no complaint made to us except on the ground of undue detention. Their dress was neat, the wards and dormitories were in good order, and the patients quiet and well behaved. The dinner we saw yesterday is not popular, but a very large number of the patients are on extra diet, when (as yesterday) soup is the fare provided. We wish we could report that the dormitories were provided with alternative exits for use in case of fire. This is not the case; and we think some considerable risk is incurred by this defect. The machinery noticed by our Colleagues as needing protection has not yet been so guarded, but we trust this will not be overlooked. The building of a detached hospital for infectious disorders still remains in abeyance. Such a hospital is much needed. The arrangement for the night supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients is as before reported, and is not satisfactory, in so far as 5 male and 10 female epileptics are placed to sleep at night not under continual supervision. A slight alteration in the mode of lighting the single wards in the observation dormitories would prevent the necessity of the night watch carrying lanterns. In bed we saw 9 men and 41 women. Under medical treatment last week were 35 men and 55 women.

Restraint and seclusion. No one was in seclusion or under restraint at the time of our visit. The former mode of treatment has been employed in the case of 1 man and 6 women on four and eight occasions respectively, and for a total of 29 hours. Five men have been restrained by the jacket for surgical reasons for periods varying from eight to 1,929 hours. The mortality for the year 1889, calculated on the average daily number resident, was 7·2 per cent., which is considerably below the average in county asylums.

Inquests. All the deaths have been due to natural causes, but in 7 cases coroners' inquests have been held. In two instances the deaths were sudden from heart disease; in one other the patient died whilst absent on leave. In the four remaining cases inquests were held, in accordance with a rule in existence here, because the patients had died within 14 days of admission. Influenza had been very prevalent here, affecting 136 patients and a large number of the staff, but it did not prove fatal in any case.

Staff of attendants. The number of attendants on day duty is 38 on the male and 41 on the female side; four of the former and 13 of the latter have been here but a short time, but 31 men have lived here for upwards of five years. There are 5 men and 6 women on night duty.

Amusement. A good supply of books, papers, and other means of amusement are placed in the wards, and parties of the patients are taken frequently to the sea-side for pic-nics.

Employment of patients. One hundred and sixty-nine men and 292 women are returned to us as usefully employed, 90 men and 75 women being ward-cleaners. A fair

fair congregation attend the church services on Sunday, and 250 on an average join in the associated gatherings. A good proportion of patients are taken daily for walks beyond the airing-courts. Painting, papering, &c. has been in progress in various parts of the Asylum, and other improvements are in contemplation.

With the object of effecting the escape of the patients in the top dormitory of the new building a trap-door and ladder have been provided. This ladder is to be brought out of an adjoining room, placed into position, and the trap-door opened by the nurses in the lower dormitory. In case of an outbreak of fire we fear the nurses in the lower dormitory would be so fully occupied in the rescue of their own bed-ridden demented patients, that the ladder, trap-door, and patients above would be forgotten, not to mention that three nurses would be required to carry the ladder, remove bed and furniture, before it could be placed in position. No nurse at present on duty has ever fixed the ladder, and the head nurse even has never tried it herself or taught her subordinates. In these circumstances we cannot consider the means of escape provided at all satisfactory.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ASYLUM.

1 December 1890.

THIS Asylum was visited by Commissioners in March 1889. The number of patients then on the books was 573, the patients are now 579. We observe that then and now all were in actual residence; none being away on trial. The vacant beds are 15 on the male side, 10 in the women's department. There are under care and treatment, 302 males, 279 females. In most Asylums the women are more numerous than the men. The records inform us of 266 admissions, 179 discharges, and 80 deaths. Of the 179 discharges, 131 were upon recovery. Among the patients, 32 are of the private class, which includes two criminals. The sexes are equally represented in the private class. The weekly charge for paupers, chargeable to the counties in union, and to parishes in the counties, is 8 s. 2 d. The weekly charges for private patients are 14 s. and 17 s. 6 d. The erection of a separate block for private cases has, we understand, been mooted by the committee here. The pauper patients in the Asylum, are not, we think, so numerous as to be an obstacle to such addition to the number of inmates to be properly cared for. The recoveries as compared with the admissions of the year 1889, were 43·6 per cent. for both sexes, and the mortality calculated on the average daily number resident was 8·4 per cent. These figures very nearly represent also the recovery and death-rates for the period since the Commissioners' last visit.

The immunity from suicide and fatal casualties which has happily distinguished this Asylum for many years has unfortunately been broken since March 1889, by four deaths from other than natural causes. A woman destroyed herself by cutting her throat, and a man hanged himself in a single-room; a male patient killed another (who had first assaulted him) by striking him on the head with a piece of wood out of doors while at work; and another patient, an epileptic, sustained a fatal rupture of the intestines by dragging down upon himself an attendant whom he had attacked and nearly strangled. These four cases were the subjects of coroners' inquests, and full particulars were at the time of occurrence, forwarded to our Board; so that further mention of

Appendix (C.)	them in this entry is unnecessary. The Commissioners saw no ground for censure of any of the Asylum staff, but recommended an improvement in the language of the cards issued for special observation of suicidal patients, and that recommendation has been followed. As to the other deaths recorded since the Commissioners' last visit the only remark which we would make is that four were due to malignant disease (cancer).
Cumberland and Westmorland Asylum.	
Post-mortem examinations.	Post-mortem examination continues to be made at this Asylum in every case of death. We found the Asylum in excellent order, and the patients were very quiet and orderly; the distribution of the noisy and troublesome cases among the better behaved is much studied here, and has, we think, a very good result.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants has also been strengthened by adding two on each side, and we are glad to report that uniforms are about to be issued to men and women. Other recommendations of the Commissioners have also been adopted. Stretchers have been supplied to the infirmaries, and portable baths there are about to be got. The tell-tale clocks have been increased in number. We also noticed that the means of growing, under glass, flowering plants for the wards have been provided, and we learn that an organ has been obtained for the chapel. We have indicated to the Medical Superintendent where he might properly put up the statutory notices for private patients, as regards correspondence and interviews.
Previous recommendations.	
Employment.	In the women's workroom we saw a fair proportion of female patients usefully occupied. In that room are now one knitting and one sewing machine. The returns of employment state that 214 men and 171 women work; of the former 25 chiefly as ward-helpers; of the latter 58 do house-work, exclusive of 14 assisting in the kitchen and offices. In the laundry department, 28 women help, these since last visit are taken out for a short walk daily. Of the 214 working patients on the male side 151 are taken on to the land for labour, 22 work in the shops. As the figures show, more men than women are employed, and those chiefly employed as ward cleaners appear to be fewer in the male division.
Dietary, and clothing.	We saw a cold dinner of meat, in the hall and wards, with two vegetables, which appeared to be good and sufficient in quantity and not open to reasonable complaint, indeed no complaint to us upon any subject calls for our notice here. The general appearance of the patients as to dress and personal cleanliness is satisfactory.
Restraint and seclusion.	According to the records three patients have been mechanically restrained, viz., one male by sheets and polka for 1,770 hours on account of violent excitement and persistent attempts at self-injury; another man by polka for 33 hours, and a woman by a sheet for 41 hours, each to prevent removal of surgical dressings. Three men on 10 occasions, in all, and for a total of 118 hours, and five women on seven occasions for an aggregate of 58 hours, appear to have been secluded. To-day no one was restrained or secluded, but 11 men and 21 women were in bed, a few of them paralysed, but a large proportion of them so dealt with on account only of feeble general health. There has been no epidemic, but there is still no small detached building properly equipped for the isolation of infectious cases, without which provision this Asylum is, we consider, incomplete; and serious consequences may follow delay in this direction. The amusement and out-door exercise of the patients are matters to which proper attention is given, and we have no doubt that in many cases they are powerful agents in the recoveries effected by Dr. Campbell.

Last Sunday morning 298 patients attended, we hear, Divine Service in the chapel. There are about 50 Irish patients. For the Roman Catholics provision is made by the payment of a small sum to a priest who comes once in three weeks ; we are disposed to think that they should have more frequent opportunities for attending Divine Service ; this may be more easily provided under the Lunacy Act, 1890, than heretofore was possible. We can repeat the praise given by the Commissioners visiting in 1889 to those responsible for the entries in the case-books. The Asylum appears to afford alternative exits for the patients in the event of an outbreak of fire, but in all the wards there should be light fire - guards to obviate accidents through burns to individuals, epileptics, and others.

Appendix (C.)
Cumberland
and Westmor-
land Asylum.
Divine Service.

DENBIGH ASYLUM.

21 April 1890.

WE must commence our Report by again calling the attention of the Committee to a few of the various defects which have been so long and persistently pointed out, but hitherto without any adequate remedy being applied.

Denbigh
Asylum.

Overcrowding continues ; there is want of accommodation for the insane poor belonging to the five North Wales counties contributing to this Asylum. This want has to be met. We are of opinion that the proper course would be to build another Asylum in some other part of North Wales. This spot is very inconvenient for several unions. We have made inquiries and learn that it is, from some places, not possible to bring a patient here in the day. The patients coming from these distant parts, it is needless to say, are very rarely able to be visited. The kitchen, laundry, offices, &c., are insufficient even for the present number of patients, and require to be enlarged. The vegetable-room is unfit to be used by patients, being hardly better than a dark cellar. The bath-room requires re-arranging ; more single rooms are essential to the proper treatment of the patients ; the rooms are so arranged that proper classification of the patients is almost impossible. The dining-rooms for the women are crowded and stuffy. No. 2 female gallery might be improved by the nurses' room being thrown into the gallery, but the question of sleeping accommodation for the nurses would then have to be considered. The single rooms which are used for secluding patients, require better ventilation ; one room to-day was most offensive. The epileptic patients are supervised at night in either division by two attendants, who sit together. We think it would be far better to separate the work, giving one attendant charge of one half the patients and the other the other, and then if any accident occurred it would be possible to fix the responsibility. We tested one of the escape-doors on the female side ; the glass required greater strength to break than would be possessed by an ordinary nurse, and when the door beyond had been kicked down, not an easy feat for a woman, it fell upon the stairs and blocked the exit. We suggested the removal altogether of the second door, and the substitution of thin glass for that now in use. A second medical officer is at this time needed. Influenza has been rife, attacking 131 patients and 26 attendants, &c. There are only two medical officers when both are on duty, and when one is absent on holidays no *locum tenens* is appointed. Both officers ought to be able to leave the Asylum for a certain time daily, and it is not because they

Appendix (C.) have not broken down under the strain put upon them, that it is reasonable to expect they will be able to continue thus to work. Of course, the case-books are not as fully noted up as we are accustomed to see them, but they are better kept than we could expect with an overworked staff.

**Denbigh
Asylum.**

**Staff of
attendants.**

We are of our Colleagues' opinion that the staff of attendants is inadequate ; 17 men and 16 women were on duty in the wards to-day. That is, 1 attendant for 15 male and 1 for 14½ female patients ; but in the male division, 4 attendants look after 23 patients of the better behaved class ; and 2 attendants are in charge of 38 patients, of whom, 18 suffer from epilepsy, and 2 more can do nothing for themselves, whilst 2 other attendants have charge of 42 patients of the turbulent class, of whom 2 were in bed and 16 are epileptic. The quality of the water has been analysed by the well-known druggists, Messrs. Savory and Moore, who considered both samples excellent for drinking and domestic purposes. As to the sufficient quantity of the water supply in the event of any addition to the number of patients received here, we cannot learn that anything has been done to ascertain this by taking the opinion of an experienced water engineer. The caution cards for suicidal patients have not been provided as our Colleagues suggested. We are glad to report that after this week patients will be no longer employed to assist the night attendants on the female side, but in the male division one will still be engaged in this most unsuitable work for patients. We hope that no such accident as occurred in another Asylum will be required here before the Committee decide to employ a paid man in his place. The hot water supply to the baths has been improved, but the taps are not marked "hot" and "cold" as they should be. Soil pipes are still carried within the building ; a most serious defect. A path is in course of construction round the field, as recommended at the two last visits, which we hope will prove of advantage to the physical condition of the patients. The health of the patients has been very feeble since the last visit. We saw in bed to-day, 8 men and 11 women, and during the period since our Colleagues were here last, a little over six months ago, no fewer than 66 patients have died out of a population of 512 ; 14 of the deaths were due to influenza and pneumonia, 2 to influenza and dysentery, 19 were ascribed to pneumonia alone, and 10 more to pulmonary congestion. It appears to us that, in all probability, overcrowding has to answer for much of this insanitary condition, but that a death-rate of considerably over 25 per cent. per annum should have taken place since the last visit, is a matter which demands, and we feel sure will receive, the anxious attention of the Committee. We regret to report that an attendant was dismissed on Saturday for ill-treating a patient by kicking him and breaking his ribs. There seems to be little doubt that the patient's story is true, and the attendant's tale, in which he was backed up by another attendant, a lie ; we regret to hear, however, that nothing is to be done to the attendant who backed up his false statement.

Statistics.

Except one man on trial, we have seen every patient on the books residing at this Asylum, 512 in all (24 women are at Abergavenny) ; 73 patients have been admitted, 25 discharged on recovery, and 8 relieved only. We saw every patient, and inspected their day-rooms and dormitories. The rooms were in fair order, and the patients were, on the whole, quiet. The dinner was satisfying, but any other dinner, except pudding, would we think get cold in the long transit from the kitchen.

Seven men and 2 women have been secluded on 55 and 6 occasions for 606 and 72 hours respectively. A man and a woman have been restrained, for surgical reasons, for 170 and 312 hours. Post-mortem examinations were made in 26 instances only ; we cannot expect these necessary examinations to be made with the present staff in every instance. The coroner held no inquest. One hundred and ten men and 150 women are returned as usefully employed, and 140 men and 53 women are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Rather over 200 patients are present at Divine Service on Sundays, about 130 at week-day prayers, and nearly 160 at the associated entertainments. The principal additions and improvements not mentioned already, have been the re-construction of some water-closets, a considerable painting and stencilling in staircases and corridors. A new organ has been placed in the church. Attention has been given to the more effectual trapping of the drains, &c. We are of opinion that credit is due to Dr. Cox for his exertions during the difficulties arising from the prevalence of influenza, in which he has been ably seconded by Dr. Herbert, who have both had more work imposed on them than they could have been reasonably expected to perform.

Appendix (C.)
Denbigh
Asylum.
Restraint and
seclusion.

DERBYSHIRE ASYLUM.

11 April 1890.

A YEAR has just elapsed since our Colleagues were here last, and the actual number of patients on the books is, as it was at that time, 447 ; but there are 9 fewer in the male and a corresponding increase in the female division since that visit. There are now 17 vacant beds on the men's, and 13 on the women's side. The charge for the patients detained here, as of right, is 9 s. per week, whilst the actual cost is 10 s. 1 d. When so much is absolutely needed to bring this Asylum up to the standard of modern requirements, we must deprecate the employment of the surplus income of the Asylum in this manner, and urge upon the Committee the necessity of building a detached hospital for infectious disorders, increasing the size of the dining-hall, and providing adequate visiting rooms which could be used as attendants' mess rooms. Many other matters we might suggest, but these three seem to us to be absolutely essential. To-day we found the visiting room too crowded, the dining-hall quite insufficient even to seat comfortably those sent to dine therein, whilst Dr. Lindsay tells us more patients are fit to come if they could be seated.

Four patients, males, were in bed to-day with diarrhœa, 3 from one ward. This fact points to an insanitary condition of the Asylum, and should warn the Committee that means of isolation may be required at any time, and, as yet, such is not provided. The subject of the water supply to the Asylum is one which demands early and anxious consideration. There have occurred 47 deaths since the last visit ; 1 being from dysenteric diarrhœa, and 11 from phthisis, but no other cases arose calling for special notice.

Autopsy verified the assigned cause in all but two of the deaths. The coroner held no inquest. Eight patients of each sex were in bed when we visited the wards, and under medical treatment last week were registered 13 men and 21 women.

The epileptic and actively suicidal patients all sleep at night under continuous supervision.

0.28.

Epileptic,
and suicidal
Two patients.

Derbyshire
Asylum.

Appendix (C.) Two women and 1 man have been restrained by the jacket for various periods for surgical reasons, and 2 women have been secluded 11 times for a total of $77\frac{3}{4}$ hours. Eight patients were away on trial, but none with an allowance. This we regret; we are satisfied that an allowance often enables a patient to regain his strength whilst out on leave, before he has to begin in earnest again to battle with the world, and thus he is able to remain for the rest of his life unchargeable to the rates. So we advise this grant with the greater confidence, as we can do so both from an economical and humanitarian point of view. With the exception of the 8 above mentioned we have seen every patient on the books, afforded to all an opportunity of talking with us, and listened to their complaints, which were, however, confined to those of illegal detention, and referred by us to the Committee. We had no charge of harsh usage at the hands of attendants. One male attendant was summarily dismissed for striking a patient, but he was not, as he should have been, in our opinion, brought before the magistrates. The assault was witnessed by two sane persons, and (in consequence of the difficulty which arises in getting sane evidence of assault in Asylums) we hope that prosecution will always be ordered in cases where such evidence can be obtained.

We desire to call special attention to the case of a patient admitted yesterday from the Chesterfield Union, H— S—. We saw a cut on the forehead, and on asking him how that was occasioned, he mentioned a name, which we were informed was the name of his employer, a farmer. He uttered his name several times in terror, but was very incoherent, and spoke of whips, hits, &c. On stripping him we saw various bruises, and distinct marks of a recent whipping. We have every reason to believe that the history of how this poor boy was treated by his master is true, and we hope that the case will be taken up by the authorities, and the tale investigated by the magistrates. It is by no means improbable that the boy would not be here now had he been treated with common humanity.

State of wards, &c. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the bedding clean and sufficient.

Condition of patients. The patients were quiet, orderly, and contented, and a general air of contentment prevailed.

Dietary. A good dinner was served in the hall.

Staff of attendants. We find on day duty 19 male and 20 female attendants. The staff in some of the wards appears to us to be weak. In the infirmary ward on the female side there are 39 patients, 7 being in bed, with only 3 nurses; 1 of the patients in this ward is very actively suicidal. It must frequently happen that these 39 sick persons are left in charge of 2 nurses for a considerable period. We are of opinion that 4 nurses should be the complement for this ward. The four-bedded rooms remain as described by our Colleagues, but bedside baths and stretchers have been furnished in accordance with their recommendations.

The initial wage for the male attendants is 30 *l.*, and for the nurses 20 *l.*; rising to 43 *l.* 5 *s.* and 29 *l.* 15 *s.* respectively. Half, however, of the nurses have not had long experience here. These constant changes are to be deprecated as injurious to the patients and likely to prejudicially affect their recovery. We ought to have mentioned with respect to the nursing of the patients in the infirmary that no less than 14 out of the 47 patients whose deaths are recorded since the last visit, were found to have bed-sores; 7, it is true, are mentioned as small. With a sufficiently strong staff of efficient attendants we are satisfied that bed-sores could be prevented.

From

From the return furnished of patients employed we think the number on the male side satisfactory, but amongst the women poor, being about 50 per cent. Of the men 176 work: 59 on the land, 16 at trades, 9 in the kitchen and offices, and as many as 94 are returned as ward cleaners.

Appendix (C.)
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Derbyshire
Asylum.
Employment.

Nearly 270 patients attend church on Sunday morning. There is no afternoon service. Daily prayers are read by the head attendants to 45 men and 30 women. More religious services cannot be expected, perhaps, from the Chaplain on his present stipend.

Divine Service.

The associated entertainments attract nearly 160 persons.

Amusement.

One hundred and sixty-three patients are, we are informed, usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. This is an exceptionally large proportion, and we hope it may be much reduced.

Dr. Legge still remains in office here as assistant to Dr. Lindsay, and we must give him due praise for the excellent photographs which he takes of the patients on their admission, and also for the tracings he makes for the post-mortem book.

DEVON ASYLUM.

26 July 1890.

OUR Colleagues visited this Asylum just 14 months ago, since which time 115 males and 130 females have been admitted, 97 patients have been discharged, of whom 65 had recovered, and 95 patients have died.

Devon Asylum.
Statistics.

On the books are this day 958 patients, 402 males and 556 females; 6 women are absent on leave, with, as we are pleased to learn, an allowance.

The rest have been seen by us either yesterday or this day. We afforded to all opportunity of making their grievances known to us, and we had complaints about the butter, which, we learnt, were not altogether groundless. Considering the overcrowding which exists in the wards, the behaviour of the patients was orderly, though in one or two of the wards noisy excitement prevailed.

We must express our strong sense of the numerical inadequacy of the staff. On the male side, No. 1 Ward has 42 patients, with 2 attendants; No. 2, 55 noisy and troublesome patients, with 3 attendants; No. 6, refractory ward, 49 patients, with 3 attendants; and No. 5, or epileptic ward, 62 patients, 47 being epileptic, and 4 attendants. The proportion of attendants to patients is slightly better on the female than the male side, and in the worst ward the staff now appears to us to be adequate; but inquests were held in 3 cases of death occurring in the Asylum, and, as regards two of them, which were suicides, the coroner's jury expressed their opinion that the staff was insufficient. Including 2 farm servants, the day attendants are 27 men and 39 women, giving an average of 1 to 15 male and 1 to 14½ female patients. Three males and 5 females are on duty at night. When the cases above-mentioned were referred to our Board, communication was made to the superintendent, drawing attention to the necessity for an increase in the staff of night attendants in charge of the epileptic and suicidal dormitories for female patients, and of giving to the night, as well as day attendants, "caution cards" as to suicidal cases. In the epileptic supervision dormitory

Staff of
attendants.

Suicides.

Appendix (C.) dormitory on the male side there are 2 night attendants on duty, but no tell-tale clock records their wakefulness, and no division of responsibility has, as should have been, been assigned. On the female side in the epileptic dormitory, a slightly improved arrangement exists : there is a tell-tale clock, and in a sort of way the responsibility has been divided. We think, however, there ought to be separate clocks, one for each attendant in each dormitory, and certain beds assigned to each attendant for the care of the inmates of such beds, the attendant to whom they were assigned to be solely responsible. An increase also in the night staff, particularly on the male side, is needed.

Devon Asylum.
Suicides.

Whilst on the subject of the weak staff, we might call attention to the fact that there have been 8 cases of fractured limbs, not ending fatally. The exceptional causes of death, not already mentioned, were 6 cases due to influenza and its complications. A woman died from suffocation owing to impaction of food, another woman was suffocated in an epileptic fit, and an old woman's death was accelerated by the fracture of the neck of the thigh bone. A man died from pericranial abscesses, the result of self-inflicted injuries of the scalp.

Post-mortem examinations.

Of the 94 deaths, post-mortem examinations were made only in 53 instances.

Influenza prevailed extensively in the spring, and attacked 130 patients of both sexes, besides the fatal cases already mentioned. During our visit to the wards we found 8 men and 10 women in bed, and 12 women and 24 women were last week registered as under medical treatment. There are not proper infirmaries or hospital wards here ; these are much needed, and if the male south cottage were enlarged as the female south cottage has been, both might be made into good infirmaries.

The recoveries, as compared with the admissions of 1889, were in the proportion of 30 per cent. only ; the mortality for the same period was 6·85 per cent. on the average daily number resident. A low recovery and low death-rate causes accumulation, independently of the actual increase of admissions ; hence the overcrowding which is everywhere manifest in the building.

State of wards.

The wards and dormitories were in good order, and the bedding clean. The laundry, although only recently enlarged, is insufficient for the Asylum requirements, and so the clean patients only have one shirt a week for use both night and day. The single rooms still have to be opened from the outside by a key, instead of, as is often the case in Asylums, by a handle, thus securing speedy exit in case of fire, and sleep to the patients unbroken by the visits of the night watch.

Precautions against fire.

We are glad to hear that a fire brigade is shortly to be organised, and fire alarm signal to be instituted. At present, if a fire were to occur, we fear much for the safety of the inmates, especially should it break out in one of those places where the dormitories are dependent on one staircase only. We have pointed out to Dr. Saunders certain places which strike us as being specially dangerous. We are glad to notice that two staircases, one external and the other internal, have been set up since the last visit, but more are needed.

A good dinner was served yesterday, and seemed much liked. More books and papers might, we think, be distributed in the wards, and means of amusement more liberally provided. At the female block, with 255 patients, there is not a single piano, harmonium, or other musical instrument in the wards, whilst the pianos in the old buildings are nearly all worn out. Hot-water pipes require to be protected ; since the

the last visit 2 patients have burnt themselves in consequence of the pipes being unprotected. Appendix (C.)

No restraint has been found necessary, but 37 patients of each sex have been secluded on 200 occasions, and for 1,818 hours. Devon Asylum.
Seclusion.

From returns furnished us we find there are 95 patients suffering from epilepsy, of whom 5 are not under continuous supervision by night. and there are 38 patients who are so dangerous to themselves that they require constantly to be watched night and day, another heavy duty being thus temporarily imposed upon a weak staff.

About 300 patients attend Divine Service, and 350 are present at the associated entertainments. Divine Service.

Three hundred and nine patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and 216 once a-week beyond the estate. The returns of employment show that only 44 per cent. of the men and 56 per cent. of the women are usefully employed. This is a low average, and the women's percentage would not be so great but for the fact that 148 women are ward cleaners ; 59 men work on the land, and 34 women in the laundry. We still hope to see some improvement in respect of employment in both divisions. Exercise and
employment.

The overcrowded wards we have already mentioned, and as regards additional accommodation, we find that the enlargement of the male house is nearly completed, in which about 65 beds will be provided. No addition has been made to the day space in the old building. Our Colleagues suggested the construction of bays in connection with the corridors, but this very necessary addition has not yet been made. In the female division every bed is occupied, but the only step taken by the Committee to increase their accommodation has been to advertise for tenders for the erection of those buildings for which plans some years since were sanctioned by the Secretary of State. We hope this addition will be pressed forward as speedily as possible. The extension of the gas-works has become absolutely necessary ; we have inspected the situation of the existing works, and, in consultation with Dr. Saunders, considered the best position for the extension, and think that new gas works, of adequate capacity, might with advantage be constructed at the orchard near the farm building, but that it would be most objectionable to add to the works at their present site. On the removal of the present gas-holder and retorts there would be room in a convenient situation for much needed additions to the workshops. The enlargement of the male and female visiting-rooms, and mess-rooms for the attendants of each sex, we beg to commend to the favourable consideration of the Committee. The chief addition, not already mentioned, has been the construction of a new kitchen in connection with the male house. This Asylum will shortly contain 1,000 patients, and the time, in our opinion, has arrived when a third medical officer should be appointed. Rooms should, we think, be given him between the male house and female blocks. In these buildings, when completed, there will be nearly 500 patients, all at a considerable distance from the present quarters of the medical staff. Structural
improvements.

We regret not to be able to give praise to the way in which the female case-books are kept. On the male side we have no cause for complaint.

Appendix (C.)

DORSET ASYLUMS.

11 February 1890.

Dorset
Asylums.

WE have devoted two days to the inspection of these two establishments, which constitute the Asylum for the county, and we have seen all the patients, none being away on leave. We are glad to state that the Committee have concluded arrangements (subject to the approval of the Secretary of State), for the purchase of additional lands contiguous to the Charminster Asylum Estate, and for additions to that Asylum, for the accommodation of 400 more patients. It is, we learn, proposed to abandon as an Asylum the Forston Buildings. The County Council has, we understand, sanctioned these arrangements. The additional land consists of a property called "Harrison's Farm," lying to the north-east of Charminster Asylum, about 199 acres, bought for 3,100 *l.* or thereabouts, with farm buildings upon the land. The Committee are already in occupation of about 99 acres of this land, and we hear that in their opinion the farm buildings might be utilised as a detached hospital for infectious cases. When the new purchase is confirmed by the Home Secretary the acreage of the County Asylum will be 255 acres or thereabouts. Several plans have been submitted to the Committee for the Asylum extension, and they have requested Mr. C. H. Howell of London (architect), to help them to decide which shall be selected. As far as we can judge, the purchase of the land, the abandonment of Forston, and the proposed additions at Charminster, are very advantageous to the county, and the course taken is certainly wise and creditable to the authorities. When the plans are submitted to the Secretary of State, they should be accompanied by the opinion of a professional expert as to the adequacy of the water supply for the increased number of patients. There are now upon the books 473 patients. The vacant beds are stated to be three for men, 13 for women. The private cases under treatment are 32. In consideration of a gift some years ago of 2,000 *l.*, 20 are received for 10 *s.* weekly each case. The Committee here believe that there is a great and immediate future for the Asylum in the treatment of private patients, so we gather from a memorandum shown to us. There are at present only 17 paupers on the books, not chargeable to Dorset unions and parishes, or to the county. Of the patients, 145 are at Forston, the rest are at Charminster.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit on 18th May 1889, have been 66, the discharges 27, the deaths 25. Of those discharged 19 had recovered. There are no Dorset patients boarded out. The deaths call for no special remark; they have all been due to natural causes; there has been no coroner's inquest. The mortality for 1889 was at the rate of 8·5 per cent. on the average daily number of patients in residence.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examinations verified the recorded causes of death in all but one instance. The general health has been good, having regard to the usual proportion of feeble cases in this, as in all other county asylums. No infectious disorder has occurred. The serious fractures have been 3; all accidentally sustained, and all ending favourably.

Restraint and
seclusion.

No one was under restraint or in seclusion at either building when we inspected, and only 1 case of seclusion appears in the medical records since the Commissioners last visited, that of a man who was thus treated for 24 hours for violence. Three women have been restrained by jacket, 1 for a week by night for medical reasons; 1 for 10 hours for dangerous violence; 1 for 2½ hours to prevent self-injury.

Five

Five patients of each sex are now registered as being under medical treatment. Appendix (C.)

The epileptics are all at Charminster, 32 men and 17 women. The Medical Superintendent is hoping to separate the idiots, especially the children, from the lunatic patients, by placing them with an attendant and his wife apart from the rest. The actively suicidal cases are very few, it seems, and proper instructions for the constant watching of these patients by day are given in writing. The night supervision is what it has heretofore been, not satisfactory. This defect will doubtless be remedied when the proposed additions to Charminster are carried out. The conduct of the patients in both buildings was orderly; the complaints were few.

Both sexes were reasonably clean, but if the staff paid more attention to the matter, the men at Forston and the women patients at Charminster could be, we think, kept more tidy. Condition of patients.

One attendant of each sex was absent yesterday owing to illness. When all are on duty they are in the proportion of one to 10 patients on the male side, and one to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in the female division if laundry maids be included. The male staff is sufficient, but a supernumerary would, we think, be found useful in the women's department. The introduction of uniforms for attendants and nurses has been a great improvement, and is valued by them. We are glad to notice that the duration of their service is satisfactory. Staff of attendants.

The returns of employment show good results. Including 45 men and 50 women, who act chiefly as ward-cleaners, the proportion employed is 72 per cent. of men and 64 of women. Of the former, 60 work on the land and 39 in various shops; of the latter, 47 do needle-work, and 52 are engaged in the laundry and kitchen departments. Employment.

According to the returns furnished to us, 134 patients attend the Sunday services in the chapel, and about 150 the weekly entertainments; 130 walk daily beyond the courts, and 360 weekly or oftener beyond the estate. No large structural alterations have been undertaken at Charminster recently, but we notice improvements in some directions, chiefly sanitary, and the wards are in good order, and many of them cheerful. We observed there good dados of match-boards lately put up, and some re-papering and painting. At Forston of course we did not expect to see any outlay except in general repairs. We have examined and signed the various books and registers. In the case-books the recent entries are, as a rule, full and precise; but, in some of the older cases the exact day of the month on which the entry was made is not recorded. Dr. MacDonald continues to discharge his duties with marked zeal and ability. At Charminster there has been a change in the office of assistant medical officer, Mr. Booth having been succeeded by Dr. Monteith. Divine Service.

DURHAM ASYLUM.

13 February 1890.

WE visited this Asylum yesterday and to-day. We might not have arrived so early in the year except for two reasons, one being on account of the site for a cemetery, and the other because three attendants were dismissed for ill-treatment of patients. With regard to the first matter, we consider the danger of the water supply to the Asylum

Appendix (C.)

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Durham
Asylum.

being polluted by the proximity of the burial ground is great, and we therefore shall advise our Board to recommend the Home Secretary to withhold his sanction if the Committee fix upon the present proposed plot of land as the site for the new cemetery. We have, with reference to the other matter, made all inquiry in our power, and are satisfied that the attendants, viz., Thos. Warwick, H. W. Dawson, and J. A. Penney, were guilty of ill-treatment to patients under their charge; and consider that dismissal of them with a month's wages in lieu of notice was utterly disproportionate to their offence, and, that if evidence could not be obtained sufficient to ensure their conviction before a legal tribunal, the facts were so clear that instant dismissal without wages was the very least punishment that they deserved. There are on the books this day the names of 1,090 patients, 556 males, and 534 females. No one is absent on trial, and we have seen every patient. We gave each patient opportunity of addressing us, telling those who urged the injustice of their detention to bring their cases before the Committee, with whom alone rested the power of discharge. Several told us that they could not get speech with the Committee. This we hope is not the case, for it is very desirable that all patients should have opportunity at the monthly visits of making known their wishes and complaints. There was no complaint of insufficient food, and though we made special inquiry we could not learn that any of the patients were, at the present time, harshly used by attendants.

Staff of
attendants.

There are eight attendants of each sex who have not yet been here six months, and also eight male and six female attendants who have not seen 12 months' service, but 27 men and 16 women have been here for upwards of five years. The total staff numbers 67 males and 56 females; of these, 11 men and 10 women are on night duty. The accommodation for the laundry attendants is very inadequate; they have no sitting or dining-room, except the ward, and they have but one bedroom for all of them. From this room and also from the patients' dormitory adjoining, there is but one exit. The same remark applies to the cottage and the epileptic block on both sides of the Winterton building. This state of things calls for early attention. An entirely new laundry is required. The existing laundry is too small, inconvenient, and too near the main building. The floor is dangerous, and needs to be relaid. There are too few drying horses. The passage at the Winterton building is so slippery that accidents have occurred and are likely to occur. The linoleum throughout the Asylum is generally worn out. There was an evil smell in some of the bathrooms, suggesting the presence of sewer gas. The strips of carpet in the dormitories were, in many cases, so worn as to be dangerous. Fire guards were in position in several places, but in such a state of repair as to be useless. The bedding requires more frequent changing, and greater attention should be given to general cleanliness in some of the dormitories, and the dormitory over No. 19 requires artificial heating. Glass should be at once removed from any broken window. We observed four yesterday where this had not been done. The knives and forks in the dining-hall in the main building require renewing. The tap of the shower bath should be kept fastened; at present the water can be turned on by anybody. We saw in bed, 32 men and 36 women, but no detached hospital has yet been erected for the treatment and isolation of infectious disorders; 105 patients were registered under medical treatment last week, and since the last visit 45 men and 34 women have died.

Post-mortem

Post-mortem examination was made in every case. The coroner held no inquest, and except that two-fifths of the deaths in the male division were due to general paralysis, nothing in the nature of the diseases calls for special notice. The death-rate, as will be observed, has been high. The rooms were, however, properly heated, and except in the passage at the Winterton buildings, damp was not apparent. Serious casualties have been rare. Seclusion has never been found necessary, and only one patient, a man, has been restrained once for two hours to prevent him removing bandages.

Appendix (C.)
Durham
Asylum.
Post-mortem
examinations.
Restraint.

The dress of the patients was satisfactory, and their demeanour in the wards was generally quiet.

Condition of
patients.

Since our Colleagues were here, the following changes have occurred: 177 patients have been admitted, 71 have been discharged on recovery, and 8 have left relieved or not improved. There are now 198 patients belonging to this county boarded out at Whittingham. The question of how sufficient provision is to be made for the lunatic paupers chargeable to boroughs and unions in this county is not yet settled. It will, however, have to be met, and we trust that some comprehensive scheme will be devised, and the hardship of patients being sent to an asylum far from their home and friends speedily removed.

Statistics.

As employed, we find 390 males, and 359 females; 258 of the former work on the land. About 370 patients walk round the estate, and 680 walk weekly beyond the Asylum grounds, whilst under 50 are returned to us as being usually confined to the airing-courts.

Employment.

Five hundred and fifty-one patients were present at church service last Sunday in the morning, and 543 in the afternoon; 347 attend week-day prayers, and 375 the associated entertainment; 167 patients are Roman Catholics, but for this large number service is only held once every three months. We feel sure this subject only requires to be mentioned and more frequent services will be provided. The index to the case-books, so often mentioned in former reports, is not yet completed. We regret we have no word of praise to give to the assistant medical officers for the way these records are kept. In one case, for instance, a patient whose case requires special notice is not even entered, and in another an accident which might have been attended with fatal consequences, is entirely omitted.

Divine Service.
Amusement.

ESSEX ASYLUM.

12 March 1890.

THE patients in this Asylum have risen in numbers since our Colleagues' visit in January 1889 to 1,349.

Essex Asylum.

These consist of 561 of the male, 788 of the female sex; but 49 of the former are boarded out at Lee Hall, and 50 of the latter at Mistley the last we saw the day before yesterday and reported upon. There is also an idiot child, boarded out in a cottage, whom we have also seen. Five patients are on leave without and 3 with allowances. We strongly advocate these allowances as true economy and reasonable aid to convalescing cases not addicted to drink. We are informed that the vacant beds are now 44 for men, 28 for women. The insane under treatment include 8 criminals; but there are many others who have come from prisons, and these are among the most dangerous. There are 119 out-county cases, many of them are transfers from Hanwell and Banstead, and a large porportion extremely degraded.

Appendix (C.) There are no private patients other than the criminals. As many as 673 have been admitted into the wards since our Colleagues' visit in 1889, including those transferred hither from other Asylums in nearly equal proportions of each sex ; 340 cases have been discharged ; of these 215 on recovery. The patients who have died are 179.

Essex Asylum. Statistics. Inquest. There has been no suicide, except it be that of a woman who broke her spine by a fall, the result of a leap in a passion from steps leading to an airing-court. The verdict of the coroner's jury was suicide. There have been, of course, other casualties ; falls, and a few fractures resulting from them ; but there was also a case of cut throat by a woman, with a piece of glass which she had concealed between her toes ; this in an observatory dormitory at night. Another woman inflicted a wound on her left side with a piece of crinoline steel, which she obtained somehow and concealed up her anus. The rate of mortality for the past 15 months has been high, about 13 per cent. for both sexes together.

Post-mortem examinations. The post-mortem examinations have been 119. We should be glad to see an increase in this direction. The medical staff seem to be zealous in scientific inquiry, and should be assisted in this quarter. We are glad to hear that provision is making for a laboratory and museum, and certainly the cost of such work and the appliances for carrying on the same should not be thrown upon them. In all Asylums there is room for improvement in scientific inquiry into the causes of insanity and its proper treatment, and connected with this subject the intelligent nursing of the mentally affected, by persons specially trained, is a matter to which we would draw attention.

There are now in bed 13 men and 25 women ; there was a man suffering from bed sore, and 2 women are also so suffering. A bedside bath on wheels is needed in each infirmary, and we saw no bed-rests in use. The epileptics appear to be under proper night supervision. The males are 62, the females 86. The general paralytics are 43, of whom as many as 11 are women. There seems to be an increase of patients thus afflicted, though death has removed from the books since the Commissioners' last visit 39 of this class. Influenza has attacked many patients, perhaps more than the medical staff can say, as those attacked are very often unable to describe their malady. The transfers hither of London cases seem to be of persons who are of the most unfavourable class for treatment. We do not hear of any epidemic ; 26 have died of senile decay. Lung disease and brain degeneration account for many deaths.

Staff of attendants. Seclusion and restraint. The day staff appears to be sufficient, but we think that in the women's infirmary a night nurse should be permanently stationed for the general nursing of the sick there.

We saw only 1 patient in seclusion ; another gloved because she picked her face. There have been a few instances of mechanical restraint, to prevent self-injury or for surgical reasons, all by gloves, except 1 by camisole and she only for 36 hours on account of her excitement. Twenty-three men have been secluded on 24 occasions, in the aggregate for 1,041 hours, and 11 women for a total of 12 occasions for 426 hours. There is no patient to-day considered to be actively suicidal, and, therefore, no caution card to the attendants is in operation. We have, however, looked at the instructions given in writing to attendants when in charge of patients prone to self-destruction ; they are perhaps sufficient, but we have suggested to Dr. Amsden a slight amendment.

As to the wards in the more modern portion of the Asylum, we are content with their arrangements ; but the older part of the Asylum needs

needs improvement ; it is by comparison comfortless, and requires fresh paint, decoration, and more furniture. Recovery and mental improvement greatly depend upon surroundings, so that we cannot regard expenditure in this direction as wasteful. The conduct of the patients under inspection was generally satisfactory, but in No. 1 Male Ward there was excessive turbulence and uproar. We think that the numbers in that ward should be reduced, and that persistent efforts should be made to improve the violent males by exercise and employment. Too many refuse to work, and too many are confined to the airing-courts ; they should be bribed by tobacco and indulgences to behave better. It would be well to give tobacco to the inspector ; we think that he may therewith induce the violent cases to do what would be beneficial to them and minimise turbulence. We are informed that 239 of the patients go beyond the Asylum estate occasionally, and that 873 take exercise in the airing-courts ; but what, in our opinion, is absolutely required is an organised system of daily exercise for men and women beyond the courts.

According to the returns made to us, about 300 men and a few more women are employed usefully ; of the former 86, and of the latter 147 are chiefly utilised as ward helpers or bed makers. The per-centage reads low, about 58 per cent. of the men and 44 per cent. of the women. We must admit that there is a very large proportion of demented and infirm cases in the Asylum.

Only 264 patients appear to attend the entertainments and 313 the chapel services. The new chapel is commodious and well warmed.

We saw some of the patients at dinner yesterday and to-day. Water is the only beverage at that meal. We should be glad to see the substitution of coffee, a beverage very common among working men outside an Asylum.

Dr. Amsden has evidently made an effort to improve the women's clothing, and successfully. With the men's dress and its condition we were also fairly satisfied ; but they still have only one shirt per week for day and night wear. This is now unusual in Asylums, and we trust that a contract will be shortly entered into for the supply of more linen for the male patients. It seems impossible for the female patients to supply the deficiency by their labour. The Roman Catholics are now so numerous here that we think that, as regards Divine Service, they have some grounds of complaint. Under the Lunacy Act which comes into operation in May next the Committee will be empowered to pay a priest for his services, and we trust they will exercise their power to do so. The airing-courts attached to the new building for men have been put in fair order, and sunshades are being erected there. We trust, however, that the number of patients confined to courts will be so far as practicable reduced. We have examined the case-books. Dr. Amsden reports favourably of his medical assistant officers, and he and they appear to take a lively interest in their duties, which must be onerous in an establishment of this size. We had almost forgotten to notice that the glass in the corridors of communication in the main building should be replaced by bigger panes less liable to injury, and that no broken glass anywhere should be left lying about. We noticed this last in F 5 in the old building in a passage to a water-closet.

Appendix (C.)
Essex Asylum.

Employment.

Amusement.

Divine Service.

Dietary.

Condition
of patients.

Appendix (C.)

ESSEX ASYLUM.—BRUNSWICK HOUSE, MISTLEY.

10 March 1890.

Essex Asylum
(Mistley.)

THIS house has now 50 patients occupying it with three nurses in charge of them; the latter are all on duty to-day. We found one woman in bed suffering from bleeding at the nose. The house is kept clean, there is a fair amount of comfort, the bedding is clean, and the dinner to-day of soup we tasted and thought satisfactory. Credit is due to the attendants for the personal appearance of the patients. Five cases were registered last week as being under medical treatment. There has been an outbreak of diphtheria and disorders of a diphtheritic character attributed to the pollution of the well, which is in close proximity to a small cess-pit; works are now in progress for the better inspection of that pit and for its better ventilation. In future the well is to be used only for baths and water-closets, a supply of drinking water and culinary is to be obtained from the waterworks at Mistley. We think that the depth of the pit to catch articles thrown down the water-closets should be greatly diminished in order to avoid the accumulation of faecal solids. From the pit the sewage flows into a public main. There has been no seclusion or restraint. There have been 2 deaths, both from natural causes. Two cases have been sent back to Brentwood, 1 on account of fits, the other because she suffered from a tumour. There have been also 2 discharges upon recovery. Seven patients have been brought here since the Commissioners' last visit. The present medical attendant from Manningtree is Dr. Mugford. We see no patient here who is unfit to remain. All were quiet and orderly, nearly all demented more or less, and no one is epileptic. About 30 walk beyond the grounds weather permitting.

ESSEX ASYLUM.—LEA HALL, LEYTON.

13 March 1890.

Essex Asylum.
(Lea Hall.)

THE only event to be noticed since our Colleagues were last here has been the death of a patient aged 89 years from old age and bronchitis. There has been no admission or discharge. The numbers are 49, which leave six vacant beds. Of these 49, 20 are engaged in household work, 6 assist in the laundry, 3 in the garden. There are three attendants. There has been no seclusion or restraint. The patients appear to be of the chronic harmless class; they were at dinner when we inspected; orderly, and clean in person and dress. The diet is the same as at Brentwood. To-day fish and potatoes was the dinner fare. No patient was in bed. There has been only 1 case of influenza among the patients.

The general health is good. Exercise during the cold season is given once a week beyond the garden; every evening in summer. We observed that the bath boiler is about to be replaced by a new one. About 6 patients go outside for Divine Service.

There is a week-day service by a Vicar of the district, performed on Fridays, which about 27 patients attend.

The accommodation is satisfactory.

GLAMORGAN ASYLUM.

29 May 1890.

A VISIT to this Asylum informs us that Dr. Pringle has now under Glamorgan his charge 917 patients, of whom 6 are private cases, and 4 are criminals. Asylum. The building at Angelton is more than full on the male side, if the Statistics. infectious hospital were emptied of patients. The male patients are 459, the female are 458 ; the total number of both sexes is 917. A man is away on trial. The rest we have seen. There are only 4 out-county patients. Expenditure in necessary improvements is, it appears, postponed by proceedings for apportionment of contributions of Swansea and Cardiff to the outlay, but certain works have been carried out since our Colleagues' visit in February of 1889.

Of them we may mention:—(1.) The conversion of No. 6 male day- Structural room at Angelton into a supplemental male infirmary, and the conver- improvements. sion of the floor above from a dormitory into a day-room, introducing a few articles into it. (2.) The erection of a new mortuary at Angelton, with a convenient room for microscopical and other scientific inquiry, and the adaptation of the old mortuary to other purposes. (3.) The conversion of a coal shed at Angelton into a vegetable cleaning room and dairy. The latter needs a better arrangement of the waste outlet from sink. (4.) Another padded room has been provided on the female side at Angelton. (5.) The conversion of No. 5 female dormitory into a day-room at Angelton. (6.) The re-modelling of several water-closets and lavatories there. And at Parc Gwyllt the wards, passages, &c., have been heated by May's low pressure system. Besides these structural works, 3,000 trees have been planted round the boundary.

We found the wards in every direction, both at the main building State of ward. and the new, very clean and wholesome, and tastefully decorated, with a reasonable amount of comfort.

The patients were, on the whole, orderly ; so far as that can be Condition of affirmed of individuals of a very degraded type ; but their habits and patients. appearance, in regard to personal cleanliness and condition of clothing, are certainly below the standard which we are accustomed to see in our visits to Asylums. The women of worst behaviour are worse than the men of a similar class, and especially at Parc Gwyllt. We think that the attendants, especially the nurses, are of an inferior sort to those generally employed in Asylums, and that if they were more intelligent and more alive to their duties, the habits and appearance of the patients would be very different.

At Parc Gwyllt we made long inquiry into a complaint of an epileptic Complaint of female patient, that she had been strapped by a nurse with a belt taken ill-treatment by from the nurse's own waist, on account of (she admitted) her own a patient. previous mischief. The patient we believe to be quite unreliable for veracity, but she was to a certain extent corroborated by another epileptic female patient. Still the evidence was not conclusive of this assault. The same patient alleged that she had also been dragged by her hair. Of this violence the evidence was still less conclusive. We were by no means pleased with the way in which the nurses examined gave their evidence. We do not consider that further inquiry would elicit more facts, and those elicited do not justify us in advising any action against the nurses charged with these offences, but our suspicions have certainly been roused. Dr. Pringle gave us much assistance in the inquiry, and showed an earnest desire to probe the charge to the utmost. In this Asylum there are 25 attendants under six months'

Appendix (C.)	service. No other complaint was made to us which appeared otherwise than groundless on the part of the patient complaining.
Glamorgan Asylum.	One hundred and thirty-two patients were under medical treatment; 110 cases are epileptic; 42 are general paralytics, and 11 are reported to be actively suicidal. All those prone to fits or suicide are under continuous night supervision.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	There have been four inquests: two on sudden death from heart disease, one on death from exhaustion (according to the verdict) after acute mania, and one from asphyxia in an epileptic fit. In each case the death was reported to and considered by our Board.
Inquests.	The serious casualties have been a fracture and a dislocation (through accidental falls), the fracture of a rib in struggling with an attendant (which was the subject of an inquiry, in which they were not found to be blameless), and two cut throats (both sudden), in one case with a piece of tin, in the other with a piece of glass, obtained by breaking a window with a stone. In neither case was the attendant considered to be so culpable as to deserve punishment, the suicidal attempts having been sudden and thus unpreventible, and in effect partially frustrated.
Casualties.	Not many of each sex were in bed when seen by us, and most of them infirm rather than actually ill. There have been 177 patients attacked by the prevalent influenza. Two cases of enteric fever, 1 in the male, the other in the female department. It may be that these cases arose from defective water-closets, but Dr. Pringle cannot distinctly say what was the cause of the fever. There have been also a few patients suffering from diarrhœa.
Water supply.	A new water supply will commence in September, from Garw Valley, by gravitation. The pressure is 60 feet above the roof of Parc Gwyllt, and from Parc Gwyllt reservoir the water will descend to Angelton. On the subject of water, we may here remark that the hot water supply to the baths of the infirmaries at Angelton is not at present satisfactory, its temperature is low at first. The infirmaries are themselves comfortable, but we would recommend a stricter classification between the infirm and those suffering from illness.
	The medical case-books are well kept, and we observe an anxious wish on the part of the medical staff to prosecute scientific inquiry into insanity; this, we trust, will be encouraged by the Committee, and provision made for the necessary instruments at the cost of the Asylum. Among other things, photographic apparatus should be given to the staff. We hear that medical success has here attended treatment by the Turkish bath, and borax has been found very beneficial in certain cases of epilepsy.
Restraint and seclusion.	Twelve patients have been secluded on 22 occasions in the aggregate, and for a total period of $87\frac{1}{2}$ hours. A woman has been restrained by polka half-an-hour for suicidal uncontrollable mania, and a man four hours was tied to his bed by bandages, to prevent tearing open his cut throat, and to keep him in bed.
	Since our Colleagues' visit, in February 1889, 296 cases have been admitted; 78 have been discharged, and 145 have died. The recoveries have been 78; the autopsies were 105. The causes of death all natural; 29 were due to general paralysis; 12 followed after influenza.
Employment.	Seventy-five men are employed on the land; at various trades, 24; 82 women work in the laundry. Relief to the laundresses and patients assisting them at Angelton is called for in the shape of more machinery, and that now <i>in situ</i> requires more protection. The laundry can only now turn out one shirt weekly for each male patient, and the female patients have also an insufficient change of linen. Dr. Pringle has in his

his charge a large proportion of male patients, ironworkers, who do not understand any other work, and a very large number of degraded and helpless women in the wards, but with a more efficient and somewhat numerically stronger staff of subordinate attendants and nurses, we should not despair of better results in the shape of employment. The number of employed patients is low compared with other Asylums. All counted, the men employed are 240; the women 325; but of these, 196 are only set down as ward cleaners.

As to outdoor exercise, we are assured by the medical superintendent that 449 walk daily in the grounds; 298 weekly beyond the estate; and that, excluding those physically incapable, none are entirely confined to airing-courts. These figures read well. The courts at Angelton are well planted, and deserve approval; those at Parc Gwyllt are rather rough and unfinished. We think that asphalt should gradually be laid down on the paths, other material often supplying weapons of offence in the shape of stones.

The associated entertainments consist chiefly of concerts; there are two bands, one of string, the other of brass instruments. It is to be regretted that the habit of the natives of the Principality in regard to reading is so very much in the direction of the Bible and prayer book in exclusion of other literature; but other books and newspapers should, we think, be pressed upon the attention of the patients, and to prevent exclusive use of the papers by a few patients, it would be well to fasten the papers to reading-desks, as is now done in many Asylums.

At the chapel last Sunday morning were 345 patients. The chaplain should be a person to whom the patients might resort in domestic anxieties beyond the power of the medical superintendent to satisfy. As far as we can collect from the patients, he is not on very intimate terms with them. The Roman Catholics are reported to us as being 40 to 50. A priest ministers to them; hitherto he has not been, we understand, in the receipt of a salary. Under the Act of 1890 this could now be given.

GLOUCESTER ASYLUM.

25 October 1890.

It is not quite 12 months since two of our Colleagues last visited this Asylum. The following changes have taken place :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	125	150	275
Discharged " recovered " - - -	42	65	107
„ " relieved " and " not improved " - - -	14	21	35
Died - - - - -	54	58	112

There are on the books the names of 460 males and 558 females; with the exception of 13 patients on trial, we have seen every one on the books, and given to all opportunity of speaking with us. One hundred and forty-seven patients belong to the counties of Surrey and Somerset, whilst 12 are of the private class. There are still 38 vacant beds.

Appendix (C.)	The patients were properly dressed, quiet, and well behaved. The day-rooms and dormitories were in good order, and very few complaints were made to us. We regret to find that many double-bedded rooms exist. We could desire that walls should be broken down, and the bedrooms so arranged as to suffice for sleeping accommodation for 3 persons in every set of two rooms.
Gloucester Asylum.	
State of wards.	We wish again to call attention to the large number of idiot children detained here, and to suggest the provision of special accommodation for this class. The mortuary has been re-arranged in accordance with our Colleagues' suggestions. We think that more means of amusement should be provided in the refractory wards, and on this subject we had some complaint, though the state of these wards and condition of the patients was very satisfactory. Curtains should be provided in the general bath-rooms. This matter was made the subject of complaint.
	The health of the patients is now fairly good. We saw in bed 11 men and 9 women, but since the last visit typhoid and influenza have been prevalent here; 12 patients suffered from the former fever and 3 died from it; and as many as 50 patients died of lung diseases. It is satisfactory to notice that in 100 instances out of 112 deaths, the assigned cause of death was verified by autopsy.
	In the old building a great defect is the want of sufficient water-closet accommodation, and one water-closet for 27 of the most turbulent male patients needs only to be noticed to show the necessity of speedy remedy; two seats for over 50 patients is frequently the provision.
Inquest.	One inquest was held, when the verdict was, "that the patient died "from blood poisoning, and the death was accelerated by an accidental "fall." Under medical treatment last week were 53 patients entered; 115 patients suffer from epilepsy; 63 are considered actively suicidal, and 19 are general paralytics. No change has taken place in regard to the supervision by night of the epileptics; and we desire to repeat our Colleagues' observations on this head. The serious casualties which have occurred have, for the most part, been accidentally occasioned, and are not of such character as to need special notice.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants on day duty are 87 in number, and 10 on night duty; and we regret to find that 46 of these have not yet had two years' service in the Asylum, whilst 19 have not been here six months. These frequent changes require careful consideration at the hands of the Committee. The reasons should be sought, and if possible, the remedy applied.
Restraint and seclusion.	Seclusion has been applied in the case of 9 patients, 29 times, and for 171 hours in all; and 4 patients have been restrained, to prevent self-injury, or for surgical reasons, by the strait-waistcoat. For the former reason for 27½ hours, and for the latter for 162¾ hours.
Employment.	The returns of employment show as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
On Land - - - - -	155	—	155
Kitchen, Stores, and Offices - -	25	36	61
Laundry and Washhouse - -	3	42	45
Ward-cleaners - - - - -	121	82	203
At various Trades - - - - -	58	—	58
Knitting and Needlework - -	—	141	141

Nearly

Nearly 400 patients attend morning service, and rather more are present at the associated entertainments. Appendix (C.)

There is no daily extended exercise for the patients beyond the grounds ; and 225 patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Gloucester Asylum.
Exercise.

The nursing of the sick is not very satisfactory. We find that no nurses in the Asylum have received hospital training, nor do any receive special instruction here by lectures or otherwise. We are led to make these remarks by the records of the autopsies, which show that of 100 cases examined, no less than 33 bore marks of bed-sores of greater or less severity.

The alterations, not already noticed, are of importance, as tending to the patients' comfort, but do not require lengthy comment ; whilst we must call attention to the fact that the stone stairs at the New Asylum are wearing very badly, and will need renewal at an early date.

HANTS ASYLUM.

1 February 1890.

WE devoted yesterday to the inspection of this Asylum and its insane inmates. These are 898 in number, 412 being males and 486 females, and there are besides three females still borne on the books who are absent on trial or boarded out. Hants Asylum.

Since the visit of our Colleagues, on 30th April 1889, 69 males and 60 females have been admitted here ; 45 males and 23 females discharged ; 34 of the former and 20 of the latter on recovery ; and 39 males and 34 females died. Statistics.

In 38 cases post-mortem examination of the bodies was made. Post-mortem examinations.
One death by suicide occurred, and another from drinking carbolic acid, not apparently taken with suicidal intent, but to which the patient (a woman) obtained access through the carelessness of the night-nurse. The nurse, we learn, was reprimanded, but is continued in the Asylum service.

In both these cases the coroner held inquests. Inquests.
Four of the deaths were due to typhoid fever, by which disease 2 male and 9 female patients were attacked since the last visit. The latest of these cases was in December. There is nothing in the causes of the remaining deaths calling for special notice.

At present influenza is very prevalent here, and 63 male and 75 female patients, with 24 attendants of each sex, have been attacked by it. To-day 16 male and 35 female patients, and 3 male attendants are confined to their beds by this complaint, which has proved fatal in one instance where it supervened on phthisis.

The list of serious, but non-fatal casualties, is small. A man sustained fracture of the ribs from falling in an epileptic fit. In the cases of 2 other males, injuries were observed on admission, and a woman had the left humerus dislocated.

Connected with the sanitary condition of the Asylum is the important subject of the water supply. Last year a scheme for a supply from a new source was proposed by Mr. Matthews, C.E., which primarily contemplated the sinking a well in close proximity to certain springs which rise close to the River Titchfield, in order to tap those springs, and the utilization of the stream of the river to work a turbine to supply pumping power. He proposed, as an alternative, that the well should be sunk at some distance from the point first suggested, and steam-power

Appendix (C.) power used for pumping, and this alternative has been adopted. The general scheme was sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Hants
Asylum.

A well has now been sunk into the chalk at a point about 1,300 yards distant from the Asylum, and close to the road leading to Fareham, and by driving a heading some 40 feet from the bottom of the well, which is 60 feet deep, an ample supply of water has been obtained, which at present rises to within 27 feet of the surface. We have been shown an analysis (dated 25th January ultimo) of the water by Dr. Meymott Tidy, in which he reports that it "is of excellent quality, and perfectly wholesome." We may trust, therefore, that a supply pure in itself and free from danger of contamination has been obtained, and that when it is brought into use the Asylum may thenceforward be free from the typhoid fever which has so often recurred. The main from the well to the Asylum has been laid, and preparations are being made for the erection of the engines and pumps, which will be in duplicate.

A cottage will be built at the site of the well for a resident stoker, and we recommend that the question of supplying the fire hydrants and general arrangements for dealing with a fire, should one occur, be carefully considered. It seems to us most necessary that there should be a night stoker constantly on duty at the pumping station, as there is now, and that there should be telephonic communication with him from the Asylum, and that some official sleeping in the Asylum should be fully instructed in the working of the hydrants and of the valves which control the direction of the water in the mains. The residence of the engineer is at some distance.

We do not find that any other alteration or improvement has been taken in hand since the last visit. Inspecting the laundry it was obvious to us that the introduction of more washing machinery is called for. This would involve, no doubt, some re-arrangement of the building, and we would suggest that this should include an addition to the day-room occupied by the laundry patients, usually about 60 in number, which is now much too small. We think the adjoining ironing-room might be added to it, and the ironing-room on the opposite side of the drying ground enlarged to make good the loss of space.

The epileptic dormitories in the blocks are not very suitably arranged according to modern notions, and as a matter for consideration we throw out the suggestion that they might perhaps be improved by throwing the side passages into the rooms, removing, wholly or partially, some of the partitions, and dividing the room in each block transversely into two, as undivided the room would be too large for proper supervision by one night attendant, and there are obvious objections to two being on duty together in the same room.

Condition of
patients.

As regards the patients we have found them in a satisfactory condition generally, and very few complaints were made by them.

State of wards.

The wards are in good order, and very clean, and the bedding and also the patients' clothing are properly attended to.

Restraint.

The only use of mechanical restraint recorded since the last visit was in the case of a suicidally disposed woman, who wore locked soft gloves during 12 days and nights. And of seclusion also only one instance, a woman having been secluded once for 3 hours, owing to her restlessness.

Seclusion.

Employment.

The patients usefully employed are returned to us at 309 males and 393 females. These numbers represent about 75 per cent. of the total males and 81 per cent. of the total females; but included in these are 97 males and 140 females whose only occupation is ward cleaning.

We

We are glad to find that a large number of patients of each sex have the benefit of exercise beyond the airing-courts and outside the Asylum estate ; but we, nevertheless, think there are still too many confined to the more circumscribed area, for we observe that 67 males and 140 females are not taken beyond the airing-courts. We doubt not that every effort will be made to reduce this class as low as possible.

Associated amusements are frequent, but we learn that the number of patients usually present at them does not exceed 340.

The staff of attendants seems to us to be sufficient, but there are a good many changes, 10 males and 15 females being under 12 months' service ; there are, however, 34 men and 15 women who have been here more than two years.

Mr. Dabbs has succeeded Mr. Finucane as one of the assistant medical officers

Appendix (C.)
Hants
Asylum.

Amusement.

Staff of
attendants.

HEREFORD ASYLUM.

3 November 1890.

We find there are on the books this day 167 men and 200 women. No one was absent on leave, and during our visit we saw every patient. There are 3 private patients who are boarded here at 14 s. per week ; the rate for all the patients chargeable to the county and unions is 9 s. 0½ d. There exists at the present time vacant accommodation for 20 men and 12 women.

The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	58	55	113
Discharged, " recovered " - - -	24	20	44
„ " relieved " and " not improved.	9	13	22
Died - - - - -	28	14	42

Though there is no special disease at present attacking the Asylum, we found no fewer than 50 patients in bed, and during last September 5 patients suffered from dysentry ; so the Asylum cannot yet be considered quite in a thoroughly sanitary condition. In these circumstances, we must again urge upon the Committee the necessity of providing a detached hospital.

No seclusion or restraint has been found necessary, but it seems to us, that keeping an attendant at the closed door of a single room to prevent the egress of the patient placed therein alone, is seclusion in everything except the generally accepted definition of the term by authorities.

An electric fire-alarm has been commenced, but is not yet completed ; and we desire to call attention to the fact, that from one of the laundry dormitories no alternative exit is provided, whilst from the other there is. Means of escape from the 3rd storey is provided ; but care must be taken that the steps giving access to the window are not used for any other purpose, as is done in the women's side, and the doors of communication should be kept free, and not, as we observed in some places to-day, blocked up on both sides.

Seclusion.

Precautions
against fire

We

- Appendix (C.)** We pointed out where a door should be made between two dormitories on the male side, which would render the dormitory quite safe. The supervision of the epileptics at night is not satisfactory, and the recording station is placed in too close proximity to the attendants station.
- Hereford Asylum.**
- Attendants.** The attendants, including head and laundry maids, number 23 males and 25 females. We cannot report favourably of their duration of service, as no less than 8 of each sex have not been here six months. The initial wages of each sex, 28 *l.*, and 19 *l.*, would at first sight seem liberal, but neither uniforms nor beer are given, and we do not think the plan of not giving uniform is to be commended; the male attendants appearing to us to be slovenly in their dress. Much might we think be done to add to their comforts; mess rooms comfortably furnished and provided with means of amusement would be much appreciated, and there are asylums distant from towns where the attendants on certain evenings in the week are conveyed to the neighbouring towns free of cost.
- The day rooms and dormitories were in good order, and the rooms were free from offensive odours.
- Dietary.** A good dinner was served in the hall to-day; milk was the usual beverage provided at the meal. We had many complaints of the butter, which we found decidedly bad. No other complaints call for notice.
- Employment.** A return furnished us shows that 105 men and 143 women are usefully employed, of whom 25 men and 48 women are entered as ward cleaners.
- Divine Service.** At church last Sunday 179 in the morning and 192 in the evening were present, and we are informed that of the patients physically capable of taking extended exercise, only one patient, a man, is entirely confined to the airing courts.
- Exercise.**
- Post-mortem examinations.** Nothing is to be noticed respecting the assigned causes of the 42 deaths; out of the fact that autopsy verified the cause in 33 instances. In two instances the coroner held inquests, but they need not be further noticed.
- There are 51 epileptics and 6 actively suicidal patients, who are under continuous supervision by night. We think it would add materially to the comfort of the patients sleeping in single rooms, and facilitate their escape in case of fire, if the doors were made to be opened from the outside by an ordinary handle, which might be locked if required.

KENT ASYLUMS—1. BARMING HEATH.

16 December 1890.

- Kent Asylums.** THE patients on the books of this Asylum are 1,417 in number, 559 being males and 858 females. Of them 791 are chargeable to Kent and its unions and parishes; 92 to Maidstone and Rochester; 522 to the County of London; 1 to another out-county, and 11 (of whom 2 are criminals), are of the private class. The vacant beds returned to us are 83 in the male, and 22 in the female division.
- (Barming Heath.)**
- Statistics.**
- Overcrowding.** In relation to these we must repeat our remarks in an entry in this book in 1888, that in several of the dormitories there is not the proper cubic space per bed. Dr. Davies informs us that some rooms in the "Additional Building," now used for other purposes are about to be converted into dormitories; and in our strong opinion the accommodation thus gained should not be treated as additional, but as a means for reducing the number of beds in those rooms which are now overcrowded.

crowded. We have also seen a room in the "New Building," which is to be made into a dormitory for 12 beds, and this we think may be reckoned as an addition to existing accommodation.

The requirements of the county in the immediate future should engage the attention of the Asylums Committee. The county of London will, under the recent agreement, be entitled to keep here for 10 years, 650 patients, or 138 in excess of their number at present in the Asylum; and having regard to the difficulty which London experiences in finding accommodation sufficient for the demands upon it, it is probable that this Asylum will be required to take the full complement at an early date. The vacancies being only 105, there will evidently be some difficulty in meeting the demand when made; and the present resources of Chartham cannot be relied on to an extent sufficient to relieve the pressure which will arise. In these circumstances we have not thought it out of place to allude to the subject, and to recommend a timely consideration of it.

The numerical changes among the patients since 27th November 1889, the date of our Colleagues' visit, have been as follows: Admitted 241; discharged 143, of whom 121 had recovered, and died, 119.

In every case of death a post-mortem examination was made. The rate of mortality upon the average number of patients resident has, since the last visit, been about 9 per cent. per annum. The causes of the above deaths, except in one case, were such as are usually met with among the insane. In the excepted case, that of a man named J. H., a coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of "death from natural causes," returned. The man was a general paralytic, admitted from the Lewisham Workhouse, who had mutilated himself a week after admission, by tearing out one of his testicles, and who died a fortnight after his admission. At the post-mortem examination, fractures of six ribs on each side, and of the breast bone, were discovered; some of these fractures were detected during life. Two members of our Board held a special and sworn inquiry, both here and at the Lewisham Workhouse, into the circumstances of this death, and came to the conclusion that the injuries were received in the Asylum; most probably in struggles with a night attendant and a patient who was assisting him, on two occasions, in controlling the deceased. In forwarding to the Committee a copy of the report of the Commissioners who conducted the inquiry, our Board made the following recommendations:

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Barming
Heath.)

Statistics.

Inquiry by
Commissioners
into circum-
stances of
death of a
patient.

(1.) That no night attendant should be allowed to go alone into the room of a patient known or suspected to be violent, but that arrangements should be made by the Medical Superintendent for two attendants always to visit together, so that there should be no necessity for a night attendant to call a patient to his assistance in coping with violence.

(2.) That when a patient is known to have sustained serious injuries during life, an independent medical man, with special pathological experience, such as the surgeon of a general hospital, should be called in to make the post-mortem examination.

(3.) That the head attendant should be required to be always present at the bathing of a patient on admission.

No contagious or epidemic disease, except the influenza, appeared in the Asylum since the last visit; and casualties have been few, and except in the case referred to, not very serious. At present the health of the Asylum is good; very few patients confined to bed, and 63

- Appendix (C.) taking medicine. There has not been any seclusion or restraint employed.
- Kent Asylums.** We have in the course of our inspection seen all parts of the
(Barming
Heath.) Asylum, and all the patients, except 9, who are absent on leave or trial. In both divisions the patients were very quiet and well behaved, and no complaints of any importance were made to us. We noted with much satisfaction a great improvement in the dress and personal neatness of the women. We cannot say the same of the male patients, with regard to whom much, we feel sure, might be done, both to clothe them better and to encourage tidiness and cleanliness.
- Condition of patients.**
- Employment of patients.** Including all modes of useful employment, 50 per cent. of the males and 54 per cent. of the females are workers. A good number of patients, about 840, go once a week beyond the Asylum estate for exercise, but daily exercise in the grounds, outside the airing-courts, is confined to about 80, not including men working on the land. We attach importance to a good system of daily exercise more extended than the airing-courts of an asylum, however good, and those here are very good, can afford, and should be glad to find the practice extended here.
- Exercise.**
- Divine Service.** Attendance at Divine Service is meagre, not including many more than 300 patients.
- The associated entertainments are shared in by not many more.
- Dietary.** We have seen the dinners served to the patients on both days of our visit, and thought them satisfactory; the only reference made to the diet by patients was the expression of a wish for some coffee at lunch by a male patient. We learn that about 14 per cent. of the patients have extra diet in some form.
- State of wards.** The wards generally are in excellent order and very well warmed, and much has been done in the way of decoration to render them bright and attractive. More remains to be done, and will be soon undertaken, we are assured.
- Alterations and improvements.** Some improvement of the ventilation of certain of the dormitories, more particularly perhaps those of the "Additional Building," is very desirable. We repeat the suggestion made two years ago as to the employment of Tobin's tubes. The structural works since the last visit have not been many; but we notice that the alteration of the locks of single-room doors, so that they may be opened by the handle without a key, is completed. A letter box has been placed in each ward, and is daily cleared by the clerk.
- Staff of attendants.** The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength, but changes have been numerous. The changes in the general staff since the last visit have comprised the resignation of three assistant medical officers and the dismissal of another, the resignation of the clerk, and the engagement of five assistant medical officers, and of a new clerk. Of the 171 persons now returned to us as attendants employed in wards, shops, and offices, as many as 65, or 38 per cent., have been less than a year in the Asylum service.
- It is scarcely necessary for us to add that such frequent changes in both the general staff and attendants are not conducive to the welfare of the patients; and the Committee will, we trust, endeavour to ascertain and remove such well-founded causes of dissatisfaction (if any) as may exist, so that the frequency of change may, as far as possible, be reduced.
- The medical staff has been increased by one. We hope a move may be made in the direction of more scientific pathological research, and that the Committee will encourage it by providing such means and appliances as may be required.

KENT ASYLUMS.—2. CHARTHAM.

13 December 1890.

THE patients now in this Asylum number 849, 378 being males and 471 females. No patient is absent on leave or trial. Of the total, 752 patients are chargeable to Kent and its unions and parishes, including the borough of Dover, 10 belong to the county of London, 62 to Canterbury, and 25 (including 2 criminals) are of the private class. The weekly charge for maintenance (which is common to both the county Asylums) is 8 s. 2 d. for Kent patients; for the London patients it is 11 s. 8 d., and for those from Canterbury, 14 s. The private patients pay 16 s. or 17 s. 6 d. per week

Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)
Statistics.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 29th November 1889, the following numerical changes have taken place: 176 patients have been admitted, 67 discharged, of whom 52 had recovered, and 62 died; 15 patients not recovered were removed to workhouses.

The deaths were all due to natural causes, but these were ascertained or verified by post-mortem examination in only 37 cases. No coroner's inquest has been held, and no contagious or epidemic disorder has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit. The rate of mortality for 1889, calculated in the usual way, was 8 per cent. for both sexes, and it has not been exceeded in the interval under review. Some fractures of limbs, burns, and scalds, have occurred, as to which we have made inquiry, and they appear to have been, in all cases, accidental.

During our inspection we have seen every patient. All were very fairly quiet and free from violence, and though complaints were invited by us, none of any importance were made. Generally we can report well of the dress of both sexes, but there is still to be excepted the more degraded of the female patients. In these some dress material less liable to become extremely shabby in the washing, might, we think, be found; and greater effort might be made to encourage habits of tidiness. This is a matter which lies more particularly in the province of the female officers and nurses in charge.

Condition of
patients.

Turning to matters relating to treatment, we find from the returns that the usefully employed of the patients are 182 in the male, and 285 in the female division. These numbers include 63 males and 140 females, whose occupation is attending to the wards. The totals give 48 per cent. of males, and 60 per cent. of females, who are workers.

Employment of
patients.

In the matter of exercise, to which we attach much importance, there is room for improvement, and towards this the construction of a good path inside the boundary of the Asylum estate would greatly tend. We find that, excluding men working on the land, no males and but 30 females walk daily beyond the airing-courts; and that once a week 39 males and 50 females walk outside the Asylum boundaries.

Exercise.

The number and variety of the associated entertainments provided for the patients deserve our praise, and the attendance at them is satisfactory.

Amusement.

About 360 patients attend Divine Service, which is perhaps a rather low proportion, but a great many are certainly incapable of appreciating or taking part in the service.

Divine Service.

The bodily health of the patients generally is good. We have not found many confined to bed, but 53 are registered as under medical treatment. The epileptics at present here are 160, general paralytics (all males), 14, and patients supposed to be, and treated as, suicidal, 182. The night supervision of these classes is as heretofore, and four attend-

Appendix (C.) Kent Asylums (Chartham.)	ants in each division are entrusted with this duty. There is not in either infirmary ward, however, an attendant on continuous duty, but the ward is visited half-hourly. It is, we think, very desirable that an attendant should at night be continuously with the sick.
Dietary.	We have seen yesterday and to-day the dinners served to the patients, and consider them satisfactory. We think the diet adequate, with one exception, namely, the allowance of butter for breakfast and supper; this should be half, and not one-third of an ounce. Extra diet is, we are informed, given to about 20 per cent of the patients.
Seclusion and restraint.	Seclusion has, since the last visit, been employed with 16 males on 53 occasions, and for a total of 404½ hours; and with 5 females on eight occasions, and for 49 hours; and a man has been restrained by gloves for surgical reasons during 200 hours, at intervals, while another man, who escaped, was, when re-captured, restrained by straps while he was being brought back to the Asylum.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants remains at about the same proportional strength as at the last visit, and appears to be adequate. Changes, however, seem to be frequent, as out of a total of 81, 31 were under a year's service.
Condition of wards.	We can report favourably of the condition of the wards, though one or two require cleaning and redecorating, which we understand they will shortly receive. The warming is satisfactory, and although the weather is now very cold, a good temperature is maintained in them. We are pleased to find that the Asylum has been placed in telephonic communication with Canterbury and other towns in East Kent, and also with the detached hospital for infectious diseases.
Entries in case-books.	We recommend a second recording station to be placed in each observation dormitory at the opposite end from where the existing station is placed, to ensure that the whole of the room is periodically visited by the night attendant on duty; also, that in the laundry the driving bands and washing machinery be better protected.
Asylum accommodation for Kent county patients.	The entries in the case-books are made with greater regularity, and more detail, than was found to be the case at the last visit. We must, however, point out that each entry is now required to be signed in full by the person making it. The good practice of photographing patients on admission is continued. It is probable that more pathological work, which we desire to encourage in Asylums, might be done were another assistant medical officer employed, as the number of patients would justify.
	Before concluding this report we must refer to the subject of provision for the future want of the county as regards its insane paupers. Here the accommodation for females is fully occupied, and we believe the same may be said of Barming Heath Asylum. For male patients there are here 61 vacancies. The arrangement come to with the county of London provides for the reception, for ten years, in the Kent Asylums, of 650 London patients, and it is evident that the provision for Kent patients, of the female sex at all events, must soon be, if it is not already, exhausted. It was, we believe, originally contemplated to add two more blocks to this Asylum, and we see no objection to this course. The administrative departments would be sufficient for a considerably larger number of patients than is now here.
	We think the Committee should take this matter into their early consideration, and suggest that the sanction of the County Council should be sought for the immediate erection of at least an additional block on the female side. This block might be for, say, 200 patients, and in planning it special attention should be given to the provision in it of well-arranged

well-arranged infirmary and reception wards, and it will be desirable that quarters for a medical officer should be provided in connection with it.

Appendix (C.)
Kent Asylums.
(Chartham.)

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. LANCASTER MOOR.

29 May 1890.

THE following figures show the numerical changes among the patients which have occurred since the last visit by Commissioners to this Asylum, which visit terminated on 25th March 1889 :—

Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster Moor.)

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	139	168	307
Discharged - - - - -	85	173	258
Of whom had "Recovered" - -	63	94	157
Died - - - - -	104	67	171

Statistics.

And the number to-day on the books is 1,832 ; 892 being males and 940 females.

The number at the date given above was 1,954, so that there has been a reduction of 122. The vacant beds are stated to be 58 in the male, and 46 in the female division ; 104 in all. At the last visit the vacant beds were returned at 25 in all, so that it would appear that the nominal accommodation of the Asylum generally has been reduced by 43, a result which we regard with satisfaction. A slight further reduction in the old building is desirable, as a result of some re-arrangement, by which the three-bedded rooms should be abolished. These are quite too small for three patients to sleep in. On the female side, two carefully selected patients might be placed together in a room, but this would not be permissible in the male division. It seems to us not impossible to throw two rooms together, the resulting room being sufficient for five beds, and we submit this proposal to the consideration of the Committee.

Of the patients now here, 1,514 are chargeable to Lancashire and its unions and parishes, 282 to the counties of London, Middlesex, or Surrey, 3 to other out-counties, and 33 are private patients.

An uniform maintenance rate is now established for the four Lancashire Asylums, and it is at present 8 s. 2 d. per week, the actual cost here being, as we are informed, nearly that amount.

The deaths (171) mentioned above, represent for the 14 months a rate of mortality of 7·5 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients in residence. Deaths from pulmonary consumption were rather numerous, namely, 39 ; and other forms of lung disease caused 28 deaths.

One suicide occurred, in the case of a man who eluded the observation of an attendant in charge of a working party to which the patient was attached, and hanged himself. The particulars were furnished to our office, and led to a correspondence in which our Board recommended more precise instructions to be given, and in writing, with regard to keeping suicidal patients constantly in view ; this is now done. The causes of the remaining deaths do not call for notice.

Suicide.

Appendix (C.)	There have been two cases of typhoid fever and a few of dysentery or serious diarrhœa, and also a few cases of fractures resulting from casualties.
Lancashire Asylums. (Lancaster Moor).	Autopsies were made in 135 cases, but the notes made of them are too meagre to be of much value. There is now in Asylums a greater desire to advance pathological research than formerly existed, and this we desire to encourage as far as we can. We suggest, therefore, that the example set in two of the Lancashire Asylums should be followed here, and a skilled pathologist be appointed as an additional medical officer. With this, some extension and improvement of the present post-mortem room would be necessary to afford the required facilities for microscopical work, and the preservation of anatomical specimens.
Typhoid and dysentery.	
Post-mortem examinations.	
Complaints.	As regards the patients, we have, as usual, seen all, and listened to those who had any complaint to make. These were not numerous, but some amount of dissatisfaction was expressed with the food, and in particular with the allowance of butter. This did appear to us, after examination of many slices of bread prepared for distribution, to be rather scanty. The allowance is one-third of an ounce per head for breakfast and for supper. The cooking and service of the meals, which we saw, seemed to be susceptible of improvement, and we cannot express approval of the enamelled iron drinking and other vessels, which soon assume a very uninviting aspect.
	Some general complaints of harshness in the attendants was made, but no specific ill-usage was alleged that we could inquire into.
Condition of patients.	In both divisions the dress of the patients is good and in proper order.
State of wards.	We found the wards and dormitories very clean and kept in a proper state. There are, however, some particulars in which we have presently to suggest improvement.
Employment.	As regards matters of treatment, we have to report that the returns of the two important items of useful employment and exercise, continue to be very satisfactory. Of the men, 86 per cent., and of the women, 66 per cent., do some sort of work; 350 of the men being employed out of doors, and excluding these latter, over 1,000 patients are daily exercised beyond airing-courts, and 470 women are once a-week taken for walks beyond the Asylum estate.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The care and supervision of the epileptic and suicidal patients is also satisfactory; of the former, there are 277, and of the latter, requiring constant watching, 44.
Restraint and seclusion.	We find from the medical records that six men and a woman have, since the last visit, been mechanically restrained by jacket or bandages, chiefly for surgical reasons, but, in some instances, for violence or to guard against suicide. The total duration of the restraint was 2,940 hours. A few patients have also been entered as wearing locked gloves. No case of restraint has occurred since the recent Act came into operation. The prescribed form of register has been printed in the Asylum, but is not yet bound up into a book. It appears that 19 men on 165 occasions, and for a total of 1,633 hours, and 57 women on 300 occasions, and for 2,347 hours, have been secluded. The patients under medical treatment last week were 49 men and 67 women.
Staff of attendants.	The present staff of day attendants comprises 77 men and 67 women, not including laundry maids. This is in the proportion of an attendant to 11½ patients on the male, and 1 to 14 on the female side. For night duty, there are 9 men and 15 women. For the male division, 9 seems a small number. The length of service of the attendants of each sex is satisfactory.

We proceed to notice what has been done since the last visit and to suggest more, in the way of structural improvements. A fine range of new workshops has been built, which are very good and convenient. Single rooms have been formed at the ends of the dormitories in Male Wards 7, 8, and 9; a wooden screen has been erected to divide the day from the sleeping spaces in F. 14. The alterations of the door handles of single rooms, so as to open the doors without keys, has further progressed; additional ventilation of the laundry has been provided, with some minor matters. We have to call attention again to the deficiency of water-closet accommodation, especially in F. 14 and in M. 7, and of lavatory space for the three male wards, 7, 8, and 9. Also to the defective ventilation of the dormitories in these wards, particularly No. 8; some means of introducing fresh air at night should be provided. We should here correct a statement in the last entry that the closets for F. 13 are only three; they are, in fact, six, which is a sufficient number. We were glad to find that the recreation hall is used for the meals of the patients in Wards 7, 8, and 9, but the access to it from these wards should be improved. The sanctioned alterations of Ward 15 (the old chapel) will, if carried out, displace a considerable number of female patients, and for these, room will have to be found; an enlargement of the female hospital will, probably, be the best way of providing this.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums.
(Lancaster Moor.)
Structural improvements.

Wards 1, 2, and 4 in the female divisions should be re-arranged, as has been done elsewhere, so as to give larger and better day-rooms. The old workshop block should be entirely re-arranged. It might be made into very suitable accommodation for feeble cases, so relieving the male hospital; proper staircases at opposite ends, instead of the present single central one, would be necessary. We observe that one good piano has been provided at the annexe; more are required to replace those worn out, and to furnish some wards at present altogether without them. A larger supply of newspapers and periodicals is desirable.

We are informed that the fire brigade is now more frequently drilled. There is in the corridors a considerable number of hand-pumps and fire-buckets, but we have found these generally without water; they should be kept filled.

Our Board did not feel able to express approval of the proposed combination of a new superintendent's house with villas for private patients, but were ready to advise the Secretary of State to approve plans for a detached residence alone. We have taken this opportunity of inspecting the present residence, and are satisfied that it is quite inadequate to the requirements of a family, and that its position is open to objection. We trust the Committee will favourably consider the proposal to build a house suitable for the superintendent of so important an Asylum as this, on the higher ground opposite the existing residence, where an excellent site may be found; we consider the proposal very reasonable.

Proposed new superintendent's house.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. PRESTWICH.

14 November 1890.

To enable us fully to report upon this Asylum and its patients, we have devoted three days to its inspection, and we take this, the fourth day of our visit, for completing our inquiries and recording our conclusions. That the Asylum is too large for efficient superintendence

Lancashire Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

Appendix (C.)

Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

by any successor to Mr. Ley we much fear. It has been gradually extended during his tenure of office, and he therefore can, and does greatly minimise the mischief of the extension. We are glad to find him apparently recovered from the assault made upon him since our Colleagues were here in 1889. The superintendence of an asylum with over 2,000 patients more or less troublesome, must be an incessant strain upon any superintendent, however vigorous he may be. We strongly deprecate any increase in the number of patients here, and indeed desire to see the number somewhat reduced by the removal of beds where any are, as at present, placed on each side of a corridor. We notice that since the Commissioners' visit last year another dormitory has been provided, and without reference to the Secretary of State for his approval. Over-crowding should not be met in this way, as such proceeding points to indefinite extension of the Asylum without authority.

The Medical
Staff.

The medical staff on duty at the main building consists of the Medical Superintendent and three assistants, one of whom has been employed during the holidays only of the staff, and is now retained during the absence of Dr. Clunn, away on sick-leave. At the annexe are two assistants. We are pleased to hear that the appointment of a pathologist has been authorised by the Committee; but besides that gentleman, we think that another assistant should be engaged, since each division at the main building requires two assistants. It must not be forgotten that additional duties have been imposed upon the medical staff of every asylum by the Lunacy Act, 1890, and that allowance should be made for failures of health, and the frequent bodily injuries to which all officers in asylums are specially liable.

Statistics.

The patients here upon the books are 2,339, of whom 8 are absent on leave. The males are 1,049, the females 1,290. Hitherto it seems statutory allowances have not been made to patients on leave. There is a small benevolent fund, but this is hardly sufficient, we consider, to assist all cases on trial who would benefit by aid. In round numbers 900 patients are at the annexe, the rest in the main building. Mr. Ley appears to admit that there is a total excess of 30 to 40 patients over the Asylum capacity of proper accommodation. All are paupers except 1 criminal and 39 private patients. The latter pay from 14 s. to 21 s.; and if turned out, many would probably return as paupers. The admissions during the past 16 months have been 1,029 females, 100 more than males; 808 cases have been discharged, a considerable number to workhouses, and it is satisfactory that in the wards we saw but 2 idiot children, both boys. The mortality for 1889, calculated on the average daily number of patients in residence, was 11·19 per cent. for both sexes. For the last 16 months the death-rate has been 10·94 per cent.

Inquests.

Coroner's inquests have been held on 4 patients, viz.: (1.) Upon a man who committed suicide by drowning whilst absent on trial. (2.) Upon a man suffering from general paralysis, who died of pneumonia, but who had some time previously sustained a fracture of the jaw, which did not, it seems, contribute to the death. (3.) Upon a woman suffocated in the night by turning upon her face in an epileptic fit. (4.) Upon a man who died of pyæmia, the result of abscesses caused by bruises and injuries sustained before admission into the Asylum. Particulars of these deaths were, at the date of occurrence, forwarded to our Board. As regards the patient suffocated in a fit, correspondence took place between our office and the Asylum, the result of which was an improvement in the means of testing the vigilance

vigilance of the night attendants upon epileptic patients. Tell-tale clocks are in general use at the annexe, and we should be glad to see the extension of this safeguard in the main building to all dormitories. Except as aforesaid, all the deaths in the Asylum have, it appears, been due to natural causes.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Prestwich.)

Post-mortem examinations were made in 242 of the 339 deaths which occurred. General paralysis was the cause in 97 instances and pulmonary consumption in 61. The patients suffering from general paralysis are 169 males and 36 females, or a proportion to the average number of patients resident in 1889 of 16·1 per cent. of males and 2·8 per cent. of females. At the end of 1884 the general paralytics were in the proportion on the male side of 11·8 per cent., and on the female side of 2·6 per cent. These figures appear to support the opinion held by Mr. Ley, that this formidable disease is on the increase in this district. With the exception of 50 cases of influenza, which occurred early this year, the Asylum has been free from epidemic disorders. The casualties have been very few and do not call for any particular notice here. The total numbers of patients found by us in bed at the main building and annexe were 22 men and 33 women, and only 1 or 2 were suffering from bed-sores, and these slight. We were somewhat surprised that the records mention only 24 men and 27 women as under medical treatment at the present time. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion while we were in the wards, and according to the records, both these means of treatment have been altogether avoided since the Commissioners' last visit. We are informed by Mr. Ley that in some instances where it is deemed expedient that patients should remain in their own rooms, an attendant is posted near the unlocked door to prevent egress, but this is not regarded as seclusion to be recorded. The epileptics are fewer by 39 than at last visit. The more dangerous of this class are kept at the main building. The conduct of the patients under inspection was orderly and free from noisy excitement. No complaints call for notice. The clothing is fairly satisfactory.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The staff of attendants engaged consists of 142 men and 128 women for day duty, and 18 men and 23 women are on duty at night. The day attendants include 22 artizans and 11 laundry maids. This is, on the whole, a liberal provision, but at the annexe there might, we think, be some revision of the duties of the attendants upon the epileptics at night, so that the supervision of too many of that class should not be given to any one individual.

Staff of
attendants.

We saw the dinners, and the fare was good, the quantity sufficient; and on this subject we had no complaint, but as the dietary is not published in the annual report of this Asylum, which we regret, we could form no opinion upon its sufficiency.

Dietary.

During our stay in the wards there was nothing to remark upon as regards ventilation. The bedding, which we examined, was good and clean; the bathing seems to be regular and frequent, and there are many comforts in day-rooms and dormitories. The former are well decorated, and we believe at no great cost. There are, perhaps, sufficient means of amusement indoors, but the newspapers on the male side were rarely to be seen and doubtless pocketed by a few. To facilitate their enjoyment by the many, we recommend that they should be attached to desks. Electric lighting of the wards has, for the present, been abandoned; the gas-lighting might be better, and we think should be so; and since the gasworks have been extended it may be practicable. Caution cards have not yet been issued for the constant supervision of the suicidally disposed patients. In the event of a

State of wards.

Appendix (C.)	suicide there might now easily be a difficulty in bringing blame home to any delinquent attendant sufficiently clear to convict him or her of gross negligence.
Lancashire Asylums. (Prestwich).	The laundry extension at the main building is in progress. This will, we trust, provide for complete separation of the sexes. The chief works completed or in progress at the main building are, an addition to No. 6 male day-room, new closets to No. 1 Female Ward and to No. 5 Male and Female Wards. At the annexe a new drying ground has been provided for the laundry, and the airing-courts have been laid out, and there new closets and a shelter have been erected. In anticipation of the engagement of a pathologist, a laboratory has been built near the main building. The mortuary attached to that building has also been enlarged. Much levelling about the annexe has yet to be accomplished. Mr. Ley finds the central stores inadequate, and he requires a good sewing room. The room now used for that purpose he would add to the stores. We agree with him that he could scarcely extend his stores in any other way conveniently.
Additions and alterations.	
Employment of patients.	Reverting to the patients, we find that according to the returns made to us, beside 121 men and 243 women, chiefly employed as ward-cleaners, 606 men and 757 women are engaged in various useful occupations. This gives the satisfactory proportion to total number of patients (not including ward-cleaners), of 57 per cent. of males and 58 per cent. of females. Of the men, 308 work on the land, 144 in various workshops, and 154 at other occupations. Of the women, 401 do needlework, 202 are employed in the laundry and kitchen departments, and upwards of 150 do other work. Without a liberal staff of attendants it would, we believe, be found impracticable to give so high a record of employment.
Exercise.	In reply to our inquiry we are told that 155 men and 582 women are taken for walks daily beyond the airing-courts, but within the boundaries of the Asylum estate, and that about the same number of men walk weekly once beyond the Asylum grounds. We could wish that regular exercise beyond the airing-courts was given to a large number of each sex.
Purchase of additional land.	The Asylum property has been extended by the purchase of five acres or thereabouts from Lord Derby, long since recommended by the Commissioners, and of 3½ acres opposite the South Lodge, the former for exercise of female patients, the latter to prevent objectionable building by strangers. A lease of 28 acres of land west of the annexe has also been acquired. These acquisitions have been very proper. The quantity of land held by the Asylum is now about 200 acres.
Divine Service.	As to the arrangements for Divine Service, we find that 751 patients attended in the chapel of the Institution last Sunday in the morning; 819 in the afternoon. The Roman Catholic service brought together last week 257. There was an outbreak of fire in the chapel last year, extinguished with no great loss by the Asylum brigade. There has since been a fire at the farm, which destroyed some oats and a shed. Associated entertainments are given at the main building and annexe frequently, and there is a band to amuse the patients in each building.
Outbreaks of fire.	We have examined the various books and registers. We regret that we cannot report that the case books are kept with sufficient detail and precision. The inadequacy of the staff of assistant medical officers may, in some measure, account for the short-comings we notice in this direction, and we trust that the staff will be increased to the requisite strength with as little delay as possible. We endeavoured to ascertain whether the tendency to send senile cases from workhouses to asylums had
Medical records.	

had increased the mean average of age of patients here, but found an insuperable difficulty in arriving at any just conclusion. From the last Annual Report of the Committee, we gather that there were in December 1889 on the books of the Asylum 1,895 English, 332 Irish, 24 Scotch, and 22 Welsh patients; the rest were of foreign or colonial extraction, and the nationality of 18 was unknown. As to religious persuasion, 1,496 were described as of the Church of England, 484 Roman Catholics, 302 Nonconformists, 11 Jews, the rest unascertained.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire Asylums (Prestwich.)
Nationality and religion of patients.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—3. RAINHILL.

20 May 1890.

THIS Asylum is rapidly filling. There are to-day on the books the names of 1,530 patients, 686 males and 844 females; being an increase of 176 over the number at the date, 19th July 1889, of the last visit of members of our Board. The vacant accommodation is stated to be sufficient for 209 male and 62 female patients, 271 in all; and this is certainly the outside amount available, for in some dormitories in the old Asylum the beds might, with advantage, be somewhat reduced in number. Since the date of the last visit, 306 male and 330 female patients have been admitted here, these numbers including 13 males and 17 females, transferred from other Lancashire Asylums; 89 males and 114 females were discharged, 74 of the former and 99 of the latter having recovered; and 145 males and 111 females, 256 in all, died.

Lancashire Asylums. (Rainhill.)
Statistics.

Post-mortem examination was made in 213 cases. The above deaths indicate a very high rate of mortality, which indeed, for 1889, reached 18·6 per cent. of the average daily number resident; and this is not surprising when we learn that 83 of the above 256 deaths were due to general paralysis, from which disease 89 patients now in the Asylum are suffering. Of the other causes of death, lung disease was the most fatal, 78 deaths having been due to it. One fatal case of typhoid fever occurred, but it is supposed to have been imported, and no other cases appeared. A few cases of disease of a dysenteric character also occurred, but not on a scale suggestive of insanitary conditions, and so far as these are concerned we think them at present absent, and that the Asylum, both the old building and the annexe, is in a wholesome state.

Post-mortem examinations.

In the case of one death a coroner's inquest was held. The patient died of fractured ribs, accidentally sustained, and no one was held blameable. Of the patients on the books, 800 are in the annexe, and 730 in the old Asylum. All have been seen by us in the course of our inspection, the majority are of a very hopeless class, and the proportion of feeble or degraded cases is large. Still, there are among the recent admissions a fair number manifesting some improvement.

Inquest.

The suicidal cases are 89 in number, and cautions as to their treatment, printed on parchment, are now issued to the attendants in accordance with the suggestion of our Colleagues last year. These patients, and all the epileptics, are, at night, under continuous supervision; and we are glad to find that electrical apparatus with recording clocks have been provided and fixed, for testing the watchfulness of the night attendants.

Suicidal patients.

We were satisfied, on the whole, with the dress and personal tidiness of the patients, male and female, making some allowance for the low mental condition which so largely prevails. One or two patients com-

Condition of patients.

Appendix (C.) plained of some rough treatment by attendants, though not of a serious character ; and we felt, on inquiry, that there was much exaggeration in the complaints.

**Lancashire
Asylums.
(Rainhill.)**

Employment.

As to the routine of treatment, we learn that 409 males and 572 females engage in useful employment of some sort, and these numbers represent the very fair proportions of 60 per cent. of the total males, and 67 of the females. Still, it may be hoped that these proportions will be increased when the annexe is more fully organised, and larger numbers of men can be employed on the land.

Divine Service.

The Roman Catholics here form about one-third of the insane population, and for them a service is performed at the annexe every Sunday. Last Sunday this service was attended by about 130 patients, while at that of the Church of England about 280 were present. This we think a small number, having regard to the total Protestant population. The present chapel is of course too small for the greatly increased numbers, and it is inconveniently distant from the annexe. We understand that plans for its enlargement to the extent of seating 500 patients have been prepared and sent to our office. Although we should have preferred a still larger chapel, more centrally placed, we think it will be scarcely right to withhold approval from those plans ; but, we also think that a weekly service for the benefit of the sick, and those unable to walk to the chapel, should be given in one of the halls at the annexe. A very good proportion of the patients are daily afforded exercise beyond the airing-courts, and when the new estate walk at the annexe is finished, no doubt the proportion will be increased. Good progress has been made in the construction of this walk.

State of wards.

With respect to the material condition of the Asylum, we can report that we found the wards generally in good order, and clean. Four wards at the annexe and one at the old building have been painted and decorated, and the gallery of Ward 22 in the latter has been plastered and furnished with a wooden dado. More work of a similar description is in progress, and before long we may hope that the whole of the annexe will have received decoration.

**Precautions
against fire.**

Besides those already noticed, other improvements have been effected since the last visit. Additional hydrants have been fixed ; a fire-alarm established ; fire “extincteurs” placed in all the attendants’ rooms ; an electric water-level indicator, to show the quantity of water in the tower-tanks, has been fixed at the pumping station.

**Additions and
alterations.**

A considerable number of new water-closet fittings have been placed in the annexe, in lieu of apparatus found defective ; and in Ward 16, old building, the earth system has been replaced by water-closets. We find, too, that a new visitors’ room has been built, and new machinery and engine provided at the workshops. Progress has been made in laying out the grounds and airing-courts at the annexe, and the formation of a cricket ground. We must not omit to notice the new pathological-room which has been formed ; and we would venture to recommend the appointment, at no distant date, of a fifth assistant medical officer, to act, more especially, as a pathologist. Such an appointment is very desirable in all large Asylums, and the additional labour cast on the medical officers by the recent Act will render additional assistance absolutely necessary, when the number of patients has also further increased.

**Precautions
against fire.**

We have also to recommend that Wards 16 and 17 be provided with external iron staircases, communicating with the upper floors ; that a trained fireman be engaged for each building, as assistant night attendant, and to attend to fire-extinguishing plant ; that the locks of single-rooms

single-rooms in the old building be gradually changed, so as to open from the outside, by handles, as in the annexe; and that the subdivision of large panes of glass in the dormitories be continued as in the wards in which this has been already done. We recommend, too, that a small straining pit be constructed at the outfall of the main sewer, so as to intercept clothes and solids which now run on to the land. Such pit should be frequently emptied. Some of the driving bands and gearing in the laundry, at the annexe, requires we think, further protection.

We regret to observe that changes among the attendants are still frequent, and trust that means of making the service more attractive, and so prolonging its duration, may be found. There is one subject to which we should not omit to direct attention, and that is the absence of a detached hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases on their first appearance. The filling up of the annexe removes the means of isolation there afforded; and we think the Committee should take this subject into their consideration.

LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS.—4. WHITTINGHAM.

28 November 1890.

WE have to-day concluded our inspection of this Asylum. It was last visited by Commissioners on the 20th March 1889. The patients are 1,871. The accommodation is for 1,840 only. In the main building are 1,175, at the Annexe are 644; the other patients occupy the hospital (which should be available for infectious cases) and cottages upon the Asylum estate. The Lancashire paupers here are 1,715, the private patients are 15. Besides them, are 141 Durham paupers and 3 criminals. The out-county patients are under notice to quit, the contract for their reception having been duly determined, and they should be removed within a few weeks. That removal will temporarily abate the present overcrowding, but we think that having regard to the number of patients, in several Lancashire asylums, and to the fact that at Lancaster only is there a considerable number of beds vacant, or which could be vacated for Lancashire lunatics, no delay should occur in deciding how further provision should be made for the county pauper lunatics. Our Board is, as is well known, strongly opposed to the enlargement of asylums beyond figures far below those which represent the number of patients here, and we would not advocate any building on this site except to supply obvious necessities. What seems to us a pressing need here, is a separate block for the scientific treatment of acute cases, and some increase in the medical staff. In this block should be two properly equipped infirmaries, say, each for 50 recent admissions, and two wards in each division to hold 25 patients each. Thus 200 recent cases could be under special observation and treatment. The block should include single rooms, a laboratory and accommodation for the residence of two medical officers, besides the pathologist. The post-mortem room should be conveniently near. Some reduction of number of beds in the Asylum, now overcrowded, should then be made, so that the patients should not exceed 2,000. There are now three Asylum medical officers and a pathologist acting under Dr. Wallis. This staff is, in our opinion, even now, inadequate; at least another medical officer should be appointed. When the block which we have described in outline is planned, sleeping accommodation should be provided in connection therewith

Appendix (C.)
 Lancashire
 Asylums.
 (Whittingham.)
 Statistics.

therewith for the Asylum night attendants, sick attendants, and a certain proportion of the day attendants. The admissions since the 20th March of last year have been 538, the discharges have been 226, of which 141 were upon recovery, and 50 were cases sent back to Durham Asylum. The males under care and treatment are 833, while the women are 1,038. No patient is away on leave, and we have seen every patient on the books. The mortality on the average daily number of patients resident, for the year 1889, appears to have been 6.59 per cent., and it has but slightly exceeded that comparatively low proportion for the last 20 months. The deaths were all due to natural causes. The prevailing diseases, with a fatal termination, were general paralysis (42 cases), other diseases of the brain, including epilepsy (39), consumption and other diseases of the lungs (91), diseases of the heart and abdominal organs (51), cancer (nine). There have been two deaths from typhoid fever; one of the patients had early symptoms of the disorder when admitted, the other had been some time resident in the Asylum. These were the only cases of the fever.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made, we are glad to report, in all but one of the 237 deaths, the exception being that of a private patient, where leave could not be obtained.

Of exceptional disorders not ending fatally, there have been three cases of scarlet fever. These occurred last year when this complaint was epidemic in the neighbourhood, from which it was imported into the institution by a kitchen-maid, who had been visiting at an infected farmhouse. These patients were at once isolated and treated in the detached hospital. During the influenza epidemic early this year a large number of patients of each sex suffered, as well as many of the staff, and there were, among the deaths from lung disease, some cases of pneumonia traceable to the epidemic. Of the present inmates, 64 are general paralytics, and 356 are epileptics. There are also 66 patients who are considered to be dangerously suicidal, and as to whom special caution cards are in the hands of the attendants in charge of them. The epileptics and suicidally disposed occupy observation dormitories at night. During our visits to the wards we found 29 men and 45 women in bed, but only one patient, a male, had a bed-sore.

Seclusion and
 restraint.

No one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. During the last 20 months the records show that 1 man and 6 women have been gloved, and that 16 men and 1 woman have worn gloves attached to belts. The women were restrained thus for an aggregate of 1,941 hours, the men for 4,855 hours. The restraint was resorted to, almost entirely, for surgical reasons. Sixteen men, and these on 44 occasions in all, and for a total of 392 hours, and 50 women on 607 occasions, for a total of 5,203 hours, have been secluded.

Injuries to
 patients.

Some fractures and dislocations recorded have been explained to us; they do not require to be stated here fully; all have been apparently accidental, and none ended fatally. Only a few epileptics exhibited bodily injury, and this was in the shape of black eyes, the result, we were assured, of falls, but one man had suffered the loss of one of his eyes, through a blow suddenly given to him by a fellow-patient. We may here mention that a male patient, P. L., appealed to us to obtain for him surgical assistance to recover his eyesight, almost completely lost through some local mischief in the eyeball, he having heard of a recent operation which had been successful in a case similar to his own. The Committee will, we trust, in every instance where it would be proper to call in a surgeon having special experience in particular cases, encourage the medical superintendent so to do. We think, indeed, that

in

in all cases where a serious or capital operation is deemed necessary, he should have the benefit of the aid of a consulting and operating surgeon. The patients at present under medical treatment are 85 men and 90 women.

Appendix (C.)
Lancashire
Asylums.
(Whittingham.)
Dietary.

Eight men and 144 women are upon sick diet, and 127 men and 120 women have extra diet. The dinners which we saw whilst we were in the wards were satisfactory in quantity and quality, and we heard no patient complain on the score of food. We, however, observed that the waggons for carriage of the dishes from the kitchen to the wards in the main building were deficient of means for hot service of the dinners. Here the workers have beer. We are told that during last quarter all the butter used for patients and staff has been produced on the Asylum farm, where 140 milk cows are kept. We think the ordinary diet, as published in the annual report, is upon a satisfactory scale excepting the allowance of butter, which, being one-third of an ounce each person for breakfast and supper, seems to us to be too small. The clothing of the patients is good, and neatness of dress was the rule among the females; the nature of their work perhaps excuses the male patients from comparison with the women.

The staff of day attendants, not including the head attendants, consists of 82 men and 88 women. These figures include seven artizans and 12 laundry-maids; all assist in the wards. The proportion is about one to 10 patients on the male side, and one to 12 in the female division. On duty at night are nine men and 10 women, besides three superior attendants of each sex. Upon the whole the staff must be considered as fairly sufficient, having regard to the fact that there was not long since a large exportation from Chorlton workhouse to this Asylum of chronic demented women, who we think might have properly been kept there. There is an idiot girl at the Annexe whose initials are A. G., whose removal to the Royal Albert Hospital would, we consider, be advisable.

Staff of
attendants.

The records of employment, including a moderate number of ward cleaners, show proportions of 57 per cent. of men, and 51 per cent. of women usefully employed. We should have been glad to have reported higher percentages. We must admit that this Asylum is, however, still suffering from the accumulation in its wards of an excessive number of helpless demented, brought hither from other Asylums and from workhouses. We must nevertheless hope that every effort will be made to add to the number of patients usefully employed.

Employment.

The attendance at Divine Service appears to average about 540 of both sexes at the Protestant services, and 215 at the Roman Catholic once a week. The Irish patients are very numerous here.

Divine Service.

At the last associated dance 419 patients were present. The recreation room is in course of redecoration, and the opera of "The Gondoliers," is in course of rehearsal by the Asylum band, and a chorus of the Asylum inmates. There is a scarcity of pianos in the Asylum, there being only one in the female division in the main building; a better supply would be appreciated by the patients. For wider enjoyment of the newspapers issued to the male wards, they should be attached to reading desks.

Amusement of
patients.

The patients who take exercise daily beyond the Asylum estate are said to be 631 women, but once a week 463 men are also taken for country walks; these last on other days are employed on the land, and in various other occupations. We should be glad to see greater use made of the Asylum grounds for the daily extended exercise of larger numbers of both sexes. The most important of the matters which appear as additions to this Asylum since the Commissioners' visit in

Exercise.

Appendix (C.) 1889, is the purchase of 186 acres for 9,500 *l.* The total acreage of the Asylum estate is now 516 acres, of which 412 are freehold, and 104 leasehold.

Lancashire
(Whittingham.)
Asylums.

We can report most favourably of the state of the wards, as to comfort, cleanliness, and ventilation ; but we repeat that they do not admit of proper treatment of recent cases : we strongly recommend that the earth-closets should be fitted with hoppers, supplied with earth from outside the building ; the necessity for feeding them by hand is inconvenient and repulsive to attendants, and the work can scarcely be done with regularity. We are glad to see that the refitting doors with handles on the outside only, has been carried out in the male division now, as well as in the female. The appointment of a pathologist is a step taken by the Committee which we highly approve.

Precautions
against fire.

We regret to find that no steps have been taken by the Committee to secure the safe exit of the patients from every block in the event of an outbreak of fire. This defect in the structure of the Asylum is one which, in the present day, should not be overlooked in any institution where so many of the inmates are helpless and demented. The erection of outside stairs as an alternative exit should not be delayed. Having liberated our minds on this point, we must only hope that the Committee will fully appreciate their responsibility, if unhappily a fire should occur, and loss of lives should result from the absence of such exit from any dormitory.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND ASYLUM.

15 April 1890.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

THE patients on the books this day are 472 ; 234 males and 238 females ; 3 of each sex are absent on trial, the rest have been seen by us in the course of our visit. Forty-one men and 28 women have been admitted, 29 patients have been discharged on recovery, and 6 have left relieved, or not improved ; 21 of each sex have died.

We have to report with regret that the admissions have been increasing here at a most unexpected rate lately, and the question of the removal of the Asylum, or the purchase of additional land here, still remains in abeyance. At the last quarterly meeting it was determined to ask the Home Secretary to sanction a contract with the Leicester Borough Asylum for the reception of 70 patients there for a period of five years. This we hope the Home Secretary will decline to do. The facts have to be looked in the face, and are as follows : The Asylum built to accommodate 404 patients now contains 472, and has on the books 510. The land belonging to the Asylum is not sufficient to give employment and exercise to even as many as the present number of patients. The huts are dangerous buildings, and unfit for the occupation of persons bodily and mentally ill. The insane population of the two counties continues to increase. In these circumstances it is plain that allowing patients to be boarded out is only putting off the evil day ; but postponement is useless. It is the duty of the authorities to provide Asylum accommodation for the insane paupers belonging to Leicestershire and Rutland, and we ask them with confidence to determine without delay in what way this provision is to be made. But three courses seem to us to be possible :—(1.) The purchase of additional land adjoining the Asylum. (2.) The removal of the Asylum to some other part of the county. (3.) The leaving the existing

existing Asylum to receive the 404 patients for which it was designed, Appendix (C.) and building a second Asylum elsewhere.

We have seen and endeavoured to hold speech with all the patients in residence. We were, on the whole, satisfied with the condition of the wards and dormitories, though in some wards internal renovation is needed. The soiled linen ought never to be put in the store rooms, and it would be well if these rooms were ventilated by the windows being made to open.

Leicestershire
and Rutland
Asylum.

The dress of the patients was not open to unfavourable comment, and their behaviour was, on the whole, orderly.

Condition of
patients.

The dinner was substantial and approved. Beer is given at that meal on six days in the week. The attendants have beer money. This practice is, for obvious reasons, undesirable.

Dietary.

The duration of attendants' service in the Asylum is satisfactory ; only 1 man and 3 women have not been here a year. The staff seems sufficient in all wards except in No. 3 on the female side. In this, the admission ward, are 61 patients, 4 being in bed, and 7 who have red suicidal caution cards given to the nurses, but there are only 4 nurses to supervise all these. A fifth nurse constantly on duty is required.

Staff of
attendants.

Eight men and 5 women were seen by us in bed. No one was in seclusion or restraint, and seclusion has only been employed altogether for $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours since the last visit, and there is no entry of restraint.

Seclusion.

The Asylum has been free from any exceptional disorder, and under medical treatment last week were registered 9 of each sex. The causes of death were such as are usual in Asylums, and no death formed the subject of inquiry by the coroner.

Post-mortem examination was made in 32 of the 42 deaths.

Post-mortem
examinations.

One hundred and twenty-six men and 133 women are usefully employed, 49 men and 58 women being ward-cleaners only.

Employment.

At church last Sunday 180 were present at the morning and 156 at the evening service ; about 70 attend the daily prayers. Eighty-nine, we are told, are able to associate at the entertainments. Were it not for the uncertainty of what is to become of the Asylum, we would again suggest the throwing the hall and chapel into one for a recreation room and common dining-hall, a much-needed improvement here. A chapel detached could be built.

Divine Service.

Thirty-seven patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. No important structural improvement has been undertaken since the last visit. The escape of the patients from the laundry in case of fire might be rendered more secure, either by a door being made from the dormitory to the nurses' room, or by a door, securely fastened at night, being placed at the head of the stairs.

LINCOLNSHIRE ASYLUM.

28 March 1890.

WE have during yesterday and this morning inspected this Asylum.

Lincolnshire
Asylum.

Though not altogether free from typhoid fever since the last visit of members of our Commission, no death has resulted from it, and no other epidemic disease has appeared here. The better sanitary condition of the Asylum is no doubt due to the improvements which have been made in the system of drainage, which now appears, on the whole, to work well. We have suggested to Mr. Marsh to consider whether the straining pits at the head of the main sewer could not be dispensed

Appendix (C.)
 ———
 Lincolnshire
 Asylum.

with, or considerably modified so as merely to prevent the passage of extraneous articles, such as clothes or brushes into the sewer, and thus to avoid even the moderate accumulation of fæcal matter which now takes place in them.

Several structural improvements besides those connected with the drains have been effected since the last visit, but none of any great importance.

We are, however, glad to see that the wards are receiving attention in the direction of painting and decoration; and we much approve of the plan of painting, instead of papering, the walls of single rooms. Some of these have, besides, been cemented, which is a still greater improvement. The Asylum has been rather behind the times in the matter of the brightness and decoration of the wards, and we trust the Committee will support Mr. Marsh in his desire to render them more cheerful.

Nothing, we understand, has been decided as regards extension. With a view to this, which must before long take place in some form, the acquisition of more land on the east, which has been frequently urged, is important.

The position of the gardens attached to the married attendants' cottages, is unfortunate, so close as it is to the airing-court of the Male Excited Ward. It would be well if land for gardens could be provided elsewhere.

We desire to repeat our Colleagues' recommendation that the workshops should be enlarged, and a shed for hair picking be provided.

The provision of a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease is a subject which should not be lost sight of. Such a hospital should not be too large, as its purpose should be the immediate separation of patients attacked by a contagious or infectious disease, so as to prevent its spread.

In many parts of the Asylum the ventilation of corridors and passages is imperfect, and if possible should be improved. So also that of many of the smaller dormitories.

We trust that the preparation of a cricket field will not be lost sight of.

Statistics.

We find the insane population slightly reduced since the last visit, the number of patients now on the books being 669, as against 675 on 10th June 1889. The 669 are divided into 317 males and 352 females.

Inquest.

Since the above date, 70 males and 63 females have been admitted; 37 males and 33 females discharged, and 41 males and 28 females died.

Sixty-five of the patients discharged had recovered.

The mortality in 1889 was at the rate of 13·6 of the average number resident. The above 69 deaths were due to natural causes. In one case a coroner's inquest was held. The patient had died, as was so found, from heart disease.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

The post-mortem examinations were 46 in number.

Three patients are absent on leave or trial; all the rest we have seen. They were, with one or two exceptions, quiet and well behaved. The few complaints, other than that of detention in the Asylum, which were made to us, were evidently due to insane delusions.

Condition of
 patients.

We are satisfied with the state of the patients' dress, and their personal tidiness. The beds and bedding, too, were in proper order.

Employment.

The proportion of male patients usefully employed is still low, namely, 38 per cent., and we trust efforts will be made to devise employment for a larger number. The proportion of the females employed is, as was the case at the last visit, more satisfactory, being 71 per cent.

According

According to the returns furnished us, more than one-half of the male patients get no more extended exercise than can be obtained in their airing-courts. Appendix (C.)
Lincolnshire
Asylum.

This is, in our opinion, a serious blot on the system of treatment, and we cannot suppose that it cannot be removed, and that all but the physically incapable cannot be regularly exercised beyond the courts.

The new road round the estate which is being made should render this more feasible ; and patients should be obliged to join the walking parties, which should be organised daily in suitable weather.

The attendance at Divine Service, and at the associated entertain- ments, is rather limited. Divine Service.

We note that two male patients, each on several occasions, were since the last visit mechanically restrained to prevent self-injury ; and that 23 males on 29 occasions, and for 706 hours, and 10 females on 16 occasions, and for 558 hours, were secluded, owing to excitement. Restraint.
Seclusion.

The staff of attendants remains at the same strength as last year, but the changes appear to have been numerous, for as many as 13 male and 14 female attendants have not completed a year's service. Such frequent changes are unfortunate. For the male division there is an attendant to about every 10 patients ; and for the female one to 14, or thereabouts. Staff of
attendants.

We agree with our Colleagues in thinking the appointment of a second assistant medical officer desirable. The administrative work and general superintendence must fully occupy Mr. Marsh, and the proper keeping up of the medical records, with the medical work of the wards, and some attention to pathology, are quite sufficient to give full employment to two assistants.

We are not surprised, in the circumstances, to find the case-books somewhat in arrear, and the records of the post-mortems not fully kept up.

It is only fair to Mr. Marsh, to record here our strong impression of his zealous desire to improve in every way the condition of the Asylum.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—1. BANSTEAD.

14 June 1890.

DURING the last two days and this morning we have inspected this Asylum. On its books are the names of 2,001 patients, 709 males and 1,292 females, but three of each sex are absent on trial, and have not, as have all the rest, been seen by us. London
Asylums.
(Banstead.)

Since 26th October 1889, at which date the last inspection was completed, 243 male and 343 female patients have been admitted, 146 males and 224 females discharged, and 101 males and 115 females died. There is at present but one vacant bed. Of the patients discharged, 130 had recovered, and 209 were merely transferred to other Asylums.

The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary ; of the 216, 122 were followed by autopsy, a proportion of about 56 per cent., and one which we hope may be increased. Post-mortem
examinations.

No coroner's inquest has been held in respect of any death.

The serious, but non-fatal casualties which have happened since the last visit were few in number ; three resulting in fractures of bones, in one case of ribs. How, in this case, the patient, who was a restless general paralytic, sustained the injury, was not clearly ascertained. He recovered from it, and has been seen by us. Casualties.

Appendix (C.) <hr/> London Asylums. (Banstead.)	<p>The infirmary wards contain very many feeble and worn-out patients, but the actually sick are not numerous, and those confined to bed but few, 22 in the female division, and 13 in the male. We saw one patient, a female, who is recovering from enteric fever, the only case of zymotic disease which has occurred since the last visit ; 135 patients in all are under medical treatment.</p> <p>We are informed that there are at present 81 patients, 21 of them women, who are suffering from general paralysis, 142 are epileptics, and 77 actively suicidal.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>We find in use the register of mechanical restraint prescribed in accordance with the recent Act. Four patients since the last visit have on several occasions worn the locked fingerless gloves (which have been produced to us) for self-protection. One patient, a male, was once secluded for four hours.</p>
Dietary.	<p>Apart from some loud talking, the patients, during our stay in their wards, have been quiet and well conducted. Complaints have been mainly confined to the subject of detention, but we have found no evidence of any desire to unduly lengthen the stay of any patient.</p> <p>Except from a few whose grievances were obviously much exaggerated, if not unfounded, no complaints were made against the food. An improvement has been made in the serving of the dinners in the female wards, the meat being now cut up in the kitchen and taken to the wards in vessels warmed by hot water, so that it reaches the patients in a more palatable condition than formerly. The dietary is now uniform for the four County of London Asylums, and for them there is also a common maintenance rate, at present 9 s. 4 d. per week.</p>
Condition of patients.	<p>The personal condition and state of dress of the patients in both divisions is, generally speaking, very good, but we hope it may be found possible still further to dispense with the use of exceptionally strong dresses, several of which we saw worn by men.</p>
Employment.	<p>The proportions of the usefully employed of the patients to the total numbers remain rather low, being 51 per cent. of the males and 45 per cent. of the females. In the calculations are included those who are ward cleaners only.</p> <p>As regards exercise, we do not find results differing materially from those noted in last year's entry. The attendance at Divine Service and at the associated entertainments is still low in proportion to the total numbers.</p>
Staff of attendants.	<p>The staff of attendants has recently been increased, and it now comprises, exclusive of head attendants, artizans and laundry maids, 59 men and 100 women for day duty, and 11 men and 20 women for night watching. The increase has been made partly in consequence of the extended leave now accorded to attendants, who have two whole days off duty in each month, a half day weekly, and a fortnight annually. The rates of wages also have been raised, and the initial rates are now for men 29 l., and for women 18 l., with annual increments of 1 l., till the maximum of 35 l. for the men, and 24 l. for the women is reached. Beer money in lieu of beer is given, 3 l. a-year to men, and 2 l. 10 s. to women. The use of beer as a beverage for the patients is wholly discontinued. Working patients have milk at dinner. The staff at its present strength gives one ordinary attendant to 12 patients in the male, and 1 to 13 in the female division. It appears sufficient.</p>
State of wards.	<p>As regards the Asylum itself, we can report that generally it is in very good order. We found the wards clean and cheerful, and the beds and bedding in proper order.</p>

There

There are one or two improvements which we desire to recommend. Appendix (C.)
 First, the alteration of the water-closets by placing the soil pipes on the external wall, and thoroughly ventilating them, and the provision of means for more effectually flushing those on the top floors ; secondly, improving the ventilation of day-rooms by providing for a larger amount of open window ; and thirdly, either the covering of the floors of single rooms, occupied by dirty patients, with a non-absorbent material, or making the floors themselves non-absorbent. We are glad to observe improvement of the general bath-room on the female side, and of the baths, all of which throughout the building are to be similarly improved. It includes the removal of the objectionable "boxing in" which surrounds them, and the fitting of new safety taps. The former alteration may well be applied in other departments, such as water-closet seats, lavatories, &c.

London
 Asylums.
 (Banstead.)
 Alterations and
 improvements.

An operating-room is in course of erection, and a useful addition has been made to the post-mortem room, to serve for pathological purposes. In connection with this we may mention that a gentleman has been appointed to the medical staff who will act as pathologist, as well as assistant medical officer, and that a dispenser, separate from the assistant medical officers, has also been appointed. We are glad to note these appointments, and we must express the hope that, in future, notes of post-mortem examinations may be fuller and more precise.

Some minor improvements have been effected ; and we are informed that plans will be submitted for an addition to the nurses' block, to provide the necessary sleeping rooms for the increased female staff.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—2. CANE HILL.

10 May 1890.

ON the books of this Asylum are the names of 1,099 patients, 464 males and 635 females. Since our Colleagues were here last, about 11 months ago, no less than 603 patients have been admitted. When we state that besides the medical superintendent, there are only two medical officers in this Asylum, it is evident that the staff is not sufficient, and we strongly advise the appointment of another assistant medical officer. The simple clerical work devolving upon the medical superintendent is now very heavy, the mere case-book entries respecting all these admissions must fill up a great deal of the assistant medical officer's time, so we are glad to be able to state that the case-books are well kept up, and the photographs of the patients on admission and discharge are valuable records of the patients' condition. One hundred and eighteen patients died, and 106 post-mortem examinations were made. Influenza was rife throughout the Asylum, attacking both patients and staff. In these circumstances we think that great credit is due to the medical officers for the way in which they have performed their duties, but we do not think this can have been done without unduly taxing their energies, and it is because of this opinion that we ask that they may be aided by a third assistant medical officer. The recoveries were 112, and 389 left the Asylum "relieved" or "not improved," the majority being sent to Brookwood Asylum in exchange for patients belonging to the County of London. During the course of our inspection yesterday and this day we have seen every patient in residence (3 patients being absent on trial), and we have listened to the complaints of all who desired to speak with us.

Appendix (C.) — London Asylums. (Cane Hill.) Dietary.	The principal cause of complaint was of the dietary which has recently been altered, and now all the Asylums of this county are assimilated. The want of sufficient bread was the general grievance ; we hope that this may not be well founded, but if it be, the remedy is easy. One of the changes which is to take place in the Asylum is to be in the matter of clothing. All this county's Asylums are to have uniform clothing. We are sorry to hear this. The patients here look very well in various garbs of different hues, but the effect of the change will be, we fear, to in a great measure destroy the individuality of the patients and lessen their self-respect. The wards and dormitories were bright and cheerful, the patients, as a whole, quiet and well-behaved, the beds and bedding in good order, and considerable comfort prevailed. No charge of ill-treatment was brought to our notice, and the attendants seemed to be on good terms with the patients. We saw in bed 14 men and 24 women ; we think it would be well if in the infirmaries on the male side an experienced nurse were employed. Of the 118 deaths which occurred it will be only necessary to refer to the fact that 32 were due to general paralysis and 2 to typhoid fever. In all, five cases suffered from this latter disorder. They were all in female D. block, and were attributed to local contamination of the water supply. Steps were immediately taken to remedy this, and the outbreak ceased.
Condition of patients.	
Inquests.	The coroner held inquests on the deaths of 3 men and a woman. The woman was scalded in a bath. The jury returned a verdict of "death by misadventure." The facts were duly reported to our Board. One of the inquests was on a man who committed suicide whilst on leave, another on a man who accidentally fell down stairs, whilst suffering from syncope, and the third was on a man who died very shortly after his reception here. Few serious casualties have occurred, and all the injured patients made good recoveries. No seclusion or restraint has been found necessary according to the medical journal, from which record we learn that last week there were 56 men and 60 women under medical treatment.
Precautions against fire.	To facilitate escape in case of fire, bridges connecting E., F., and G. female blocks have been erected, and D. and E. male blocks. Balconies have been built at the infirmary blocks for the escape ladder. There are few wards now not provided with double exits, and three night attendants patrol the building.
Staff of attendants.	On day duty are 41 men and 58 women under the direction of two head attendants on either side ; six men and seven women are on night duty. Out of the 112 attendants, 45 have not lived here a year, but 24 have had considerable experience. We hope that the liberality of the council in the matter of leave will be appreciated, and fewer changes will be made in the subordinate staff. To give effect to the additional leave above referred to, it has been necessary to add five attendants to each division.
Employment.	The returns of employment are satisfactory; 260 men work on the land, and 52 in the shops ; 73 women help in the laundry, and 150 knit and sew ; 100 women are returned as ward-helpers ; 40 men are made useful in like manner. Twenty patients from either side of the house are usually confined to the airing-courts ; 350 women walk twice, and 230 men once weekly beyond the Asylum.
Amusement.	About 120 patients go twice a week in summer to the cricket field, and nearly 700 join in the entertainments during the winter.
Divine Service.	The same number attend church on Sundays, and 450 the week-day service. There are 92 patients here professing the Roman Catholic faith. A priest attends here once during the week, and celebrates Mass the second and last Sunday in the month.

LONDON ASYLUMS.—3. COLNEY HATCH.

28 January 1890.

WE must commence our Report by expressing our great regret that Mr. Marshall, who has filled the office of Medical Superintendent in the female division for a period of nearly 40 years, is seriously indisposed, so much so that he has been obliged to take three months leave of absence. We trust that on his return to duty he will find his health so restored that he will be able to resume his labours ; but should this not be the case, we feel sure that the claims of this zealous and hard-working public servant will not be overlooked, but that he will be enabled to spend the remainder of his life in that ease and comfort which, by his long service, he has so justly earned.

The medical staff here is very weak, there being but three assistant medical officers, of whom one is in the male division, having to-day 910 patients ; with two on the female side with 1,325. It is clear that the Superintendents have quite sufficient work to do in the general supervision and controlling of this large Asylum, without being obliged to take personal charge of individual wards, and entering up the case books. We think that an additional medical officer is urgently needed on both sides.

We began our inspection on the 23rd instant, and have brought it to a close to-day. During the course of our visit we have gone over the whole building occupied by the patients, and have also seen the workshops, offices, farm, and all other places where employment is found for the patients.

Since two members of our Board were here last July the following Statistics. changes have occurred :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	137	167	304
Discharged "Recovered" - -	39	87	126
," "Relieved" - - - -	39	32	71
Died - - - - -	70	54	124

Three men were absent on trial, but all the rest of the patients have been seen by us, and we have endeavoured to ascertain their wishes and grievances. Few complaints were made to us, and none of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants, though on this head we made searching inquiries.

The principal complaint was of the food. Except to the infirmaries mutton is rarely given, and there seems to us no sufficient reason why mutton should not be supplied, in place of beef, to the ordinary wards on certain days. The soup dinner is unpopular ; the Canadian pork was disliked on account of the strong taste, whilst the dinner of fish and rice does not seem to us to be sufficiently satisfying, and we suggest that potatoes and bread and cheese be supplied with the fish dinner, and the rice on that day discontinued. Beer, we are glad to see, is the general beverage at dinner. It is much appreciated, and is a great incentive to work. The practice of giving the attendants beer-money whilst the patients are allowed beer, has not yet been, and we hope will not be, introduced here.

Appendix (C.)

London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

State of wards.

The state of the wards was, on the whole, satisfactory, but 25 Ward was very offensive, and requires great improvement. The old windows should be removed, and should be converted into sash-windows, such as are now common in many of the wards. The half-padded room should be altered, so as not to allow filth to be pushed into the crevices left where the pads join. The cause of the evil smelling of this ward may be due to the method of dealing with the wet mattresses. If the mattress be only slightly wetted it is removed, taken to the laundry to be dried, and the ticking washed, and it is then brought back into use, instead of, as should be done with every foul mattress, being taken to pieces, the hair washed, picked, and dried, and then put into a clean cover, before being brought again into use. On inquiry we learn that only about 30 mattresses were so thoroughly cleansed in the course of each week.

All windows in the sculleries throughout the building should be made so that they could be opened both top and bottom.

We think indoor shoes should be provided in the infirmaries, and for all working patients, whilst the boots provided for the more turbulent class of patients seemed to us to be needlessly substantial.

Many of the single rooms and dormitories have now been warmed by pipes, but this system ought to be carried out throughout the Asylum.

One of the improvements needed is the alteration of the doors to the single rooms, which should be made to open by an ordinary handle from the outside; by this means the visits of the night-watch are effected without disturbing the patient, and the speedy exit of patients in the event of a fire by night practically assured.

Precautions
against fire.

We yesterday gave an alarm of fire, and in 10 minutes the water was playing on the walls; but we do not consider that the force of water which could be brought to bear would be of much use, unless the fire was detected at the very outbreak, and we suggest the purchase of a steam fire-engine such as we have seen in use at the Warwick County Asylum.

No second exit has as yet been made from the centre male dormitories; this, we trust, will soon be done. The same remark applies to the dormitory formed out of the billiard-room, but a second exit might be easily contrived by making a door, protected in the usual manner against improper use, into a room in the steward's house, where a servant sleeps.

The dormitories, which have now six beds in them, we think should be altered so as to contain only five beds, especially in those dormitories where no alteration has taken place in the wall for the purpose of giving increased ventilation, and several other dormitories, especially on the female side, should have beds removed.

The alterations in the fittings of the water-closets which have been made in 14 Ward, and are in progress in B. 3, might be carried out with good effect throughout the Asylum.

Condition of
patients.

The dress of the patients was, on the whole, not open to much unfavourable comment, but we think more warm dresses are required for the women, who ought not to have to wear print gowns during the winter.

A fair supply of books were available for use in the wards, but we agree with our Colleagues in thinking that reading-desks for the newspapers would be appreciated, especially amongst the men.

The behaviour of the patients during our inspection was, for the most part, orderly; but noisy excitement was evinced in 11, 19, and 36 Wards. We do not approve of too strict a classification, and think that

that some quiet patients should be warded in the noisy wards, if for no other reason than to assist in the cleaning of the ward. We do not consider the staff in any of these three wards too strong, and decidedly too weak in 19 and 36; in the former 57 patients, 40 being epileptics, are under the charge of 4 nurses; and in the latter 35, 28 being epileptics, with 3 nurses. In 23 there are 40 patients, 23 suffering from epilepsy, under the care of 3 nurses; and during our inspection one troublesome epileptic, who had to be removed, required the services of all the nurses aided by the head attendant, the remaining 39 patients being of necessity for a time left unwatched.

Appendix (C.)
London Asylums.
(Colney Hatch.)
Condition of patients.

The difficulty of obtaining medical aid at night is a subject which demands early attention. If a patient be taken seriously ill on the female side at night, for instance in the infirmary, the following is the mode of procedure. The night nurse on duty calls up a nurse sleeping in the ward, who then goes in search of the head night attendant, who, when found, gives the nurse a pass-key in a sealed envelope, enabling her to go on the male side and arouse a doctor, who, in the ordinary course of events (no unwonted delay having occurred in finding the head attendant), would arrive on the scene about 20 minutes after the necessity for his presence was discovered. We think, in these circumstances, that the necessity of telegraphic or telephonic communication between the medical officers' quarters and all the wards must be apparent. No mechanical means are in use for testing the vigilance of the night attendants, reliance being placed upon the supervision by the head attendants. We consider that both checks are good, but that both combined is the best of all.

There are in the male division 89 attendants, including 2 inspectors and 8 head attendants, and it is satisfactory to record that there have been but 2 changes since the last visit, and they were occasioned by the death of an attendant, and the resignation, through illness, of another. No attendant has been here less than six months, and 66 have lived here for over five years. Amongst the nurses such satisfactory record is not to be expected, but only 1 nurse has been dismissed, and 1 obliged to resign, out of the 26 nurses who have left the Asylum service since last July. There are 130 nurses in all, including 9 head attendants and 15 laundrymaids; 28 have been less than one year, 30 less than two years, and 36 over five years in service here. A sick room for nurses is required; at present the only room available for their use is the head attendants' sitting-room. This room is not properly furnished for a sick room, and it does not seem to us to be right that persons in the responsible position of head attendants should be required to vacate their room at a moment's notice for a sick nurse, and the presence of a bed, even though unoccupied and cut off by a screen, is by no means a sightly piece of furniture for these ladies' sitting-room.

Staff of attendants.

We saw, as we passed through the wards, 35 men and 45 women in bed, and last week 59 males and 81 females were registered as under medical treatment.

No suicide or serious casualty calls for notice, and the coroner has held no inquest.

On the male side the deaths have been 71, and on the female side 54. As will be observed, the percentage in the male division is very high, rather over 14 per cent., calculated upon the average daily number of residents for the last year, whilst on the women's side the percentage is very low. Twenty-one of the male deaths were due to general

Appendix (C.)
 London Asylums.
 (Colney Hatch.)

paralysis, and 2 of the women's ; 16 men and 14 women died from heart and pulmonary affections, and 8 males and 7 females from epilepsy. Diarrhœa caused the death of 3 men and 2 women. There have been no cases of fever, small-pox, or diphtheria on either side, but 4 cases of erysipelas occurred on the male side. During last summer and autumn 15 patients amongst the men, and 14 amongst the women, were attacked by dysenteric diarrhœa ; it was chiefly amongst the feeble and paralysed that the disorder prevailed, and there was no reason to refer the outbreak to any defective drainage or deterioration in the water supply. Whilst on this subject we think it would be well to call attention to the ventilation of the closets and soil-pipes at the convalescent home. The present epidemic of influenza has but slightly affected the patients. It first appeared on the female side, and in the laundry ward. The total number attacked since 7th January have been 25 men and 15 women. The highest number upon any one day was on the 25th instant, and was 13. Most of the cases have been mild, and no death has as yet occurred.

Post-mortem examinations.

Post-mortem examination has ascertained the cause of death in a fairly satisfactory proportion of cases in the male division, whilst on the female side it was made in all but one instance. Owing, no doubt, to the extreme weakness of the medical staff, the examinations have not been as thorough, or the autopsy note as full as we should expect to find in an Asylum where the medical gentlemen had leisure to devote to the scientific branch of their profession, and, owing to the same reason doubtless, the case-book entries are not as full as could be desired.

Seclusion.

Two men and 3 women have been secluded on four occasions, and for a total of 40 and 19 hours respectively.

Restraint.

Five men have been restrained on various occasions for surgical reasons only.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

One hundred and fifteen men and 99 women suffer from epilepsy ; nearly all, as well as the actively suicidal, sleep under continuous supervision by night.

We think that the hot-air pipes used in some of the single rooms and dormitories should be boxed in ; that bedside baths on wheels be provided for the sick, and a few light carrying chairs would add greatly to the comfort of the feeble and paralysed patients.

Employment.

The returns furnished us show that 380 men and 843 women are usefully employed ; 119 of the former and 380 of the latter being described as ward-cleaners. The proportion of the employed, especially amongst the men, is low, and we again call attention to the advantages derived in another Asylum from the appointment of an outdoor inspector. It might be difficult to employ more men in the shops, but we regret that brushmaking, which at one time was a profitable trade here, has been given up ; other means will doubtless suggest themselves whereby patients may be employed, and we trust before the next visit to find the percentage largely increased.

Not a very large proportion of the patients of both sexes are exclusively confined to the airing-courts.

Divine Service.

The chapel services on Sundays attract about 155 men and 300 women, and on an average 20 men and 120 women are present at the week-day prayers ; 54 men and 132 women are Roman Catholics, and 28 men and 58 women profess the Jewish faith ; for these a priest and a rabbi attend every fortnight.

Several alterations and improvements have taken place since the last visit.

visit. We shall be glad when we can report an increase in the day-space of the female epileptic day-room, which might be effected at no great cost by throwing out a bay window. Appendix (C.)
—
London
Asylums.
(Colney
Hatch.)

Amongst minor matters we have to notice, adding to the comfort of the patients, a glass roof has been placed over the wall leading to the laundry water-closets, so that now patients can reach the closets under cover without the danger to their health which was likely to arise from their having to go from the heated laundry into the open air and rain.

LONDON ASYLUMS—4. HANWELL.

5 May 1890.

WE have to-day finished our inspection of this Asylum, which we commenced on the 1st instant. We are glad to hear that an advertisement has been issued for a fifth medical officer, whose appointment was thought desirable by the Commissioners visiting in 1889, and that the appointment of another, as pathologist, is under consideration. The provisions of the Lunacy Act, 1890, point to the necessity for employment of a stronger medical staff than heretofore, and there can be no advance in the care and treatment of the patients without scientific inquiry. London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

The insane of the county paupers here brought together are 1,890 ; Statistics. there are no criminals or private patients upon the books. A lunatic of each sex is absent on trial. Queen Adelaide's Fund assists patients on discharge ; but it is a matter of regret on our part that statutory allowances are still rarely, if ever, given to cases on probation. The creation of the county, involving the annexation of portions of Kent, Surrey, and Middlesex, has brought hither by transfer from other Asylums, since the Commissioners' visit on the 1st August 1889, as many as 275 patients, and there have been 257 other admissions. This proceeding has also removed hence to other Asylums 276 cases, and 127 others have been discharged, of whom 106 had recovered. By contract 100 moved from Hanwell are at Lancaster Asylum, and 28 at Essex Asylum, to facilitate the admission here of new cases. However, there are now only four vacant beds. All the patients now under care and treatment here are, except 30, chargeable to the county of London and its unions and parishes. Seventy-five men and 54 women have died since the 1st August 1889.

Post-mortem investigations were made upon 110 of the 129 deaths. Post-mortem
examinations. The mortality, calculated upon the average daily number resident that year, was only 5.45 per cent. for both sexes. For the period since the Commissioners' visit in August it has been considerably higher, owing to the prevalence of the influenza epidemic, which, though directly fatal in 2 instances only, accelerated the deaths of many patients suffering from other incurable diseases. From the returns furnished to us it appears that, among the patients, 40 men and 178 women suffered from this epidemic, and 30 males and 63 females of the staff. Fortunately the services of many former nurses, who had left for marriage, were obtained to fill, temporarily, the places of those disabled by that disorder, and in this way the pressure and inconvenience, greatly felt, were considerably alleviated. One case of typhoid fever has occurred, and in the male division. It ended fatally ; the fever has not been traced to any insanitary condition.

Appendix (C.) The coroner held inquests on 3 patients. (1.) Upon a woman who died somewhat suddenly from heart disease. (2.) Upon another female patient who had sustained accidental fractures of the thigh and arm bones. (3.) Upon a male patient who was drowned while attempting escape from the Asylum, in the River Brent, just beyond the boundary of the Asylum estate. Particulars as to these three deaths were at the date of their occurrence forwarded to our Board. The Asylum fence near the river has been raised so as more effectually to guard against a similar case of drowning. The number of aged and infirm at this Asylum is very large. During our inspection we found 43 men and 91 women in bed.

London
Asylums.
(Hanwell.)
Inquests.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

The general paralytics are at present 50 in the male and 23 in the female division; and the epileptics, 156 of both sexes. Of the last mentioned, all but 5 men are under continuous supervision at night. The check upon laxity of the night attendants in charge on the male side has been strengthened by the additional electric station recommended at the Commissioners' last visit. The number of patients at present considered to be actively suicidal is small. In the female division these are continuously watched night and day. On the male side there is not the same supervision at night, which we regard as a defect. An extension of accommodation in the nature of infirmary wards is required in both divisions, and this should be so arranged as to provide continuous supervision to all the actively suicidal of each sex.

State of wards.

In many wards there is still over-crowding, notably, in the day-rooms of Female Wards numbered 4 and 21, and in certain dormitories in both divisions. Means of artificial heating by steam coils or chests, properly protected, as well as improved ventilation, are much needed in many dormitories. We recommend the Committee to cause a general inspection to be made; and a report to be furnished to them on this subject by the engineer, after conference with the medical superintendents. Two single bedrooms in the men's division have still tiled floors. We hope that wood will be substituted for the tiles. It would be well also to pad the sides of some of the cubicles in the infirmaries. We understand that the cubic and superficial measurements of the day-rooms and dormitories have been taken; but they are not recorded, except in books. Vessels with water are now liberally provided throughout the interior of the building. Of the order and cheerful aspect of the wards we can report favourably. We, who can remember what they were some years ago, were much pleased with the improvement so striking. The bedding which we examined was clean, and, as one of our days of inspection was that on which the sheets were to be changed, it happened to be favourable to a safe conclusion as to their normal condition. There has been a considerable amount of work done in the way of renovation of the interior of wards, and we specially remarked that where the walls are not plastered a papering, new to us, has concealed to some extent that defect. In the infirmaries the proper nursing of the sick is shown by the absence of bed-sores.

Precautions
against fire.

During our inspection we gave an alarm of fire in Female Ward No. 23; it received immediate attention; nurses instantly utilised the hydrants, and many of the fire brigade were on the spot, ready to extinguish the fire, within four and a-half minutes. We, however, notice with regret that additional exits, available upon an outbreak of fire have not yet been made, pursuant to the Commissioners' recom-

mendations

mendations in 1889, from Wards Nos. 9 and 14 on the female, and 8 on the male side. Appendix (C.)

Although we were quite satisfied with the state of bedding in the wards, we still think that horse-hair should gradually supersede coir, and that arrangements should be made for cleansing, by steam, the hair when condemned to be cleaned. London Asylums.
(Hanwell.)

^{12.10.} We are well satisfied with the present dietary; the quantity of meat has been increased, beer has been struck off, and separated milk is now the general beverage, except at breakfast, when tea and coffee alternate; the tea is infused by suspending bags in cans, and pouring thereon boiling water. The margarine is particularly good, and the quantity for each patient is increased. Supper has been substituted for lunch. The dinners which we looked at were substantial and well cooked. The bread was also good, but it appears to us that ovens in the bakehouse should be doubled in number. The tobacco for the men is perhaps good enough; at all events, it was not excessively damped. The special diet in the infirmaries is very liberal, as it should be. We think that the tin drinking vessels should everywhere be abolished and crockery substituted. For the beer withdrawn from the male attendants 3 *l.* per annum has been given to them, and 2 *l.* 10 *s.* to the nurses. Only here and there did a patient complain of the withdrawal of the beer. Dietary.

The patients, as a rule, were very free from excitement, and under good control; complaints few, except on the score of undue detention. None of the complainants appear to us to be fit for discharge; but we explained to those who did complain of detention that with the Committee rested the power of discharge in County Asylums. We hear that members of the Committee frequently go among the patients and listen to their appeals, in each division. This is very right, and will not only instruct them, but will go far to satisfy the patients and make them amenable to proper treatment. We attribute much of the absence of excitement, on our recent visit to the wards, to this attention by the Committee to their duties of visitation. We found that 1 female patient to whom we spoke had, however, very lately assaulted one of the medical officers in a serious manner, because he had attempted to frustrate her assault upon one of the members of the Committee. This should convince the Committee that their medical officers do constantly run risk of bodily injury, and, therefore, have a claim to liberal treatment as regards pay and pension. We were generally satisfied with the patients' clothing. Scarcely any strong or exceptional dress was in use in either division. Condition of patients.

No one was in restraint or under seclusion. In fact no restraint appears to have been employed here since the Commissioners' visit in 1889, in the female division, and in 3 instances only on the male side, all 3 for surgical reasons. In one of these 3 the male (since discharged upon recovery) was restrained for 1,319 hours, to prevent his tearing open a wound of the throat, self-inflicted before admission. In the other instances the men wore only locked gloves and on account of sore hands. Restraint.

There has been no seclusion on the male side, but 20 women have been secluded (8 being epileptics) for an aggregate period of 837 hours. The female, who at the Commissioners' last visit had been restrained to prevent self-mutilation, left shortly afterwards quite recovered. Seclusion.

The returns of employment show that 540 men and 779 women are the number of patients now occupied in some kind of work, a proportion to the total number of 71 per cent. in the male, and 68 per cent. Employment.

- Appendix (C.) cent. in the female department. These figures are not quite so favourable as at the Commissioners' last visit, and the difference is probably due to the admission of many chronic cases transferred hither through the operation of the Local Government Act, 1888, who have not yet been induced to employ themselves in an Asylum new to them.
- London Asylums (Hanwell). The attendance at Divine Service in the chapel last Sunday morning included 595 patients, and a somewhat smaller number were in the afternoon congregation; 247 patients go thither for daily morning prayers.
- Divine Service.
- Amusement. At last week's associated entertainment in the hall, 295 were present; 1,137 take daily walking exercise in the front field, viz., 425 men, 712 women; 141 of both sexes walk beyond that field, but within the Asylum estate; these are exclusive of the men working on the land, and about 60 of each sex go once a week beyond the estate. Since August 1889, 90 men in all have been sent out for five picnics, and 131 women for nine. There have been numerous glee concerts (specially for the refractory patients), exhibitions of magic lantern, dances, and theatrical performances. Great credit is due to attendants for assistance in the concerts, and thanks to amateurs for the dramatic entertainments.
- Staff of attendants. The staff of attendants on day duty is at present 63 men and 96 women (not including the two male inspectors, and the three female head attendants). This gives a proportion of about one attendant to 12 patients. We are glad to learn that it is proposed to increase the staff by the addition of 10 men and six women. Some of these new attendants have just come on duty, but are not included in the numbers above stated of the staff. On night duty there are eight male attendants (including the fireman), and 14 women. The latter are the same numerically as at the last visit of Commissioners, but one additional male attendant has been engaged pursuant to the recommendation at that visit. The wages of the attendants and nurses have been slightly raised, and their holidays have been extended. In view of their peculiarly harassing duties, and long hours on duty, this action of the Committee is to us very gratifying. There are at present only three assistant medical officers in this Asylum with its 1,890 patients, Mr. McBrian having resigned for an appointment elsewhere. We trust that the utmost possible expedition will be adopted in filling the vacant medical posts, and also in making the two other medical appointments above referred to. Considering the insufficiency in number of the medical staff which has hitherto been employed in this Asylum, we cannot find fault with the state of the case-books, but we trust that when the medical staff is strengthened, both clinical and pathological observations and records will be extended.

MIDDLESEX ASYLUM, WANDSWORTH.

8 July 1890.

- Middlesex Asylum. (Wandsworth.) THE redistribution of patients following on the transfer of this Asylum to the new county of Middlesex is now practically complete, and all but a few, too feeble to travel, of the patients chargeable to unions and parishes in that county have been brought in. There remain also a number belonging to the County of London, as to whom a contract has been entered into with the London County Council.

We

We find on the books the names of 1,095 patients, 471 males, and 624 females. Of these, 810 are Middlesex patients, 281 London patients, one belongs to another county, and three are criminals.

Appendix (C.)
Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)
Statistics.

For the first class of patients the maintenance charge is 10s. 6d. per week, and for the London patients 14s. per week. The former charge has recently been raised to provide for the repayment of a sum of money which constituted the former working balance of the Asylum, and which is claimed by the London Council.

The changes by discharge and admission, since the last visit of Commissioners, which was on 13th December 1889, were so much affected by the necessity of transfers, that it will be of no advantage to notice them here. The deaths were 52 in number, and with one exception were due to natural and ordinary causes, which, in 49 instances, were verified by post-mortem examination. The excepted case was a death from exhaustion from melancholia accelerated by erysipelas, following on injury from an accidental fall. In this and three other cases, the coroner held inquests.

Post-mortem
examinations.
Inquests.

Except erysipelas, of which there has been a little, no exceptional disorder has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, and the sanitary condition is now satisfactory. Not many patients were found by us in bed.

Serious casualties have been but few; indeed were only two, a case of burns by falling in the fire in a fit, and one of the fracture of an arm.

The rate of mortality for 1889 was 7.61 per cent. of the average number in residence.

We are informed that there are at present no vacant beds. We observe that in the report of the Committee recently issued, the Asylum is stated to afford accommodation for 1,068 patients, but as it now contains 1,091 (four of the patients on the books being absent on leave), it would appear that there are 23 over the proper number. However, 1,080 beds is, we are told, the actual amount of accommodation; and it is a term of the contract with the London Council that their patients should be removed as required, and accordingly six are about to be transferred elsewhere.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and are satisfied with their condition and behaviour. Very few were at all noisy, and no complaints of any importance were made to us. The dress in both divisions was satisfactory, both as to neatness and cleanliness.

Condition of
patients.

We can report progressive improvement in the Asylum, though the amount of structural work is not very great. More of the rough brick walls have been plastered; gas-lights have been supplied with globes; some of the bath-rooms enlarged, and a new boot-room has been provided in the male division. We also find a good pavilion, and a kiosk for female patients, being erected on the cricket field.

Alterations and
improvements.

The wards are clean and very cheerful, and many pictures, vases, and other ornamental objects have been added to the former supply.

State of wards.

The subject of protection of the Asylum from fire and securing the safety of the patients in the event of an outbreak is engaging the attention of the Committee, who have obtained a full report on the subject from an official of the London Fire Brigade. This report, which we have read, contains numerous recommendations for the improvement of the means and appliances for the extinguishment of a fire; and two more nearly affecting the safety of patients, which we trust will be adopted. These are the engagement of a trained fireman, and thorough organisation of the fire brigade; and the provision of

Precautions
against fire.

Appendix (C.) escape staircases for the Tower dormitories, now dependent on single exits. There is another recommendation which we understand will at once be carried out, namely, the connection of the Asylum by telephone with the Tooting Fire Station.

Middlesex
Asylum.
(Wandsworth.)

As regards the dormitories referred to, we do not think an alteration suggested by Dr. Hill, of making communications through the roof to other parts of the Asylum, would prove effectual; nor does there appear to us any satisfactory solution of the difficulty other than the erection of external staircases.

Employment
of patients.

Turning to matters of treatment, we find that 395 men and 336 women are usefully employed, being 84 per cent. of the total male patients, and 54 of the total females. The first proportion is very good, and we hope the second may be made to approach it.

Amusement,
&c.

Attendance at Divine Service and at associated entertainments, which have been numerous, is very satisfactory; and we believe that due attention is given to affording the patients sufficient exercise.

Seclusion and
restraint.

Seclusion was, since the last visit, employed towards 3 patients on four occasions, and for a total duration of about three hours; and restraint in the case of 2 female patients; one only while being fed by the tube, the other by means of restraint dress at night on four occasions.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants is maintained at an adequate strength, giving an attendant (including laundry maids in charge of patients) to about 10 patients in each division for day duty. The duration of the attendants' service is good.

We desire, before concluding this entry, to suggest what we believe has been before recommended, the improvement of the female epileptic dormitory for supervision, by the removal of partitions, or at least by enlarging the openings between the rooms. We agree with our Colleagues that a better provision of single-rooms in connection with the supervision dormitories is desirable.

MONMOUTH, &c. JOINT COUNTIES ASYLUM, ABERGAVENNY.

5 November 1890.

Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.

WE have to-day completed our inspection of this Asylum, and have pleasure in expressing our concurrence with the favourable report made by our Colleagues on the last visitation.

Statistics.

There is also matter for some further satisfaction in the records of the past year, which show that the pressure upon the accommodation of this Asylum is less urgent than at one time seemed probable. The total number at present on the books is 848; on the male side, 418, on the female side, 430. On the male side two beds are vacant, and on the female side, 18. Moreover, the new male infirmary block, now in course of erection, will add to the number of beds, and will greatly improve the accommodation in many ways.

The admissions since the last visit have fallen to a total of 154, being 78 on the male side, and 76 on the female side; the total on the last occasion was 196. Again, more deaths have fallen within the last interval, being in all 76, against 59 previously recorded. Finally, the number of patients discharged shows a slight increase, being 86; the previous record being 82. We shall be glad if this less urgent need for accommodation by the three counties prove to be more than a temporary fluctuation.

Of the 86 patients discharged, 68 had recovered, *i.e.*, about 44 per cent., a rate which seems to us very encouraging, especially as we consider that the patients received here are in many respects of a less hopeful character. Three patients also were discharged as not insane. We saw every patient now resident in the house, and gave to each an opportunity of speaking to one of us; with three or four patients we had special interviews. We heard with interest that one male patient now on the books is not resident but boarded out with his wife, under the observation of the medical officer of his union. The guardians agreed to make an allowance of 7 s. per week in this case, and the experiment seems so far to be answering well. The weekly charge to the associated unions is now 7 s. per patient per week. There are 40 private patients in the house whose payments vary with the accommodation given in each case. Twenty-six patients resident here are from out-counties, and the weekly payments for these also vary. The causes of death during the past year present no matter of importance, falling as they do under the usual heads; we may observe, however, that the phthisis rate is low, which is satisfactory, as indicating that the Asylum does not thus show any signs of overcrowding. No epidemic or zymotic disease has occurred, so far as regards the patients. In respect of the staff, however, one such death has occurred, and this of typhoid fever. Fourteen days after beginning his duties at this Asylum a male attendant was seized with this disease, a space of time which would well allow us to suppose that the poison was received before his engagement, and as a matter of fact there was otherwise no evidence of zymotic disorders. Happily the precautions taken in this case seem to have prevented any spreading of the disease, for six or seven weeks have now elapsed without the appearance of any illness attributable to such a cause.

Appendix (C.)

Monmouth, &c.
Asylum.

There has been no serious casualty, fatal or otherwise, and but one coroner's inquest; this was upon the body of an inmate who died here of congestion of the lungs, following severe cut throat, the injury having been inflicted before admission. The case was duly reported to our Board.

Inquest.

We were glad to find on inspection that the bodily state of the bed-ridden was satisfactory, and the records of the post-mortem examinations are in support of our own observations.

The employment of an experienced female nurse on the male side meets with our cordial approval. The proportion of autopsies made to the total number of deaths is better than shown on the last visit.

The number of patients of faulty habits on the other side is high; being 58 persons faulty in the lesser degree only, and 105 persons in the greater. We would urge that the attention of the attendants be drawn seriously to these defects, which can to a great extent be ameliorated by careful and persistent discipline. It may be that in some wards, as in No. 1 and No. 4 on the female side, and in No. 8 and No. 10 on the male, the staff is below the necessary standard.

The records of duration of service among the attendants are rather better, but still point to more changes than is desirable. The wages paid seem to us to compare not unfavourably with those current in institutions of this kind, and mess-rooms are provided on both sides, where quietude and amusement can be had by those off duty.

Attendants.

The times of duty and leaves granted are also arranged on a fairly liberal scale, and four cottages are being built for male attendants. We have every reason to suppose therefore that the better class of attendants will find it to their interest to remain at their posts.

Appendix (C.)	We believe that the patients here are kindly treated ; no complaints
Monmouth, &c. Asylum.	were made to us which seemed reasonable. The dinners of to-day and yesterday we saw ; the food was good and well served, and the arrangements very orderly. The clothing of both sexes is good, and on the whole tidy and clean, but the brown materials used for women's dresses, after some wear, look very rusty and dull.
Condition of patients.	
State of wards.	Considering the character of many of the cases received here the wards were orderly, and they are cheerful and clean.
Restraint and seclusion.	No mechanical restraint has been found necessary since the last visit, and the total amount of seclusion used is 39 hours.
Employment and amusement of patients.	The returns of employment, exercise, and associated entertainments are as good as before, and need no further notice on this occasion. The number of Roman Catholic patients in the Asylum is 64, and these are visited regularly by a priest of their own faith. The Committee, until lately, have had no power to give any remuneration for these services, but we feel sure now that the disability has been removed they will put this matter on a just and proper footing.
Water supply.	The telephonic communications recommended by our Colleagues last year have been made, and gas has been carried to the farm and cottages. External escape staircases have also been provided for the cottages. The water supply, always rather short in autumn, is very defective this year, and we learn that the Committee are considering how to remedy this defect, either by increasing their storage capacity or by utilising certain springs recently discovered on the estate.

NORFOLK ASYLUM.

22 March 1890.

Norfolk
Asylum.

WE have, during yesterday and to-day, inspected all parts of this Asylum. Our Colleagues, who visited last year, noticed in their entry in this book several particulars in which improvement was desirable. We are glad to be able to report that many of their suggestions have been adopted and carried into effect ; those not yet acted on, will, we feel sure, receive due consideration at the hands of the Committee. Among the more important of the improvements effected, we may notice here the warming by Musgrave's stoves of the infirmary corridors ; an enlarged mess-room for the nurses ; the establishment of telephonic communication with Norwich ; renovating and redecorating Male Wards 2 and 3, and Female Wards 5 and 6 ; the completion of the new cricket field ; a stage in the recreation hall ; and the formation of a regular fire brigade, drilled by a trained fireman, who has been engaged to take charge of this department and of all appliances for dealing with an outbreak of fire. Painting and decoration of some of the wards are in progress, or about to be undertaken.

The re-organisation of the kitchen department is a subject deserving attention. We recognise considerable difficulty in the way of a satisfactory solution, but the existing arrangement is obviously very imperfect. In any case we would urge the provision of a proper meat store, and the disuse of the present one in the basement, which might be usefully added to the general stores, now deficient of room.

We notice that the water supply of the auxiliary building depends on a single set of pumps. We always recommend the provision of a duplicate set in asylum wells to meet the event of a break down.

Generally

Generally speaking, the two Asylums are in good order, excepting, Appendix (C.) of course, those wards in which work of renovation is in progress or soon to be begun. The personal condition of the patients too, and their dress were satisfactory, but we understand that the stock of clothing and linen is low and it ought to be increased. Until this is done, we fear the patients cannot, as is now very generally done, be supplied with two clean under-garments weekly.

Norfolk
Asylum.
Condition of
patients.

We have found the patients very quiet and contented ; only one complaint of rough usage was made to us, and this had reference to a struggle which took place with an attendant more than a year ago. Having made inquiry, we think the patient greatly exaggerated the affair.

Dr. Thomson informs us he has prepared a revised and consolidated Dietary. diet-table to be applied both at the old and the auxiliary asylum. The consideration of this has, however, been postponed for a time by the Committee. We fail to see any good reason for giving a lower diet to the patients lodged in the latter building, most of whom are working patients.

The movement of population, since our Colleagues' visit, 15th June, Statistics. last year, is shown by the following statistics.

	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	54	66	120
Discharged - - - - -	27	37	64
Of whom have recovered - -	22	34	56
Died - - - - -	29	25	54

The mortality in 1889 was at the rate of 9.64 of the average number of patients resident.

The recovery rate was for the same year 46.6 per cent. of the admissions.

The causes of the above deaths were natural and ordinary. An Inquest. inquest was held on the body of a man who died almost on his arrival at the Asylum of "old age and peritonitis," and whom the jury rightly considered unfit to have been removed here. A female patient on trial at her home committed suicide.

In 45 instances post-mortem examination was made.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The present number of patients on the book is 706, of whom, 316 are males and 390 females. Four of the former and one of the latter are absent on trial, not, however, we regret to learn, with allowances, which may often stave off a return to the Asylum. The charge for Norfolk patients is 8 s. 9 d. a week ; for out-county patients it is 14 s., and for private cases, 14 s. to 21 s.

The vacant accommodation is said to be for 22 male and 88 female patients.

One attendant has been added to the male staff ; this still gives but Staff of 1 to 15 patients for day duty. In the female division the proportion is attendants. somewhat higher. It is satisfactory to note that the attendants' duration of service in the Asylum is very good.

We find no record of the use of seclusion or restraint.

As regards the health of the Asylum, we learn that it has not escaped the epidemic of influenza, several patients and attendants having been attacked by it. There are at present two female patients suffering

Appendix (C.) suffering from what is probably typhoid fever; in the autumn some cases of dysenteric diarrhoea occurred, and one woman died of it. These facts throw some suspicion on the drinking water, and suggest that some patients may have had access to and drunk the river water which is used in the ward sculleries and for baths. Great care should be used to prevent this.

Norfolk
Asylum.

We find the case-books very well attended to, and containing useful notes of the cases.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE ASYLUM.

1 April 1890.

Northampton- THE number of patients in this Asylum has increased from 686, at the date (22nd June 1889) of the last visit of Commissioners, to 720. Of these, 322 are males and 398 females, and the total number includes 43 idiots who occupy the new idiot block.

Statistics. Since the above date, 93 male and 139 female patients have been admitted here; 59 males and 76 females discharged, and 34 males and 29 females have died. Of the patients on the books, 45 are of the private class, 387 are chargeable to Northamptonshire unions, 106 to the borough of Northampton, 42 to Peterborough, 7 to Cambridge Asylum, 78 to Sussex, 42 to unions in the county of London, and a few to other places. The weekly charge for ordinary patients is 7 s. 6 d.; for out-county cases (including idiots), 14 s.; and for private patients, 10 s. to 20 s.

Inquest. The causes of the above deaths were of a natural and ordinary character. In one case an inquest was held, and the death was found to be due to general paralysis.

Post-mortem examinations. Post-mortem examination was made in 32 cases. A case of dysentery occurred, but none other of any disease suggestive of insanitary conditions. In 1889 the rate of mortality was 9·1 of the average number of patients resident. The casualties of a more serious nature which have happened since the last visit were all on the male side, and were three fractures of bones resulting from accidental falls, and a broken arm sustained by the patient in a struggle with another patient.

Restraint. The only form of mechanical restraint used since the last visit was the "wet pack," which was applied once to a patient in each division.

Seclusion. As for seclusion, we find that 5 males on nine occasions, and for 40½ hours, and 5 females on eight occasions, and for 53 hours, were thus treated.

During our inspection of the Asylum to-day we have seen all the patients; they were, on the whole, well behaved, and the women of the excited class, of whom there are so many, were quieter than usual. No. 1 Ward, in which they are placed, has, following the suggestion of our Colleagues last year, been divided into two, one charge-nurse being over both divisions, and having a deputy in each subordinate to her. The arrangement appears to be successful. The out-county patients supply the greater number of the troublesome cases.

Condition of patients. The personal condition of the patients, considering the low intelligence of so many, and their dress, were, on the whole, satisfactory; and we had no complaints of ill-usage, except one or two, evidently much exaggerated.

As

As regards the general routine of the Asylum, we find little to notice. The proportions of the patients usefully employed, 55 per cent. of the males, and 54 per cent. of the females, are still low, but it must be admitted that the unfavourable class of patient is here large; still we must hope that the number of the unemployed may, by some means, be reduced. It is satisfactory to notice that a large number of patients, 220 males and 174 females, have walking exercise beyond the Asylum estate.

Appendix (C.)
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Northampton-
shire Asylum.
Employment.

We have found the wards in good order and condition. All the stair-cases on both sides have been repapered with a new sort of paper called "Tectorium," which is said to be durable and capable of being cleaned. The walls of the single rooms on the third floor of Female Block No. 1 have also been papered with it. Of structural alterations there is not much to mention. The principal work has been the erection of rooms for the second assistant medical officer, which are nearly finished; the fitting up of a lavatory and boot-room for certain of the male wards, and the improvement of the water-closets in this division, which is in progress.

State of wards

Epileptics and suicidal patients are numerous here, there being 120 of the former and 57 of the latter, and all, or nearly so, sleep under the continuous supervision of night attendants, of whom there are three for the male, and five for the female division, including the idiot ward. For day duty, there are 26 ordinary attendants in the male, and 36 in the female division, giving for the former, one attendant to $12\frac{1}{2}$, and for the latter, one to 11 patients. These proportions appear to be sufficient. We should be glad, however, if the duration of female service were longer. We learn that of the present staff of nurses, 16 have not yet completed 12 months' service. We have much satisfaction in noting that a second assistant medical officer has been appointed in the person of Dr. Harding, who has had experience in the Lancaster Asylum. The assistants are placed on a footing of equality, each having charge of a division, and responsible directly to the superintendent. Dr. Harding has instituted classes for the instruction of the attendants in his (the female) division in various matters connected with their duties, and we doubt not that good will result from them. We find the medical records well kept.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.
Staff of
attendants.

It may not be out of place to mention that a scheme of pensions for officers and others employed in the Asylum has been adopted by the County Council, upon the recommendation of the Committee. The principal features of the scheme are, that a person enumerated in a schedule (A.) comprising the officers and those immediately concerned with the care of the patients, may after 15 years' service, and having attained 50 years of age, retire on a pension, not less than one-third, and not more than one-half of his salary and allowances; that any official eligible for a pension as above, who shall remain in the service, shall receive an addition to his pension at the rate of not less than one-fiftieth, and not more than one twenty-fifth of his salary and allowances for every year of service after the age of 50, and not less than 15 years' service at that age, and that retirement is optional at 50, and compulsory at 55, unless the age is extended to 60, as provided. The scheme also contains provisions for the case of permanent incapacity, and for the grant of gratuities or pensions to others than the foregoing. It will, we feel sure, induce a sense of security in the officers and servants of the Asylum which cannot fail to be beneficial.

Appendix (C.)

NORTHUMBERLAND ASYLUM.

21 February 1890.

Northumber-
land Asylum.
Statistics.

WITH the exception of one man absent on trial, and a criminal patient, who escaped long since, and has not been recaptured, we have this day seen all the patients on the books. They are 279 in the male and 265 in the female division. The admissions since our Colleagues were here last have been of 36 men and 52 women, and 22 men and 18 women have left on recovery ; 12 men and 16 women have died from causes calling for no remark.

Inquest.

In one case the coroner held an inquest. The facts were duly reported to our Board, and need not be again mentioned in this entry ; autopsy verified the assigned cause of 24 out of the 28 deaths.

There are several matters to which we wish to call the early attention of the Committee :—

1. A detached hospital for infectious disorders.

2. More land is required for the employment of patients. We regret to learn that the opportunity of purchasing an adjoining farm has been let slip, and if it can be purchased now it will be at a great advance in price.

3. Efficient means for extinguishing an outbreak of fire. We learn that Messrs. Merryweather will soon send an inspector down to report on the whole matter, but attendants of both sexes should be regularly instructed in their duties ; there should be rules in the hands of all attendants and artizans, a fire-alarm signal ; and (4) telephonic communication should be established both for use in case of fire, and to summon the medical officers speedily in case of need.

5. The workshops are too small, and we hope that plans for a new carpenter's shed, mortuary, and post-mortem room will soon be forwarded to us, when, if what Dr. McDowall told us was proposed, be carried out, much improved accommodation will be given to the carpenters, tailors, and shoemakers.

6. In many of the wards water-closet accommodation is quite inadequate. Spurs containing several water-closets, sinks, and urinals should be erected ; the present water-closet space should be utilised by the erection of lavatories and bath-rooms, carried out as are the more modern baths and lavatories in the Asylum, but the glazed bricks should be of better quality than those in use now, and the hot water should be carried on to the water-closet spurs for the purpose of flushing the urinals.

7. An enlarged laundry-yard is required.

8. The single rooms throughout the Asylum should be able to be opened from the outside by an ordinary handle, thus affording easy means of rescuing the patients in the event of fire, and enabling the night watch to visit the patients through the night without disturbing their sleep.

9. The enlargement of the infirmaries. The plans have been sanctioned, but the work has not yet been undertaken. We must express our hope that the enlargement will be commenced forthwith.

With reference to this last matter, we may state that last week were registered under medical treatment 107 patients, and in bed to-day we found 20 men and 17 women. Influenza is prevalent here, and there are at this time 14 patients and 11 of the staff suffering with this malady ; 63 persons in all have been attacked, but no case has proved fatal.

There

There have been few serious casualties, and none fatal. Restraint has not been required, and only 2 patients, both males, have been secluded.

The epileptics number 48, and the suicidally disposed patients are 85; all of these sleep under continuous supervision by night. Twenty patients are afflicted with general paralysis.

Including a head attendant in each division, there are 25 male and 30 female attendants on day, and three of each sex on night duty. The patients made no complaint of ill-usage at their hands; and, indeed, the only complaints made to us were on the score of undue detention. We explained to these patients that the Committee alone had the power of granting their discharges, upon which many told us that they could not get speech with the Committee. We hope that this be not the case, and that every patient desiring to do so is able to make complaints at the monthly visit.

The patients were on the whole quiet and well-behaved. The dress was tidy, the wards comfortable, the beds and bedding generally well looked after, and a fair supply of books and papers were provided for the patients' use. We saw a substantial dinner served in the hall.

A large number of patients attend Divine Service in the chapel on Sundays, both morning and evening, and a still larger number are present at the week-day prayers. For the Roman Catholics, however, who form about a tenth of the patients, no service is held, but the priest from Morpeth visits the seriously ill and dying when summoned. We hope that under the new Act this will be altered, and a salaried priest appointed.

Those usefully employed are nearly the same in number as they were at the last visit, and by no means an undue proportion are returned as ward-helpers. A clinical clerk has been appointed in accordance with the suggestion at the last visit. The case-books are well kept, and, as will be gathered from our report, the Asylum continues to be well managed.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

12 July 1890.

WE have to-day visited this Asylum.

Since the Commissioners' last visit on 13th November 1889, the admissions have been 72, the discharges 60, the deaths 43, and the recoveries 15. On the books are now the names of 303 patients, of whom 161 are males, 142 are females; the absentees on leave are 2 women. The vacant beds are stated to be 18 on the male side, 31 on the female division. We understand that the Committee would accept a limited number of out-county patients at 13 s. weekly per head. There are now 28 out-county cases, all, or nearly all from Hastings, and all men. There are only 5 private patients; these are admitted at 14 s. per week. We are glad to hear that the question of removal of the patients to another site, and the provision of another Asylum for the county in lieu of this, will very shortly come under the consideration of the Committee. We are of opinion (and we believe that our Board is unanimous upon this point) that the erection of a new Asylum for the county is the proper course to be taken, inasmuch as this Asylum cannot be adapted to modern requirements, and the land held therewith is insufficient in area for the proper exercise and employment of the patients. In these circumstances we cannot recommend any great

Appendix (C.) Nottingham- shire Asylum.	outlay in structural or other improvements here, though we notice defects in many directions. It will probably take two or three years to provide another Asylum. Meanwhile only improvements should be taken in hand, without which danger might accrue to the patients received here. We think that the infirmaries should be equipped with bedside baths and some wire-woven mattresses ; that the asphaltic paths in airing-courts should be repaired to prevent accidents through falls, and that the caution cards in suicidal cases should be so revised as to keep under constant supervision expressly those who require that supervision.
State of wards.	The wards are kept very clean, and the whole interior has been made bright by recent painting and colouring.
Condition of patients.	We were quite satisfied with the clothing of the patients, its materials and condition, and those under care and treatment are very fairly contented. Their conduct under inspection was orderly. There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, and the use of seclusion has been rare.
Seclusion	Two men only have been secluded on three occasions for an aggregate of 25 hours. No woman has been subjected to this treatment.
Casualties.	There have been two cases of fractures and one of dislocation ; all on the female side, and all attributable to falls, one of them in a fit. There has been no inquest, no suicide, and no fatal casualty. Pulmonary consumption and other forms of lung disease have been the chief causes of deaths. Out of 43 deaths, 21 have been the subjects of inquiry through autopsy.
Post-mortem examinations.	We could wish that post-mortem examinations were more frequent. The medical superintendent informs us that in this locality there is much objection to such examinations. We fear that there is a survival of much ignorance in some parts of Nottinghamshire, as within a few days a lad of 18 years of age was brought hither as a patient from Southwell Union by the relieving officer, his arms and legs tied, and a pig net over his head ; we saw him to-day walking quietly with attendants and without any restraint whatsoever.
Employment of patients.	The employment of the patients extends to 67 men and 75 women ; of the former, 25 are ward cleaners and bed-makers, and of the latter, 23. We doubt not that if the Asylum land were not so small in extent more male patients could be employed usefully.
Dietary.	There has been no change in the dietary. We tasted several articles of consumption in the stores to-day, and were generally well satisfied with the quality of the food. There was only one patient in bed, a man advanced in years.
Amusement.	The means of amusement in-doors appear to be sufficient, if we except the need of a recreation hall. Forty-five women were transferred hence to the Nottingham Borough Asylum in December 1889. This transfer enabled the Committee to comfortably furnish the dining room of No. 1 on the female side as a reading, sewing, and recreation room, for nurses. A dining room for the male attendants has also been provided in No. 1, in the male division, which has in it a billiard table for their amusement. We recommend that in each room there should be a supply of books.
Staff of attendants.	The staff of attendants and nurses consists of 11 men and 11 women for day duty, in addition to the chiefs in each division ; and of two persons of each sex for night watching. One only of the staff, a nurse, has been dismissed since the Commissioners' visit in 1889.
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	The epileptic cases under care and treatment are 38 ; the actively suicidal are returned as 13 ; the general paralytics are 7 men and 4 women ; all but 4 of the epileptics are under special supervision at night ;

night; 51 patients were last week registered as being under medical treatment. There has been no zymotic disease or dysentery. Appendix (C.)

We are informed that 165 patients attended the chapel last Sunday morning; there is here only one service on that day. Last night the fortnightly dance was given, when 175 or thereabouts were present. Nottinghamshire Asylum. Divine Service.

About 90 go weekly beyond the grounds in nearly equal numbers of each sex; 26 are confined to the airing-courts usually, and 260 are allowed to walk daily in the Asylum grounds, some at the back, and some in front of the buildings. Exercise.

The case-books are well kept, but we think that a separate autopsy book should be added to the medical records of the Asylum. From all we have seen during our inspection, we have come to the conclusion that the patients here are as well cared for as the structural and other irremediable defects of the Asylum will permit. The water supply has been improved by deepening a well.

OXFORD ASYLUM.

12 December 1890.

SINCE our Colleagues' visit to this Asylum in the year 1889 the union between Oxford and Abingdon has been dissolved, the Abingdon patients capable of removal without bodily risk have been removed, and the union with Windsor has been modified. Oxford Asylum.

There are now on the books of the Asylum 484 patients, 205 males, 279 females. Four women are absent on trial. Small statutory allowances are here often given to those on leave. There is no charity fund for relief of patients discharged, to enable them again to start in life. The vacant beds are returned to us as 23 for men, 26 for women. There is at present only one out-county case, and there are no private patients. The weekly charge to out-county unions is 14 s. a head. The admissions since Commissioners visited here, viz., on 2nd December last, have been 115. The discharges have been 81, including the removals to Berkshire Asylum of Abingdon cases, and the recoveries have been 44. Death has struck off the list of patients 65. We found in bed 4 men and 12 women. There is no proper infirmary here, and there is no stationary night attendant on the sick. The day staff is still inadequate for the proper care and treatment of the patients; it is on the male side one attendant to 12, on the female side one attendant to 13 patients. Included in the nurses are the laundress and five laundry maids. For the careful supervision and proper exercise of the patients, this proportion of attendants to patients is below the mark, though it may be sufficient for simple custody. We would here state that out of 484 patients, 71 are returned as of faulty habits; this is we think due to laxity in the correction of those habits. We noticed especially that in No. 11 Ward on the female side there are very many noisy patients; two nurses are in charge of 26 women, and in No. 7, where are 46 patients including 7 epileptics, there are but three nurses. A patient in No. 3 exhibited bruises, which she told us that she had sustained from the violence of the nurses. There was no corroborative evidence of her charge, and she was herself a violent woman, and admitted that she had thrown a cup of tea over a nurse. In calculating the numerical strength of a staff, holidays and occasional sickness must always be taken into consideration. Two clocks have been obtained to test the vigilance of the attendants in the observation dormitories, but in or near every

Appendix (C.)	dormitory should be tell-tale clocks. The observation dormitories have no single rooms in them, and to visit those in use the night watch must leave the dormitories, and there is no clock to record the visits.
Oxford Asylum.	The health of the patients to-day is good, and the disorders of those in bed call for no special notice. No one was to-day in seclusion, or mechanically restrained. The general paralytics are four; the epileptics are 66.
Condition of patients.	
Inquest.	There has been but one inquest. The deceased had been found dead in a single room, and the verdict was death from epilepsy. We observe that in notices to the coroner of deaths the medical superintendent does not comply with the Commissioners' rules, in stating the name or names of any person or persons present at the death.
Post-mortem examinations.	There have been 62 post-mortem examinations, a creditable number. Bed-sores have been rather too numerous; this points to want of care in the infirmary. The suicidal caution cards are open to improvement; the instructions should include a plain direction to keep the patient in constant sight, and should be signed by every attendant taking successively the charge. The medical records have been carefully kept, but there is an absence of facilities for any kind of scientific medical work. There is no laboratory. What is done in the direction of scientific work is creditable under the circumstances. There is no photography. Even the very essential duty of weighing the patients on admission and discharge, and periodically, is not practicable. The post-mortem room is a mere out-house, and the mortuary is scarcely decent for visits by the friends of a deceased patient, being without proper fittings.
State of wards.	We can speak favourably of the cleanliness of the wards, and there has been compliance with some of our Colleagues' recommendations of 1889. Gas-light has been supplied to some water closets, but the general lighting of the Asylum is deficient, through the small size of the gas main. A second piano has been supplied in the female division, and some book-cases have been added to the furniture of the wards. The supply of books is better than it was to the wards, but desks are required to prevent the appropriation of the newspapers by a very few patients. We found such of the beds as we examined in a proper state, and the dinner was fairly good, though the only beverage at that meal appears to be water. During the spring, influenza attacked 78 Asylum inmates. Many of the single rooms are insufficiently warmed, and the floors of some are offensive from urine saturation. In the bath rooms the hot and cold water taps should be more clearly distinguished. The keys of the shower baths should not be left in the attendants' hands.
Employment and amusement of patients.	As to the clothing of the patients, if the staff were more numerous we should find fault with that staff about the untidy appearance of many of the patients. We find little fault with the material of the clothing. The returns of employment gave 242 as the number of the patients induced to work, more or less; this, however, includes as many as 81 ward cleaners; 44 men work on the land, 42 women knit; 32 other women assist in the laundry and wash-house.
Seclusion.	This is one of the very few Asylums in which there is no recreation hall. Dances are given fortnightly in a ward. There has been no resort to mechanical restraint, but one patient, a male, has been secluded, he once only and for 35 minutes. The medical superintendent, in answer to our inquiry on that point, informs us that the Oxford Sewage Works, about one-third of a mile distant from the Asylum, often taints the air in and about the building. This is a matter which calls for serious action we think on the part of the Committee. There is no detached hospital here for the isolation of infectious

infectious cases, should there be any outbreak of fever. As to the out-door exercise of the patients, we are sorry to hear from the superintendent that it is not regular, and indeed very infrequent.

Appendix (C.)
Oxford
Asylum.

SALOP AND MONTGOMERY ASYLUM.

18 April 1890.

WE find that the drinking water at this Asylum is still brought from the conduit belonging to the Shrewsbury Corporation, which supply might be stopped at any time; and we are therefore glad to hear that some steps have been taken to obtain a supply of pure water by sinking a well on the Asylum estate, or rather, that the subject is shortly to be discussed by a Committee specially appointed for the purpose. The proposed site of the well is not where Mr. Rogers Field suggested it should be sunk. For several years the supply of water has been animadverted upon by our Colleagues in their reports, but as yet no steps have been taken to get any water for drinking purposes except from Shrewsbury. All the water in the wards is boiled, so that no cold water is obtainable from the taps; but the well water condemned by Mr. Rogers Field and Dr. Dupré is still used for all but drinking purposes. Great care will be required to ascertain whether the position of the new well precludes all possibility of the infiltration of sewage, which caused the pollution of the existing well. Some of the water-closets still need attention and re-fitting. The bath-rooms are not yet furnished with screens. The keys of the hydrant boxes are so poor that they bend in the lock instead of turning it. The attendants' mess-room on the female side is fairly comfortable, and has a piano, but that for the men is not well furnished, and has no billiard table, bagatelle board, or similar means of amusement.

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

The duration of service of the attendants is unsatisfactory. Including head and night attendants they number 34 males and 39 females; 22 of the former and 20 of the latter have lived here less than one year. The staff seems numerically sufficient in all but No. 6 on the women's side, where are warded 55 women, 11 of whom suffer from epilepsy under the care of four nurses. There are 110 patients suffering from this malady, and 30 considered to be actively suicidal. We have advised Dr. Strange to require each attendant of the ward in which a suicidal patient is placed to sign her initials on the back of the admission slip which contains the caution as to suicide, thereby showing that she is aware the patient is prone to self-destruction and must be watched accordingly. All the epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision. When we were in the wards we saw 13 men and 11 women in bed; one of them had a bed-sore. Bed-sores were also noted as having been found upon 7 patients at the post-mortem examinations. This matter shows that some improvement in the nursing should be insisted upon. Whilst on this subject, we have to regret that there is no accommodation for pathological research, and it is unfortunate that when the mortuaries were altered no convenient room was arranged for this purpose. We are not, therefore, surprised that the records do not extend beyond the merest outline of facts. The case-books are not sufficiently noted, and a copy of the certificate forms the bulk of the information respecting each case. Photography, which is now so generally used to illustrate the progress of the patient, might with advantage be encouraged here.

Staff of
attendants.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

Appendix (C.)

Salop and
Montgomery
Asylum.

Inquest.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Since our Colleagues were here last October, 48 patients have died. In one case the coroner held an inquest, when the verdict was that the woman died of "fatty degeneration of the heart." The principal causes of death were general paralysis and phthisis, but no special feature in any of the deaths calls for comment.

Autopsy was made in only 28 out of the 48 deaths. We hope many more of these examinations will be made in future. Under medical treatment last week were 13 men and 12 women. Influenza attacked 10 male and 9 female patients, but besides these, 24 of the staff were affected. There still is only the cottage available in case of an infectious outbreak. This might be sufficient if the malady could with certainty be confined to one sex; but we feel that in an Asylum of this size accommodation for both sexes is needed. The patients were in general well behaved during our visit, and no one was aggressive except in language. We had no complaints but of detention, and we explained the law to the sensible patients, and told them that with the Committee rested the absolute power of discharge.

Seclusion and
restraint.

No one was in seclusion or under restraint. The former mode of treatment has been employed in the case of 13 patients 16 times for $58\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the latter in the case of 1 patient of each sex by the jacket to prevent self-injury, the woman for 52 hours, and the man for 38 days. No serious casualty has taken place. There are now on the books 691 patients, 313 men and 378 women. No one is absent on trial, and we again urge the Committee to send out patients on trial, using freely their power of granting them an allowance whilst so absent, and we feel sure that they will find the economy of so doing. We have seen every patient, including 10 of the private class, and have listened to their remarks.

Dietary.

The dinner served to-day was sufficient and good. Steel forks, which are used here, are rarely seen in county asylums. The day rooms and dormitories were in proper order, and the bedding was clean. The returns furnished us show that there are 47 beds on the male and 62 on the female side vacant. We much fear the Asylum would be overcrowded if 100 more patients were lodged here. The admissions since the last visit have been 71, and the discharges 45, of whom 25 had recovered. It is with regret we learn that 320 patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. We are fully alive to the demented, helpless condition of many of the patients here, but we cannot think that there are as many as 120 men and 200 women physically incapable of going beyond the airing-courts, and destructive troublesome patients can easily be taken out in small parties with a strong staff, in almost every case to the great advantage both of their mental and bodily health. There is no system of daily exercise within the grounds. We think that this ought to be instituted, and we find that only 173 patients in all are taken weekly beyond the grounds.

Employment.

One hundred and seventy-one men and 244 women are returned to us as employed; 28 of the men and 73 of the women are ward-cleaners; 88 men work on the land and 37 women in the laundry; 38 men are occupied in various trades, and 110 women knit and sew.

Divine Service.

At church last Sunday morning 206 men and 224 women were present, whilst 6 less formed the congregation on Sunday evening; 254 of both sexes attend daily prayers.

Amusement.

Books and papers are supplied with sufficient liberality to the wards, and about 330 patients meet together at the associated entertainments.

SOMERSET AND BATH ASYLUM

14 February 1890.

WE find this Asylum at least full on the female side, and so crowded in the men's department that no delay whatever should take place in boarding out as many male patients as will reduce those in residence here to numbers compatible with health. The day-space for male patients is only sufficient for 315, the night space for 325, but the numbers in residence to-day are 360 men. In these circumstances it is obvious that further accommodation for the insane poor of the county and city should be immediately considered. It must be remembered, that after a decision shall have been reached, it will probably be three years before suitable buildings could be ready for occupation. Having regard to the future requirements of the county and city, as shown by the increase of patients in late years, the Committee will, we trust, take a broad view of the question, and instead of endeavouring to add by dribblets to the numbers here, seek elsewhere a site upon which another Asylum of adequate size could be erected.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

In connection with this subject we desire to call the attention of the Committee to the very inferior accommodation existing here, in the attics and in the Farm Dormitory. Those rooms are excessively cold in winter, and they have no proper inlets for fresh air, and no proper outlets for vitiated air, being dependent in those respects on skylights only, which are unsuitable for effective ventilation. At present about 100 men and 50 women occupy these insanitary dormitories.

Since our Colleagues' visit, on 27th May 1889, the admissions have been 166, viz., 74 on the male, 92 on the female side; 28 men and 43 women (71 of both sexes) have been discharged, and 53 patients have died. The numbers on the books are 864. In May last they were 821. The males are 360, the females 504. The weekly charge for Somerset and Bath paupers is 8 s. 2 d. per head. The patients here chargeable to the City of Bath are 45 men and 77 women. The private patients are 21; these pay from 10 s. 6 d. to 15 s. 2 d. per week; their friends would probably be unable to pay the charges of a private Asylum, and if not admitted here at the present low rates, as private patients, these lunatics would come in as paupers by arrangement with guardians. The cases of recovery have been, according to the medical records, 56. The mortality for the year 1889, calculated on the average daily number of patients in residence, was 11.3 for men and 8.1 per cent. for women, or 9.4 per cent. for both sexes. This is a lower death-rate than prevailed during the previous two years. The principal causes of death since the Commissioners' last visit have been diseases of the lungs and heart, which account for 25 of the 53 deaths.

Statistics.

No death was due to other than natural causes, and post-mortem examinations were made in 43 of the 53 deaths.

Post-mortem examinations.

One coroner's inquest was held upon a woman who died suddenly of heart disease.

Inquest.

The Asylum has been free from all exceptional or epidemic disorders, and the serious casualties have been two fractures, one of a leg, the other of a rib; both appear to have occurred accidentally. One of the men was yesterday in bed, a general paralytic, who has always been warded in the male infirmary; the leg fracture had united, and the man was walking about. The patients registered as being under medical treatment last week were 42 men, 39 women; these numbers include 20 male and 14 female epileptics. The general paralytics are returned

Appendix (C.) to us as 16 men and 2 women. The patients suffering from epilepsy are 62 males, 58 females. The actively suicidal appear to be 8 of both sexes. The patients in bed when we inspected the wards were 14 men and 12 women.

Somerset and Bath Asylum.

Restraint. No one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion. Restraint has been found necessary for 2 patients only, both men; they wore, each of them, a belt with wristlets, 1 for 1,008 hours, owing to persistent and violent attacks upon other patients and officials; the other for 583 hours for surgical reasons, viz., to prevent his removal of splints applied on account of leg-fracture.

Seclusion. As to seclusion, 2 men have been so treated on 19 occasions in the aggregate, and for a total period of 230 hours; and 9 women on 18 occasions for 92 hours. One man, a violent epileptic, accounts for 18 of the 19 occasions, and 224 hours of the 230 hours.

There was no remarkable exhibition of excitement in either division while we were among the patients, and the dinner in hall was served and taken in an orderly way. The fare was fish, the beverage coffee. The fish portions are satisfactory in weight.

We had no fault to find with the clothing of men or women, but the male attendants should promote more tidiness in the dress of those under their charge.

Staff of attendants.

The staff of attendants on day duty yesterday consisted of 38 men and 41 women, not including 5 laundry maids. This gives the proportion of rather more than 1 to 10 patients on the male, and 1 to 12 on the female division. The attendants on duty at night, some patrolling and others stationary, are 5 men and 6 women. We suggested to the medical superintendent a redistribution of responsibility between attendants in the observation dormitories, one of them in each division having too many beds for effectual supervision, and we think that in the dormitories the attendants should be instructed to see that the mouths of patients sleeping there be always kept uncovered by the bedclothes.

Employment.

The returns furnished to us at our request, as to employment, show an improvement as regards the women and some falling-off in the male division, as compared with the figures of last May. Including 48 men and 93 women who are chiefly ward cleaners, the proportion of those who do some kind of work are 70 per cent. of each sex. In fine weather more men will doubtless work on the land. At present 67 men are so employed; 35 in the various workshops, and 66 in sundry other ways; whilst 150 women do needlework, 62 are engaged in the laundry and kitchen, and 49 in various other kinds of works.

We notice that several additions and alterations of a structural character have taken place since the visit of our Colleagues, including the completion of new bathrooms and lavatories for male wards in the west wing; also improved fittings in various water-closets, and a new lavatory for working male patients. We observe, too, that a new mess room and visiting room, with nurses' bedrooms over them, are in course of erection. These improvements are carried out by paid artisans under the clerk of the works, but the length of time taken to finish them is very regrettable. It apparently postpones many other improvements urgently needed, such as reconstruction of the steward's storerooms, and the execution of various repairs and renovations much required in several wards.

The Male Infirmary looks comfortable, and Hill-side and the New Hospital are bright and cheerful. But in the main building the tile floors are, in some wards, much worn, and the interior is comfortless

from

from lack of fresh colouring and painting. We trust that in making these repairs the Committee will order the substitution of wood floors for the tiles and stone flags, which are so unsuitable in patients' day-rooms. Appendix (C.)
Somerset and
Bath Asylum.

There is but one very old billiard table for the indoor amusement of attendants and patients, and one bagatelle table for those in the west wing, and there is even less provision in the way of music for nurses and female patients. A small outlay in both directions would, we believe, be very useful. Amusements.

While in the wards many of the patients spoke to us, but only one, a woman, complained of rough usage by attendants; she showed us a bruise on her chest, which she alleged had been caused by a blow from a nurse, and she also stated that the nurses in her ward at Hill-side had twisted her wrists. She is a powerful woman and very excitable, and we could not discover that she had been ill-treated. The bruise was not otherwise explained, and she may be a patient hardly fit to be in the ward where she is, and to this point Dr. Wade will probably direct his special attention, if she again complains of ill-treatment at Hill-side. Of improper detention we had not more complaints than are usual in County Asylums. The newly constituted Committee doubtless recognise their responsibility as regards patients' detention, and will often themselves listen in the wards to such appeals for discharge as the patients make to them there.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—1. BURNTWOOD.

Staffordshire
Asylums.
(Burntwood.)

27 September 1890.

Statistics.

THE overcrowded state of this Asylum was noticed by our Colleagues who visited it on the 8th April 1889, when the patients numbered 597; this condition has, we regret to observe, been since intensified, for we to-day find in the Asylum 642 patients, being an increase of 45.

The patients under treatment are much in excess of the number for which the Asylum was designed; and as we believe the Asylum at Stafford to be also overcrowded, it is obvious that immediate and extensive additional provision for the accommodation of the insane poor of the county and the contributory boroughs is urgently required. The subject should at once be taken into serious consideration, for the evil is a growing one, and much time must necessarily elapse before the needful accommodation can be provided.

We find that since the date mentioned above, 275 patients have been admitted here; 126 discharged, of whom 94 had recovered, and 104 died. The rate of mortality would appear to have been nearly 10 per cent. per annum of the average number resident.

The causes of the deaths, 98 of which were followed by autopsy, do not call for notice, except in one instance where death was stated by a coroner's jury to have been possibly accelerated by fractured ribs. The fractures were sustained as it appears in a struggle with a night attendant on the night of 12th May, and were not discovered till the 15th. In the struggle both patient and attendant fell together on the floor of a single-room. There was no witness of it, and the attendant did not fully report the occurrence. For this omission he was censured by the Committee, but the jury expressed the opinion that "no blame attached to the officials or attendants in charge of the deceased."

Appendix (C.) Staffordshire Asylums. (Burntwood.)	No zymotic or epidemic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, and, generally speaking, the present state of health is good. Fifteen women, but only 4 men, were to-day confined to bed, and the number under medical treatment is not large. No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed since the last visit.
Condition of patients.	The 642 patients now in the Asylum are divided into 322 males and 320 females. Three of each sex are in the private class. No patient is absent on leave, and all have been seen by us to-day. In both divisions they were quiet and orderly, and in dress and personal neatness were in a satisfactory condition. No complaints of harsh treatment were made to us, though all had the opportunity of complaining.
Employment of patients.	We are informed that 230 men and 244 women are usefully employed, but these numbers include 62 men and 118 women who are returned as ward cleaners only. The actual totals give proportions of 71 per cent. of the total male, and 76 per cent. of the total female, patients. The attendance at Divine Service remains rather scanty, only 263 patients being present last Sunday. At the associated entertainments about 330 attend. There is a fortnightly dance in the new hall, and occasional theatrical and other entertainments are provided. The hall is a valuable addition, both for this purpose and for dining and the other meals of the patients. To-day we saw in it over 370 at dinner. The meal was a good one and well served, and the behaviour of the patients was excellent. A well sung grace was a pleasing feature. The patients appear to be quite reconciled to the change from taking meals in the wards, a change which they at first resented.
Condition of wards.	The condition of the wards as to cleanliness and brightness is satisfactory on the whole, but some need redecoration. This has been given to one of the male wards with good effect, and another is in the workmen's hands. A considerable list of structural improvements effected or completed since the last visit has been supplied to us. All tend to the efficiency of the Asylum, and comfort of the patients and attendants. Among them we were glad to notice good mess-rooms for the attendants, which can also serve as recreation rooms in the evening.
Staff of attendants.	There is no alteration in the provision for the night supervision of epileptic and suicidal patients, the former of whom are still very numerous here. The male observation dormitory might be improved, as that on the female side has been, by taking out a partition, and Dr. Spence informs us that this will probably be done. The staff of attendants is not too strong, giving about one to 12 in the male, and one to 13 patients in the female, division. Mr. Maye, the assistant medical officer, has left, and another gentleman, Dr. Farquharson, has been appointed in his place. Having regard to the number and character of the patients here, we feel it our duty to express the opinion that two assistant medical officers are required. Recent legislation has added considerably to the work of the medical staff of an asylum, and, apart from this, it is desirable to encourage pathological research, and with this object to strengthen the medical staff, who should be provided with adequate means for pursuing such studies.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASYLUMS.—2. STAFFORD.

29 and 30 September 1890.

WE have inspected this Asylum. On its books we find the names of 910 patients, 499 males and 411 females, 5 fewer than at the date of the visit paid by our Colleagues in April 1889; but there are 40 patients belonging to this Asylum at present boarded in the Derby Borough Asylum, so that, taking into account the increase in the numbers of patients in the Asylum at Burntwood, which we visited on the 27th instant, there has been an increase of 80 in the lunatics to be provided for by the county and boroughs in union, since the date of the visit to which reference has been made.

Our Colleagues then called attention to the overcrowding which prevailed in both Asylums. Here it remains practically unrelieved, while at Burntwood it is intensified, and it is our duty to urge on the Asylums Committee the importance of early measures for supplying adequate accommodation for the pauper insane of the county and contributory boroughs. Further extension of this Asylum would no doubt be deemed inexpedient, and no great increase can take place at Burntwood, so that the best and most permanent solution of the difficulty would appear to be found in the erection of a new Asylum in another part of the county. Whatever is done should be undertaken speedily, for we understand that no more patients can be received at Derby, and it will be difficult to find any other institution that can take them, while the demand for admission into the Asylums of this county shows no signs of diminishing.

Except for the matter of overcrowding, we can report favourably of the condition of this Asylum.

The wards are clean and bright, except perhaps the basements wards in each division, which, however, as we are informed, are soon to be taken in hand for painting and decoration. Several wards have been thus attended to, and similar work is now in progress in the detached male block or hospital. While referring to this, we would remark that it cannot be regarded as a hospital for the treatment of infectious diseases, should any appear, and the provision of such a hospital is very necessary. The means of exit from the upper dormitories of the hospital are not quite satisfactory, and should be improved. Several sanitary and other improvements have been carried out since the last visit, all of value. No. 8 ward in the female division has been made into a very good infirmary. In other wards alteration of lavatories and water-closets is projected. In effecting this, we would suggest that as little "boxing in" as possible be adopted.

Mess and recreation rooms for the attendants have not yet been provided, but we are glad to learn that the subject is under consideration, and we trust they will be soon supplied. Electric communications between the different parts of the Asylum should be improved; and we think that in the large observation dormitories there should be a recording station at each end, instead of only at one end as at present.

The town having obtained a supply of good water, connection with the town mains will be made for the supply of the Asylum in case of need for ordinary use or for the extinction of fire. We may here mention that a fire brigade has been formed from among the employés, and is drilled weekly, the nurses in the female division being taught how to use the hose. More external hydrants appear to be required.

Appendix (C.)
 Staffordshire
 Asylums.
 (Stafford.)

We understand that a new sewage scheme is proposed for the town. The Committee will, we are sure, protect the interests of the Asylum in the consideration of this matter.

The numerical changes in the patients since 5th April 1889, have been these; there have been admitted 436, discharged 308, of whom 161 have recovered, and 133 have died.

In only 59 cases post-mortem examination was made. This is a much lower proportion than usually prevails. The causes of the deaths call for no special notice, except in one instance where there was an inquest, the only one, the verdict being "accidental death by choking." In 1889 the mortality was at the rate of 11·2 per cent. of the average number of patients resident, which compares favourably with that of most preceding years. The recovery rate was 39 per cent. of the number of admissions. We should mention that in only two of the cases in which post-mortem examination was made were bed-sores found to exist.

The Asylum is at present healthy, and but few patients are confined to bed. Erysipelas is the only disorder of a zymotic character which has appeared since the last visit, and it attacked 3 patients. Serious casualties have been few in number, especially if we regard the large number, 206, of patients suffering from epilepsy. The actively suicidal are 16 of each sex, and here we would point out that the card of instructions with regard to this class is not sufficiently explicit as to the amount of supervision to be given and precautions to be taken. The card also should be signed by the attendant receiving it, either originally, or on transfer of the patient to another ward.

Restraint and
 seclusion.

We find that 18 men on 32 occasions, and 8 women on 20 occasions, have been secluded, the total duration of the seclusion having been 333½ hours; and that 4 men and 4 women have on various occasions, and for a total duration of 1,159 hours, been mechanically restrained, either by gloves, dry or wet pack, or long sleeves; and, as recorded, to prevent self-injury or to allay excitement. The requirements of the Lunacy Act, 1890, are duly complied with on this subject.

We have made the customary inquiries into the various matters of treatment and general routine of the Asylum, and the results elicited are satisfactory. The numbers usefully employed, &c., do not vary much from those recently recorded in these entries, and we are glad to find that extended exercise is freely accorded to all but those who are physically incapable of it.

Staff of
 attendants.

The staff of attendants continues at about the same strength as at the last visit, viz., about one to 13 patients in the male, and one to 11 in the female division. Changes have been rather numerous, especially among the men, 15 of whom, and 11 women, have not completed a year's service. We think the subject of attendants' leave requires some re-consideration. Besides the annual leave, some half-days out might be allowed.

As regards the medical staff we find Mr. Lee promoted to be senior assistant, his former place being filled by Dr. Thorpe. In Dr. Christie's absence for his holiday, we have received from Mr. Lee all the information we have required, and he has afforded us very useful and intelligent assistance in our inspection.

SUFFOLK ASYLUM.

24 July 1890.

THE patients on the books of this Asylum, when it was last visited by Commissioners in Lunacy, viz., on the 4th November 1889, were 485; they are now 497; the increase has been on the female side. The males are 215, the females are 282. There are no out-county cases, and no private patients. The admissions have been 122, the discharges 57, of which 50 were upon recovery; the deaths 53.

Suffolk
Asylum.
Statistics.

The chief structural improvements have been the provision of a mess-room for the nurses, and much progress in replacing small windows by large sash-windows, properly shuttered. The last work will improve greatly the means of ventilation of the rooms. Much has also been done in plastering rough walls in the interior of the Asylum, a very necessary work, hitherto overlooked. The wards generally have benefited greatly by inexpensive decoration, and this has, we have not a doubt, had an excellent effect upon the patients. During our inspection they were much quieter and better behaved than they were prior to the improvement of the wards, as regards brightness of aspect and common comforts. The wards to-day in the hands of workmen for alteration were Nos. 1 and 4 in the women's division. The male wards Nos. 1 and 4 have been re-floored, as well as improved in ventilation.

Structural
improvements.

The appearance of the patients of each sex was fairly satisfactory when they were inspected by us, but there is still overcrowding upon the female side, the numbers being rather in excess of those here in November 1889.

There was one case in the infirmary of a woman suffering from dysenteric diarrhœa, which has so long been the scourge of this Asylum. During the last twelvemonths the deaths from dysenteric diarrhœa have been six in the male and four in the female department. There have been also on the male side two deaths from enteric fever. The drinking water supply of the Asylum is still taken from the Melton Brewery well. The new Committee, shortly after its appointment, which was delayed till November 1889, met to consider the water question here. Mr. Hodson and Mr. Rogers Field subsequently reported against obtaining a supply, if it could be got, from any sinking upon the Asylum land, but we learn that, nevertheless, the idea of trial boring in a corner of the land leased to the Committee, and within 250 to 300 yards of the Asylum, is by no means abandoned. This is to us a subject of regret, as we are of opinion that the weight of evidence is in favour of the conclusion that the strata of the soil under the Asylum, and of that in its immediate vicinity, are impregnated with sewage matter. The taps in the Asylum from which its well water runs are, as they must be, left for cleansing purposes, and so, not otherwise than dangerous to the patients.

Water Supply.

There has been no suicide or fatal casualty. Out of the 53 deaths, 44 were followed by autopsy. The patients last registered as being under medical treatment are 32. General paralysis affects 4 patients, epilepsy 45, and the suicidal are returned as 32 to us.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The special cautions given to the attendants in charge of those actively disposed to self-injury are, we think, scarcely sufficient. For each such patient a metal label, with the patient's name thereon, is issued to the charge attendant, and there is a verbal direction that the patient should not be lost sight of; we should prefer a direction in writing to that effect.

Suicidal
patients.

Appendix (C)

Suffolk
Asylum.

Inquests.

Seclusion and
restraint.Bathing
facilities.Staff of
attendants.Exercise and
employment.

There have been two inquests, but the verdicts record no death as resulting from injury in the Asylum.

Two men and 8 women have been secluded, the former on five occasions for an aggregate of 50 hours, the latter on 24 occasions for 230 hours. One man has had his hands restrained in a locked muff (which, however, he could unlock) throughout May and June, and up to 8th of July last, during the day-time, in order to prevent his attacking other patients under sudden impulses.

The shed which has so long been used as an infirmary is still in use ; it is most unsatisfactory, even in summer. There is no bed-side bath in it for the infirm women, and positively there seems to be no bath whatever for the men. In this shed are 20 sick women and 14 men, most of them in bed. In the main building there is no general bath-room ; where there is more than one bath in a room on the female side, screens between the baths should, we think, be provided to promote decency.

The staff of attendants on duty to-day were 21 in the male, 19 in the female wards ; that is probably sufficient for the men patients, but rather under the right number for the women, being only a nurse to every 15 patients, because holidays and sickness must occasionally lower even that proportion. Our only objection to the night staff is the employment of a patient with the patrol on each side.

The female airing-court referred to at last visit is about to be enlarged. The number of patients walking daily in the grounds is small, viz., 14 men and 20 women ; those weekly beyond them are also few, 51 men, 63 women. The patients attending chapel are rather more numerous. The employed, besides ward cleaners, are 111 men and 81 women, and as ward cleaners 39 males and 60 females. We recommend that to the medical records should be added a separate autopsy book.

SURREY ASYLUM, BROOKWOOD.

29 March, 1890.

Surrey
Asylum.
(Brookwood.)Precautions
against fire.

WE have concluded our inspection of this Asylum to-day.

We were, on the whole, well satisfied with the state in which we found the Asylum generally, but we have to call attention to certain matters which in our opinion need alteration.

With regard to the escape of the patients in case of fire, only one staircase is provided for No. 9 dormitories in the male division, and from the top floor dormitory of No. 7 on the female side there is also but one staircase. There are 66 beds in the first-mentioned dormitories, and in the second 22 patients and six servants sleep. There is a shoot provided here, but the servants have never been down it, and they are not versed in the method of dealing with patients. Alternative staircases seem to us to be necessary at both places. The staircase to No. 10 Male division, first floor, is dark, and a window giving borrowed light seems to be desirable.

Improvement is required in the water-closets of 8 and 9 Wards on both sides, as they have not been altered as have the others, throughout the main building.

The clean male patients have but one shirt a week, which is worn both night and day. This is not a healthy or cleanly practice, and should be altered.

Electric clocks with a sufficient number of pushes would be a great improvement

improvement upon the present method of testing the vigilance of the night attendants, which is by Dent's and Millar's tell-tale clocks. Appendix (C.)

Some of the single-room doors are now made to open by the handle from the outside. We shall be glad when we can report that this alteration has been carried out throughout the Asylum. Surrey Asylum. (Brookwood.)

There is no attendants' mess-room on either side, and the nurses cook their own meals. There are such obvious objections to this course that we are sure it only needs to be mentioned, and orders will be given that it be discontinued.

A mess-room in each division, properly and comfortably furnished to serve as a sitting-room when the work is done, would be appreciated, and might tend to remedy the constant changes taking place amongst the staff.

There are on the books 439 men, and 629 women, 1,068 in all; 1 man and 2 women are absent on leave, but the rest have all been seen by us, and we have listened to every patient who spoke with us. One complaint of harsh usage at the hands of an attendant was made to us, which of course we investigated, and whilst not satisfied that the charge was true, think that there may have been want of tact shown by the attendant, and that his conduct towards the patients should be watched carefully for some time.

The day-rooms and dormitories were in very good order, and the bedding clean and sufficient. State of wards, &c.

A fair supply of books and means of amusement were provided in the wards, with the exception of newspapers, and in this respect we consider one daily paper per ward to be inadequate. Associated entertainments of some description are given weekly during the winter months. Amusement.

The behaviour of the patients in both divisions was good; no undue excitement was evinced, and they seemed to be well managed by those in charge of them. This reflects credit on the attendants, when we remember that since last June, when our Colleagues were here, 142 men and 179 women have been admitted, and of the total number, 179 patients have been received here by transfer from other asylums. Of the present inmates, 632 are chargeable to Surrey and its unions, and 435 to unions in the county of London. The charge weekly for the former is 9s. 6d., and for the latter 14s. There are still a considerable number of Surrey patients to be brought in from Cane Hill, and County of London patients to be transferred thither. These exchanges are going on at the rate of about 40 a week. There have been 28 males and 56 females discharged upon recovery, but we fear the return at the next visit will be lower, as we have rarely seen an asylum containing so many patients whose recovery seems so hopeless as those here now. The deaths have been 22 in the male and 29 in the female division. The mortality for the year 1889, on the average daily number resident, was 9.47 per cent. for men, and 6.37 for women, or 7.61 for both sexes, and for the nine months since the last visit it has been still lower. The only exceptional cause of death has been influenza, which proved fatal to 2 male patients. This epidemic was severely felt here, affecting 45 male and 60 female patients, and a large proportion of the officers and attendants, but it proved fatal only in the 2 cases above mentioned. No coroner's inquest was held. Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations were made only in 32 of the 51 deaths. No serious casualty has occurred, and no mechanical restraint has been required. Post-mortem Examinations.

Seclusion has only been employed in the case of one woman, for a total of 53½ hours. The patients under medical treatment last week were 0,39. Seclusion.

Appendix (C.) were 17 men and 34 women, and in bed we saw only 5 men and three women. There are eight patients of each sex suffering from general paralysis, and 4 female patients are constantly watched night and day, on account of their suicidal proclivities.

Surrey Asylum.
(Brookwood.)

Staff of attendants.

Dietary.

The staff of attendants on night duty are five men and seven women, while on day duty are 49 men and 52 women. Of the total number of attendants as many as 39 have had but little experience in asylum life here, but 27 have lived in this place for five years and upwards ; only eight of these, however, are nurses. We have seen the dinners on both days of our visit, and in several wards ; they were on the whole liked. We much wish that the dinners were served in a general dining-hall. This is now the practice in the great majority of asylums, and has many advantages.

Employment.

The returns of employment in the male division show favourable results ; 318 men being occupied in various ways, giving a ratio of 72 per cent. On the female side the ratio is 53 per cent. In the above proportions 45 men and 105 women, who are chiefly ward cleaners, are included. The recent changes amongst the patients, due to transfers, have probably, unfavourably affected the returns of employment, and we shall hope to find better results, more especially amongst the women, at our next visit.

We have examined and signed the various books and registers. Having regard to the strength of the medical staff, the case-books are well kept. With a stronger staff more than can now be asked for in the way of clinical observation and record could be done ; at an asylum of this size there should be a third assistant medical officer, and we should be glad to see the practice instituted here of placing photographs of the patients in the case-books on admission and discharge.

SUSSEX ASYLUM.

18 March 1890.

Sussex Asylum
Statistics.

We have this day concluded our inspection, which we commenced yesterday. Our Colleagues paid the last official visit just nine months ago, since which time the changes following have occurred :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	87	119	206
Discharged - - - - -	84	84	168
„ of whom Recovered -	25	22	47
Died - - - - -	29	47	76

There are on the books this day the names of 841 patients, 354 males, and 487 females. There are in addition to these, 79 patients belonging to Sussex, who are boarded out at the Northampton County Asylum. The chargeability of the total number, 920, is as follows :—

To East Sussex - - - - -	319
To West Sussex - - - - -	306
To Brighton - - - - -	276
To Out-county - - - - -	4
Private Patients - - - - -	15
	<hr/> 920 <hr/>

Three of the private patients are criminals, detained here under the order of the Secretary of State. There are considered to be 39 vacant beds in the Asylum, but the dormitories are even now crowded, and we cannot consider that there really is accommodation here adequate for the reception of 39 more patients. We are aware that the provision of increased asylum accommodation here has been the subject of anxious consideration by the Committee, and not long ago a deputation attended at our Board to discuss the question as to how this could be best obtained. The general consensus of opinion then seemed to be that it was undesirable to add to the existing Asylum, but that a separate asylum should be erected in some other part of the county, and we desire most strongly to express our opinion that this is the proper course to be adopted. We hope that early steps will be taken to carry this out, and bring back to this county patients who are now sent away far from their friends and homes. This matter is pressing, and the provision of asylum accommodation within the county for the patients belonging to the county, should be decided upon and undertaken forthwith. We have, during our visit, seen all the patients on the books, none being absent on leave, and were satisfied with their personal neatness, and the general air of comfort which prevailed was noteworthy. The complaints which were made to us were confined to alleged undue detention, but we explained to those possessing any intelligence, that with the Committee rested the power of discharge. The recoveries as compared with the admissions for the year 1889, were in the proportion of 27·98 per cent. The mortality for the same period on the average daily number resident was 11·61 per cent. for both sexes; and this has been very nearly the death-rate for the interval since the last visit. The causes of death have all been natural, and no coroner's inquest has been held. Post-mortem examinations were made in only 50 per cent. of the deaths. Two male patients have had scarlet fever, 3 other males diphtheria, and 2 males and 3 females have suffered from influenza, which also attacked five attendants and four nurses. In the above cases recovery took place. The scarlet fever was traced to outside infection, and the diphtheria was also imported; the three patients affected had been boarded out in the adjacent village, where the disorder was epidemic. The state of the wards and dormitories was very creditable to the attendants, and the bedding in very good order. An ample supply of amusing books was accessible to the patients in every ward, and other modes of entertainment are liberally furnished. The dinners we saw in the dining halls yesterday were good and satisfactory.

There are, on day duty, 28 attendants of each sex. The duration of service is, on the whole, good, but five attendants and 13 nurses have not yet been here for a year. The proportion of attendants to patients is decidedly low, being about one to 12½ in the male, and one to 17½ in the female division. The proportion of nurses to patients may be perhaps sufficient to ensure the safe custody and cleanliness of the patients, but is clearly not large enough to allow troublesome and turbulent patients to be taken for daily extended exercise beyond the airing-courts. Those taking exercise frequently beyond the Asylum estate are reported to be 132 men and 107 women, whilst exercise within the grounds, but beyond the airing-courts (excluding the men employed out of doors), appears to be limited to 150 women; three times a week. We think that daily extended exercise is a powerful agent in promoting the recovery of the curable, and in improving the condition of the chronic cases. Dr. Saunders tell us that any addition

Appendix (C.)
Sussex Asylum.
Want of
asylum accom-
modation.

Staff of
attendants.

Appendix (C.) to the staff on either side could only be obtained at the expense of beds and single-rooms now occupied by patients. However much this sacrifice is to be deplored, we attach such importance to the out door exercise of the patients, that we must urge the increase of the staff upon the Committee even at the cost of a few patients' beds. On night duty five men and six women are employed. The patrolling attendants only visit the corridors every two hours, but we think that the rule adopted in most asylums, of hourly visits, ought to be in force here. A second dormitory for the continuous supervision of the quieter epileptic and suicidal patients has been opened on the female side, and we are glad to learn that a similar arrangement is to be made in the male division. We hope that before long the whole of the single-room doors will be made to open by an ordinary handle from the outside. Some of the doors have been so fitted. All the epileptic patients and the actively suicidal are under continuous supervision by night. They number 85 and 46 respectively. There are 21 patients afflicted with general paralysis, and 101 patients were last week registered as under medical treatment.

Divine Service. Divine Service is only performed here once on Sundays, at which about 250 are present, whilst 640 is the average number attending morning prayers in the dining halls. About 260 are present at the associated entertainments.

Employment. The records of employment furnished us by the head attendants' books, show that 230 men and 370 women are made useful in various ways ; of these, as many as 75 men, but only 46 women, are returned as ward cleaners. Including these, the proportion employed appears to be 65 per cent. of the men, and 75 per cent. of the women.

Restraint and seclusion. No entry occurs of the use of mechanical restraint, and only one instance of seclusion, that of a woman once for five hours. We have not many structural alterations or additions to notice not already mentioned, but we may report that two acres of land have been cleared and planted for the new cemetery. The male and female dining halls have been redecorated, and general renovation has been effected in various parts of the Asylum.

WARWICK ASYLUM.

23 April 1890.

Warwick Asylum.

WHEN we arrived at this Asylum we found that a complete re-arrangement of the drainage system here was being carried out under the direction and according to the plans of Mr. Rogers Field. He has also called attention to the want of a detached hospital, and has shown that owing to structural defects some of the water-closet blocks must be re-arranged and re-built. That the sewage must be disposed of on land other than that which is now employed for this purpose. Upon the drainage works, infectious hospital, water-closet blocks, cemetery, and sewage outfall it is calculated that 11,000 £. will be required. This looks a large sum, but we feel sure that unless the whole sum required be granted at once, any delay will retard the putting the Asylum into a thoroughly sanitary condition, and will be the means of increasing the expense in the future ; so we must express our hope that when this matter is brought before the Council to-morrow they will grant the whole sum. We may add that in no instance, within our knowledge, has any attempt to effect a saving in the cost of the works, recommended by Mr. Rogers Field, proved and

successful, on the contrary, the work at first advised has had in the end always to be carried out at an enhanced cost. With respect to the sanitary condition of the Asylum, we should state that since our Colleagues were here last, about 13 months ago, 25 patients have suffered from dysentery and 11 from typhoid; 10 patients died from dysentery and diarrhoea; 26 patients died from pulmonary disorders; 47 patients and 29 of the staff were attacked by influenza; 3 patients had measles; and 12 whooping-cough. With these figures we feel that we need not urge in writing the importance of a detached hospital beyond, and good infirmary wards within the Asylum. Overcrowding in the wards still continues, and the sick inmates suffer not only from this, but from the impossibility with the present defective arrangements of careful nursing. When proper infirmaries have been instituted we hope that it will be found practicable only to employ in these wards attendants who, having had some experience in nursing, are able to train and teach their subordinates. We have no reason whatever to suppose that the attendants on the sick here are not kind and attentive to their patients; but we do not think the staff is sufficient to enable every patient in the infirmaries, sick, epileptic, and suicidal, to be as carefully tended as should be.

Appendix (C.)
Warwick
Asylum.

The staff of attendants consists of 43 men and 46 women, and the duration of service is on the whole satisfactory.

Staff of
attendants.

The medical staff, however, is not strong, only two medical officers for 645 patients; so we are pleased to be able to state that since Dr. Miller has come into office autopsies have been made with much greater frequency, and it has been only in 10 instances out of 86 deaths that post-mortem examination was not made. When the new Act comes in force, on the 1st proximo, much more clerical work will, we fear, be thrown on the superintendent; and we think a duly qualified clinical assistant to undertake the pathological work should be appointed. The entries in the post-mortem book would, doubtless, be then fuller and more valuable. The case-books are intelligently though not very fully kept; with additional assistance, however, we might hope to see the case-book records made more complete by the photograph of the patient on arrival and discharge. We cannot learn that any skilled opinion has been taken as to the possible contamination of the well from the new cemetery, or from the proposed new sewerage land. This important matter should not, however, be overlooked. Amongst other matters which we have to bring before the Committee, we would specially mention the want of a dormitory suitable to the supervision of the female epileptic and suicidal patients. We have pointed out to Dr. Miller how we think the caution cards now given with the actively suicidal patients might be improved. The male attendants have a mess-room, but the nurses have not. The necessity of nurses taking their meals in the wards is always to be deprecated, but for many other reasons a mess-room is of use to women situated, as these are, at some distance from a town, and unable to seek amusement beyond the Asylum when their work for the day is over. During our visit to the wards we saw all the patients on the books excepting 2 men and 4 women absent on leave. There are several children here, but one girl (D. B.) 10 years of age, might well derive benefit from special training in some institution, and we hope steps will be taken to enable her to be educated elsewhere. We are well satisfied with the cleanliness of the wards, day-rooms, and dormitories. The dress of the patients was good, and no one was wearing a strong exceptional dress.

Medical staff.

- Appendix (C.) No patient was in seclusion or restraint; 4 patients have been secluded seven times for less than nine hours, and 3 patients restrained for various periods for surgical reasons only; 10 men and 13 women were seen by us in bed, and under medical treatment last week were 15 men and 18 women. To insure speedy exit in case of fire, and to avoid unnecessary disturbance of the patients sleeping in single rooms, it would be well if all these rooms were made to open from the outside by a handle.
- Warwick Asylum. Restraint and seclusion.
- Inquests. The coroner held no inquest, and no serious casualties occurred which call for remark. The behaviour of the patients during our inspection was quiet, and the dinner which we saw served was not disliked.
- Divine Service. Nearly 270 patients are present at each service on Sundays, and about 20 attend the Roman Catholic service. The congregation on week days is about 210, and at the entertainments on an average 20 more are collected together; 450 in general walk in the grounds daily, and 313 weekly beyond the grounds. whilst 25 men and 30 women are usually limited for exercise to the airing-courts.
- Employment. About 150 of each sex do some useful work, and we are pleased to find that about twice as many men are now employed on the land compared with the number in the last entry.
- Statistics. The changes which have occurred since the last visit have been the admission of 77 men and 87 women, the discharge of 25 men and 35 women on recovery, and of 8 men and 4 women who left relieved or not improved. Sixty-eight patients are boarded out at Rubery Hill and Winson Green, and though some vacant beds are called available here, the Asylum is practically full. The question of providing accommodation for the insane paupers of the county of Warwick cannot be overlooked. We must congratulate Dr. Miller on this, his first year of office, upon the energy he has shown under the various difficulties which he has had to encounter.

WILTS ASYLUM.

15 July 1890.

- Wilts Asylum. Necessary alterations and improvements. DURING the recent visits paid, mention has been made of several matters requiring attention, or of additions desirable, to render the Asylum more useful or more comfortable, and such, as have not yet been effected, we will again enumerate. Improved ventilation is much needed in the closets in many of the wards, and the seats are too few; the laundry is to be enlarged, when we trust each patient will have two shirts weekly; whilst the workshop block opposite to the laundry should be extended in a similar manner, and the extra room thus obtained should be used as a hair-picking shop. The totally inadequate size of the chapel, and the want of an associated dining hall and recreation-room; mess and sitting-rooms for attendants of both sexes; the opening of all the single-room doors with an ordinary handle; the insufficiency of the accommodation for the assistant medical officers, and here we may mention that both of the assistant medical officers are leaving. The walls of the detached hospital have not yet been plastered. Amongst other matters worthy of notice, we desire to call attention to the dormitories, still without alternative exits, viz., 5 and 7 female, 7 male, and 12 dormitory on both sides. The fire queens provided for the nurses are too heavy to be of real use, and we suggest a provision of

of Dick's small fire queens, such as are now given to every nurse at the Rainhill Asylum. The dormitories leading out of day-rooms are very stuffy, and need improved ventilation. Appendix (C.)
Wilts Asylum.

The dietary scale is lower than we are accustomed to in county Asylums. We had complaints on this score, and think that the complaint is just. The weekly cost is rightly kept low, but it is possible to carry this laudable economy too far, and we suggest that the scale be revised, and the question of soup dinners reconsidered. Dietary.

There has been an increase of two attendants in the number of the staff in both divisions. Attendants.

The condition of the Asylum, in a sanitary aspect, has not been entirely satisfactory, and in consequence of typhoid fever having occurred in the superintendent's house, Mr. Rogers Field was called in to examine and report upon the drains. He has made a long and exhaustive report, suggesting various alterations, &c., some of which have been already commenced. We have seen many instances in Asylums, where the Committee, having obtained the opinion of some sanitary engineer of eminence, have decided to carry out the work under the direction of some local engineer, not specially versed in sanitary matters, and have, moreover, not carried out the work in its entirety; the result of which has been a slight reduction of the initial estimate, and then a large increase in expenditure, and the work has to be done as first suggested, but at a vastly enhanced price. In these circumstances we urge upon the Committee of this Asylum to have the work advised by Mr. Rogers Field carried out in its entirety, and under his direction and responsibility. Sanitary
condition of
asylum.

Since our Colleagues were here in September last, 108 patients have been admitted, 51 have been discharged "recovered," and 6 "relieved" or "not improved," and 52 patients have died. There are now on the books 684 patients, of whom 372 are women; 4 of these are away on leave, but all the rest have been seen by us, and we have listened to their complaints. The general tone of the patients was content, but not a few grumbled at the want of sufficient food. Charges of ill-treatment at the hands of attendants were only made in one instance, and that was respecting a nurse no longer here. The behaviour of the patients was quiet; the dress of the majority of the patients was good, the wards clean and bright, and the dormitories in proper order. The health of the patients is good; 5 men and 6 women were seen by us in bed; 75 patients were under medical treatment last week, but no one was in seclusion or under mechanical restraint. Statistics.

Condition of
patients.

As regards the use of restraint, we find that since the last visit 2 women have on various occasions, 1 for a total of 166, and the other of 72 hours, worn strong sleeves to prevent self-injury. One man and 2 women have for a like reason worn gloves, the man for 156, and the women for a total of 2,450 hours. Mechanical
restraint.

Three men have been secluded on 31 occasions, and for a total of 273 hours, and 18 women on 70 occasions, and for 266 hours. The wet pack has been used to allay excitement in the case of 8 male patients. The recoveries, as compared with admissions (excluding transfers) for 1889, were in the proportion of 37 per cent., and the mortality, on the average daily number resident, was 8.6 per cent. for both sexes. This rate has not been exceeded since our Colleagues' last visit. During the latter period all the deaths were due to natural causes, 12 were from pulmonary consumption, and 10 from senile decay. Seclusion.

Post mortem examinations were made in 35 of the 52 deaths only. Post-mortem
examinations.

Appendix (C.)	The coroner held one inquest, viz., upon an aged woman who died suddenly of heart disease.
Wilts Asylum.	The record of employment furnished us show that 205 men and 207 women are usefully employed, 80 of the former, and 68 of the latter being ward cleaners only. The attendance at church is, on the average, about 150 ; whilst at the last theatrical representation the room must have been dangerously overcrowded by an audience of 365 patients. We hear that no patients physically capable are entirely confined to the airing-courts for exercise.
Inquest.	
Employment of patients.	
Additions.	The only important addition since the last visit has been the erection of a dormitory on either side for 25 cases, even this addition leaving only 13 vacant beds in the male, and 38 in the female division, but this latter number includes the 18 patients now in the detached hospital, who might be recalled to the Asylum at any moment. In these circumstances, we feel that we need not impress upon the Committee the necessity of at once taking steps to provide Asylum accommodation for the insane poor of this county, either at this Asylum, or in some other Asylum to be erected in another part of the county. Whichever course is decided upon, the matter is urgent, and admits of no delay. One matter, however, we would specially have the Committee consider, that if the decision be to build upon the present site, purchase of additional adjoining land will be imperative.

WORCESTER ASYLUM.

	22 May 1890.
Worcester Asylum.	THIS Asylum is still over full on the male side. The patients are 416 men, 497 women, a total of 913. We think that the measurements of space should be carefully gone through, and the contract with Derby Borough now under consideration extended to sufficient numbers. The provision for removal of 30 male patients thither seems to us to be inadequate. Of the patients here, 54 are private cases, including 2 criminals. Five patients are away on leave, 29 have been out on trial since our Colleagues' visit in November of last year, of these, 5 with statutory allowances ; 2 women on discharge had assistance from a charity fund. The total discharges have been 32, of whom 26 had recovered. The admissions have been 113, including 14 re-admissions. Sixty patients have died, 41 of the deceased became the subject of autopsy. Illness of members of the medical staff prevented post-mortem examinations in several cases in January and February of this year. All the causes of death are stated to have been natural.
Statistics.	
Post-mortem examinations.	
Inquests.	Two inquests were held. The verdicts were, in one, that "the deceased was accidentally suffocated while he was in an epileptic fit" ; in the other, that "the deceased died from senile degeneration." The patient last-named was a woman aged 78, who had recently fallen through missing her seat, and had broken the upper part of her thigh bone. Correspondence took place with our Board in both cases. Another man was found dead in bed, an epileptic. No inquest was held in this instance, the coroner thinking that the death was due to asphyxia in a fit, and was not caused by suffocation through lying on his pillow with his face downward. This death occurred in the main building, and adds force to our Colleagues' recommendations at the last visit to improve the night supervision in that quarter of patients liable to

to fits. These recommendations have not, however, been yet carried out. There have been 18 cases of typhoid, two fatal, amongst the officers, attendants, and patients towards the end of 1889. The mischief was traced to pollution of the well water. That was then discontinued as a source of supply, and Carey's Brook has since been solely resorted to for dietetic purposes. The whole matter is now under consideration by the Committee. Whether the brook can be kept free from pollution is a serious question. The supply thence has been hitherto ample. The well water was apparently contaminated by farm yard soakage. A severe epidemic of influenza also attacked the Asylum early in the current year; 50 members of the staff and 100 patients were affected. There are now 22 general paralytics under care and treatment as patients; the epileptic are 172, and those who are reported to be actively suicidal are returned to us as being 68, but this figure must be over stated.

Appendix (C.)
Worcester
Asylum.
Water supply.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

We found the patients of each sex quiet in the Asylum and Annexe, and we can speak well of their clothing, though more variety in the colour of the women's gowns would be an improvement.

Condition of
patients.

The register of mechanical restraint tells us that 3 women have been gloved for 574 hours for surgical reasons. Thirteen men have been secluded on 44 occasions for 300½ hours, and 12 women on 30 occasions for 163 hours. The patients in bed were few, having regard to the number of infirm cases. One man presented a bed-sore. The ordinary nursing is generally creditable, but we are inclined to think that the bed-sore referred to was probably due to insufficient attention. Indeed, in the male division, the records shows that bed-sores are far too frequent, this calls loudly for remedy. The pathological notes are also not so full as they should be. The fracture, by accident, of a woman's left radius, has necessitated the use of splints in her case.

Mechanical
restraint.

Complaints by patients were very few, and none noteworthy as being well grounded, if we except two which were on the male side and not easy to remove, by men who desired transfer to the asylums of their homes, having become by a short residence chargeable to unions in the county or city. By exchanges, if practicable, guardians might perhaps satisfy such complaints, Committees co-operating, but the difficulty is doubtless great.

Complaints.

We saw the patients in several wards at dinner, the fare was suet pudding, with rhubarb and treacle, bread and cheese to follow, the beverage, beer brewed on the premises. The attendants have, we understand, declined to accept beer money. There has been no recent change in the dietary, but we are informed that there is now no limit in the quantity of bread.

Dietary.

We were much pleased with the wards, as regards furniture, fittings, &c., and good order prevailed in every direction. Padding to a few doors of single-rooms near dormitories might be the means, however, of insuring better sleep to the quiet occupants of beds, and screens should be interposed between the female baths. The staff is the same as at last visit. We gave an alarm of fire and it was quickly responded to. The baths objected to by our Colleagues as being against walls, have been moved, so that attendants can now stand on each side of them, and the male general bath-room has been improved. The heating of the wards by steam works satisfactorily in the old building, and we are glad to hear that facilities will be afforded in some wards for warming up and cooking little luxuries given by friends to patients, though this will require strict supervision. We regret that mess-rooms have not yet been found for the attendants. The ceilings of the ground

State of wards.

Appendix (C.) Worcester Asylum.	floor wards in the old building have been strengthened, this had become a necessity. In many directions there have been renovation and redecoration. A large green house, we observe, is in course of erection, for supply of plants and flowers to the wards. We visited the chapel, workshops, and offices. We are glad to hear that the officiating Roman Catholic priest is about to be considered as regards salary. The Roman Catholic patients are 40 or thereabouts in number.
Employment.	In the shops and offices and on the farm are employed 200, 58 others chiefly as ward-cleaners, and about 80 women in the wards, and about 300 in the laundry, sewing, knitting, and doing other feminine work. These are satisfactory numbers, being 62 per cent. on the male, 75 on the female side. In the stores we looked at various articles of consumption and found fault with the tobacco only. As it is a luxury we think it should be of a sort which might be appreciated as better worth smoking.
Out-door exercise.	With reference to out-door exercise, we learn that 295 men and 347 women go beyond the boundaries of the Asylum estate. The walks upon the estate appear to be good and many, so we think that the number of those returned to us as confined to the airing-courts is too great, viz., 268, including the infirm. We must, however, say that except the grounds set apart for the exercise of the more troublesome cases, the garden precincts of the Asylum are exceedingly well laid out and planted, and command fine scenery. Taking a broad view of this Asylum we can report very favourably of its condition and management. The large addition to the number of male patients admitted during 1889, points, however, to the probable necessity of providing, at no distant date, for further accommodation for the county and city patients.

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING) ASYLUM.

22 October 1890.

Yorkshire (East Riding) Asylum. Statistics.	<p>THERE are to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 288 patients, 133 males and 155 females, 2 of the former being absent on trial. The private class includes 12 of the foregoing. Since 17th July 1889, when our Colleagues visited the Asylum, 37 males and 35 females have been admitted; 15 males and 23 females discharged, of whom 7 males and 14 females had recovered; and 14 males and 21 females died.</p> <p>The rate of mortality in 1889 was 11·8 per cent. of the average number resident; for the period since the last visit it has been about 9·7 per cent.</p> <p>Of the above 35 deaths, 2 were due to enteric fever, of which there have been 7 cases, 5 among patients and two among attendants. To the subject of this disease we will presently recur. The remaining deaths were due to ordinary and natural causes. No coroner's inquest has been necessary, and no serious casualties are recorded. Post-mortem examination was made in 28 instances.</p> <p>The recurrence of enteric fever, of which there was an outbreak last year, noticed in the last entry, naturally and properly directed the attention of the Committee and Medical Superintendent to the discovery of its cause; and the Committee have wisely employed Mr. Baldwin Latham in the investigation. Mr. Latham has made a report on the subject, which we have read, and which seems very conclusively to find the</p>
Outbreak of enteric fever.	

the cause in the pollution of the water supplied to the Asylum from the town waterworks. The pollution, he believes, comes from the Asylum sewage, and that of the neighbouring village of Walkington, and he makes suggestions for remedying the evil, which will no doubt receive the most careful consideration of the Committee. We are glad to find that the drinking water used at meals, and, as far as possible, that supplied in the wards, is previously boiled; and we learn that the land now irrigated with the Asylum sewage is more distant from the waterworks well than formerly. The patients attacked by the fever were treated in the detached hospital. Should any further cases of enteric fever occur, we strongly recommend the destruction by fire of the patients' excreta, instead of passing them into the drains, or burying them in the soil, even though previously chemically treated, as was done, we hear, during the recent outbreak.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

There is not at present any case of this fever, and the health of the Asylum population is good; only 8 patients were to-day confined to bed; those under medical treatment last week, for all causes, were 42 in number.

We have seen all the patients in residence, and are satisfied with their personal condition and state of dress. With very few exceptions they were quiet and contented, and the one or two complaints made to us were evidently suggested by insane ideas.

Condition of
patients.

We saw the patients at dinner in the hall, which was well filled, and the meal was good and neatly served.

The proportion of patients usefully employed is still somewhat low, being 58 per cent. of the males and 61 per cent. of the females; and this calculation includes those employed only in ward-cleaning.

Employment.

We should be glad to see some advance in the matter of exercise. As many as 90 patients were stated to us to be usually confined to the extent of the airing-courts for their exercise. Two years ago the construction of a good walk on the Asylum estate was recommended, and we desire to repeat the suggestion. We think the confinement of one-third of the patients, in round numbers, to airing-courts is very unsatisfactory and much behind the practice of the present day in this matter.

Exercise.

At the last Sunday service (there is but one, and no week-day prayers), the attendance of the patients was 136. About the same number meet at the associated entertainments.

Divine Service.

The staff of nurses has been increased since the last visit, and in each division there were to-day 11 attendants on duty. The proportion of attendants to patients is still low, being one to 13 in the male and one to 15 in the female division. On night duty there are still two attendants for each division. The duration of service of the present staff is very fair.

Staff of
attendants.

We note, as regards seclusion and mechanical restraint, that 2 males on two occasions, and for 11 hours, and 8 females on 15 occasions, and for a total of 78 hours, have been secluded; and that a male patient once for nine hours, another twice for 14 hours (by wet pack), a female patient twice for 1½ hours (by long sleeves), and another once for four hours (in the same way), have been restrained.

Seclusion and
restraint.

We find the Asylum wards clean and generally in good order, but in parts requiring paint and re-papering.

The extension of No. 3 Female Ward is making good progress, but the necessary removal of the patients has temporarily over-crowded No. 4 Ward. This extension is the principal work undertaken since the last visit. It will greatly improve the infirmary accommodation for

Additions and
improvements.

Appendix (C.) the female division, and supply a good observation dormitory. It has been found necessary also to employ a male dormitory for female patients, the room being properly fenced off from the male division; and to fit up the upholsterer's shop as a temporary sleeping room for males. When the work in progress is completed it is estimated that there will be room for about 28 male and 20 female patients, beyond the present numbers.

Yorkshire
(East Riding)
Asylum.

The present maintenance charge for the pauper cases is 8 s. 5½ d. per week, and for private cases 13 s. to 30 s.

We have examined the case-books and find them well kept. Also the records of autopsies, and observe that in 12 cases out of 60 examinations made, bed-sores were found to exist, most of them on male bodies, indicating that the nursing is probably better in the female, than in the male, division. It was satisfactory to find that no patient found by us to-day confined to bed, suffered from bed-sores.

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING) ASYLUM.

24 October 1890.

Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

WE have spent this day in inspecting this Asylum, and seeing all the patients now resident in it.

State of wards. The Asylum is generally in very good order, and the wards are clean, bright, and comfortable. But we should be glad if the ventilation of single rooms could be improved. To-day those occupied by sick persons in bed were close and disagreeable. Possibly larger openings over the doors, properly protected, might provide a remedy.

The annexe for female patients has been finished and occupied, and supplies excellent accommodation.

We find a detached hospital for cases of infectious disease in progress, but this has been delayed by a strike. Other improvements have been carried out of late, among which we may notice new workshops, a new bread oven, and the reconstruction of the bakery; and the provision of a more powerful pump for the artesian well, and of a steam fire-alarm.

Statistics.

The annual increase of patients is regular and considerable. The present number on the books is 687, being 57 more than at the date, 15th May 1889, of the last visit by members of our Board, and the vacant accommodation is being rapidly absorbed. We are glad in these circumstances to learn that the question of further provision for the insane of the Riding, and the form it should assume, is under the consideration of the Asylum Committee. We do not think our Board would be in favour of much extension of this Asylum, and we hope the alternative of a new Asylum in a different part of the Riding will be fully considered by the Committee and the Council.

There is one further improvement here which we should desire strongly to support, and that is the building of a new detached laundry, the present laundry being ill-arranged, and inadequate. This latter might perhaps be converted into, or there might be erected on its site, an additional ward for females, and to this amount of extension probably not much objection would be raised.

The present list of patients includes, as has been mentioned, 687 persons, 335 being males, and 352 females; of these, 3 males and 4 females are absent on trial, all the rest we have seen. Since the last visit 146 males and 111 females have been admitted here; 60 males and

47 females

47 females discharged, 43 and 39 respectively having recovered ; and 58 males and 33 females died. Appendix (C.)

The private patients are 27 males and 31 females. We are aware that the discharge of these would not supply much room for pauper patients, as many of them would doubtless return in that class. Yorkshire
(North Riding)
Asylum.

Beyond the large proportion, 24 of the above 91 deaths, resulting from general paralysis, there is little in the causes of death to call for our comment. No zymotic disease has appeared in the Asylum since the last visit, but one death was due to suicide. This case came in due course under the consideration of our Board, who thought there was an error of judgment in sending out for exercise a party of five patients, three of whom were suicidal, in charge of one nurse. Two casualties resulting in fracture of limbs have occurred since the last visit.

The deaths represent a rate of mortality of about 10 per cent. per annum of the average number of patients resident. Post-mortem examination was made in 50 cases only. Post-mortem
examinations.

We have been satisfied with the demeanour, and with the dress and personal appearance of the patients in both divisions. But there have been some complaints of rough usage by attendants, not very specific, but sufficiently numerous to make us fear there may be some foundation for them. We have no doubt that any case detected will be severely punished, and where possible, by something more than the mere dismissal of the offender. Condition of
patients.

We have made our usual inquiries into the various matters connected with treatment. The return as to useful employment is favourable, as 61 per cent. of the males and 63 per cent. of the females are stated to be so employed. Employment of
patients.

We, however, do not think enough is done for the exercise of the patients, if it be the case, as returned to us, that as many as 100 male, and 93 female patients are usually confined to the airing-courts for their exercise, though many of these are occasionally taken round the estate. Exercise.

The attendance at Divine worship, and at the associated entertainments, of not quite one-half of the total numbers, is fair, but not large ; and we gather that there is not any Roman Catholic service here, although there are 72 patients of that faith. DivineWorship.

The records of seclusion and restraint inform us that 11 men on 92 occasions, and for a total of 468 hours, and the same number of women on 49 occasions, and for 808 hours, were secluded ; and that three women have been restrained, two while being forcibly fed, and one, during four days, owing to violence. Seclusion and
restraint.

The staff of attendants seems to be sufficient, but changes are rather frequent.

The medical staff remains as at the last visit. The medical records are well kept, but we must call attention to the rule requiring entries to be signed by the persons making them.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—1. MENSTON.

7 February 1890.

It is almost nine months since this Asylum was first visited by two of our Colleagues. At that visit the patients on the books were 316 ; they are to-day 507. The staff now consists of the medical superintendent and two assistant medical officers. Dr. McDowall was absent for a short holiday, but we received all needful information from Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Menston.)

Dr. Turner, the senior assistant. We need hardly say that very much has to be done to render this Asylum complete, but we enumerate some of the matters which appear to us to be most urgently required. The corridors should be artificially heated ; they were very cold to-day, and must prejudicially affect the patients' health. There is no church and at present no permanent chaplain. No steps appear to have been taken for the erection of a detached hospital. There is no fire brigade, and therefore no instruction to the attendants as to their duties in the event of an outbreak of fire. There is no male attendants' mess and recreation room. No telephonic communication has been provided between the wards and the medical officers' quarters. The laundry drying ground should be laid out without delay, and some of the laundry machinery should be boxed in. The shops are not as yet of much use in giving employment to the patients. No clothes or boots are made or repaired by patients. We are told that the artizans do not like having to work with or instruct patients. The remedy for this is easy. Employment is such a valuable agent in assisting the recovery of patients that all who possibly can be should be induced to work. These are a few of the subjects which appear to us to call for early attention. Many others will doubtless suggest themselves to the Visitors, and be undertaken in due course. Some of the flooring appears to us to require attention, and we venture to suggest that it would be highly desirable that all the single rooms, or at any rate those not yet ready for occupation, be opened by handles from the outside, thus ensuring quiet to the patients when visited at night, and easy release in the event of an outbreak of fire. The end dormitories at 23 block are not provided with alternative exits, as they should be.

During our inspection of the wards we have seen every patient in residence ; 2 males and 4 females are absent on leave. The male patients number 221 and the female 286. The wards were clean and bright, the patients' dress neat and warm ; the beds and bedding in good order, and the lavatories and closets free from offensive smell. The behaviour of the patients was orderly, and there was a marked absence of complaint. The majority of the patients dine in the hall, where a substantial dinner was served.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants is numerically sufficient, and it speaks well for them that no charge of harsh usage at their hands was brought to our notice. Including 1 head attendant on either side, there are 22 men and 29 women on day, and 3 men and 4 women on night duty.

In bed we saw 4 men and 21 women, and under medical treatment last week were registered the names of 48 patients, 12 men and 36 women.

Seclusion.

Seclusion has been employed in the case of 4 men, on five occasions, and for 12 hours in all ; and of 2 women, once each for a total of 6½ hours.

Statistics.

The changes which have taken place since the last visit have been as follows :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	133	163	296
Discharged - - - - -	22	34	56
" of whom " recovered " -	16	27	43
Died - - - - -	21	22	43

Post-mortem

Post-mortem examination verified the assigned cause in 15 instances only, but the room for performing autopsy is not ready, and will not be completed for the next two months; when, however, the room is available we shall hope to find almost if not every cause of death accurately ascertained. We might here add that the cemetery is not yet used for the burial of the patients, who are at present interred in Menston churchyard.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding.)
(Menston.)

One inquest was held upon a man who died of softening of the brain, and injury to the chest caused by the fracture of four ribs. The facts were reported to our Board, and we have inquired into the matter, and are unable to attach blame to any person in the Asylum. The remaining deaths call for no comment beyond noticing the fact that almost a quarter of the deaths are due to general paralysis. The general paralytics here are 31; 68 suffer from epileptic fits, and 7 men and 8 women are classed as actively suicidal. Nearly all the epileptic and suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision.

Inquest.

Forty-nine men are employed on the land, and in various shops and offices, whilst 62 men and 167 women are returned as ward cleaners. Both men and women are employed in the kitchen. This is not a practice to be commended.

Employment.

At service on Sunday last 103 men and 108 women were present. There are no prayers read during the week, and the Sunday service is held in the recreation room.

Sixty-eight men and 130 women walk daily in the grounds; 126 men and 70 women walk weekly beyond the grounds, whilst 15 men and 90 women are usually confined for exercise to the airing-courts.

About 250 of both sexes join in the associated entertainment, but the hall cannot be used as a theatre on account of the want of scenery. There is not too liberal a supply of books, papers, and other means of indoor amusement, furnished in the wards, but we hope this matter will not be overlooked. There are nearly 30 patients professing the Roman Catholic faith, but no arrangements have yet been made for their spiritual wants, and Mass is never celebrated. We have examined the books, journals, and registers, and have to report that the case-books are well kept and carefully noted, but that the medical journal is not provided with any column, as it must be, for the entry of the use of mechanical restraint.

Amusements.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—2. WAKEFIELD.

29 and 30 October 1890.

THESE two days have been given by us to the inspection of this Asylum and of the insane inmates; these number 1,368, and all but one, who is on trial, have been seen by us. We observe that on the last occasion when the Asylum was visited by Commissioners, the patients were 1,335, so that there is a tendency to increase which we hope will not be allowed to reproduce the former congested condition of the wards. These, in the female division, indeed, are now more fully occupied than is desirable, and it is on this side that the greatest demand for accommodation exists. We hope that the extension of the Menston Asylum may soon be undertaken, so as to relieve the pressure on the older West Riding Asylums. There are said to be here, on the male side, 38, but on the female side no, vacant beds.

(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Statistics.

Since our Colleagues' visit, on 19th July 1889, 555 patients have been admitted, of whom 298 were males and 257 females; 174 males

Appendix (C.)	and 154 females were discharged ; 90 of the former, and 96 of the latter, on recovery ; and 114 males and 80 females died.
Yorkshire (West Riding) Asylums. (Wakefield.)	Beyond mentioning that of these 194 deaths, 55 were due to general paralysis, and that in one case a coroner's inquest was held, the cause of death being found to have been broncho-pneumonia, there is nothing in regard to them calling for special notice.
Post-mortem examinations.	Post-mortem examination was made in 163 cases. The annual rate of mortality for the period since the last visit would appear to have been about 11·5 per cent. of the average number of patients resident. Five cases of dysenteric diarrhœa, all in the female division, have occurred since the last visit, and are not unlikely to be due to overcrowding. No other disease indicating insanitary conditions has, however, appeared in the Asylum.
	The patients under medical treatment last week were 191, and during our progress through the wards, we found in bed 49 males and 85 females ; 134 in all. This is about 10 per cent. of the entire insane population, and strikes us as an unusually large proportion. Several were in bed owing to maniacal excitement, and it may be a question whether, for such cases, ample walking exercise is not better treatment than confinement to bed.
Staff of attendants.	To be able to give such exercise an adequate staff of attendants is requisite, and we think the staff here, more particularly for the male division, to be insufficient. For day duty, there are 43 male attendants, a number which gives but an attendant to over 15 patients, whereas there should, in our opinion, be at least 1 to 12. In some asylums the proportion is higher. Account must be taken of leaves of absence and illness in determining upon a proper staff. In the female division here, the proportion of attendants to patients is better than in the male division, being 1 to 12 about, and it appears to be sufficient.
	We find a record of a good many casualties among the patients, mostly trifling, but eight resulting in fracture of bones, and, one the scalding of both the patient's legs.
Seclusion and restraint.	As regards seclusion and restraint, we find that since the last visit three males on 10 occasions and for 176 hours, and the same number of females on 21 occasions for 106½ hours were secluded, and that three women have been mechanically restrained, all by long sleeves ; one for 30½ days for surgical reasons, another for three days, and the third for 24 days, and for the same reason.
	With few exceptions the patients have been orderly during our inspection. We have suggested to Dr. Lewis the introduction of some variety, and lighter colours, into the dress of the female patients. The male dress is not objectionable.
Employment and exercise.	We have, as usual, inquired into the subject of useful employment and other matters of treatment, with, on the whole, satisfactory results ; but we wish to call attention to the return of patients reported as wholly confined to their airing-courts for exercise, namely, 200 males and 112 females, and to express the hope that some of these might have more extended walks.
Alterations and improvements.	Various improvements have been effected since the last visit, or are in progress. The more important of the latter are alterations in the administrative department according to plans submitted to our Board, and approved by the Secretary of State. Of works completed, we may notice the improvement of 32 female ward, by throwing rooms more together and so improving the ventilation, and obtaining an associated dormitory, and plastering the walls. Similar alterations would greatly improve other wards in the old building, and we may especially mention

No. 31. In No. 10 gallery, the rough walls have been plastered and the doors of single rooms have been re-hung so as to open outwards. The extension of both these improvements throughout the Asylum is much to be desired. The alteration of the doors would probably allow of the introduction of bedsteads in many cases where patients now sleep on mattresses on the floor. We recommend too, the alteration of locks, so that single-room doors may be opened without using a key. This is done in many Asylums. More of the single-room floors should be covered with linoleum ; and some wire-wove beds for the infirmaries would we think be appreciated.

Appendix (C.)
Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wakefield.)
Alterations and
improvements.

We desire again to call attention to the so-called hospital dormitories and others having but a single means of exit. Something should be done for these. Trap doors in the floors, and ladders for the former might be provided. For the laundry dormitories external iron stairs should be built.

We are glad to find that the medical staff is to be strengthened by a fourth assistant medical officer, who has been engaged, and will shortly enter on his duties. The scientific work for which the Asylum has justly gained credit, is maintained, and Dr. Goodall has recently come into office as pathologist, vice Dr. Bullen, who has become second assistant medical officer.

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING) ASYLUMS.—3. WADSLEY.

5 November 1890.

THE state of this Asylum continues on the whole to be very satisfactory. We arrive at this opinion after a careful inspection which occupied us during the whole of the two preceding days, and in the course of which we visited every department.

Yorkshire.
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

The wards in both divisions, both as regards day-rooms and dormitories, are very clean and bright, and so far as we have been able to ascertain, in a good sanitary condition.

State of wards.

Various improvements have been effected since the visit of our Colleagues in May 1889, some of them due to the adoption of suggestions then made. Among them we may mention the provision of a heating apparatus for the laundry residence, a new lavatory for that ward, new baths and lavatories in the female detached block, and in the detached block for males ; the furnishing of the female dining hall as such, and of a new ward in the male detached block ; two green-houses, and the provision of new washing apparatus in the laundry, and of additional cooking apparatus in the kitchen.

Other works are now in progress, the more important being new pathological rooms and photographic studio, and dining and recreation rooms for the assistant medical officers ; and the site of a block of buildings to contain sleeping, dining, and recreation rooms for nurses is being excavated. The plans for this building were duly examined in our office and sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The site is a difficult one involving considerable excavation, but it is central and convenient and apparently the only available one.

Structural
additions and
alterations.

We think it important that the male attendants should also have a recreation room in which those of them who are unmarried and live in the Asylum might pass the evening, and we have consulted with Dr. Kay on the subject. He has brought to our notice a small

Appendix (C.) dormitory containing 13 beds attached to No. 1 Male Ward which he thinks might be appropriated to the purpose and in this we agree with him, and recommend the subject to the favourable consideration of the Committee. The conversion of the old shoemaker's shop into a day dormitory, now in progress, will we think sufficiently compensate, with other re-adjustments, for the loss of 13 beds.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

Infectious
hospital.

We have gone carefully over the detached houses intended to serve as hospitals for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. The great importance of means of isolating such cases need not be insisted upon. The house devoted to the male division has been provided with some of the requisites, and by the addition of one or two properly arranged single rooms and sufficient protection of the windows which are glazed with large sheets of glass, may be made suitable for its purpose. We have indicated to Dr. Kay how by some strong ornamental iron-work the windows may we think be sufficiently protected. The plan has been adopted in houses licensed by our Board near London. With regard to the house to serve as a hospital for the female division, more is required. There should be a projected block containing bath-room and water-closets, and this should we think be of two floors. The drainage should be connected with that from the other hospital already laid; some rooms should be arranged as single rooms; new sashes, stronger and with smaller panes, provided for the windows; the wash-house properly arranged, and a disinfecting chamber provided. Some other alterations will no doubt be called for, the aim being to make the building entirely self-contained, so that all contact with the Asylum should be avoided.

Precautions
against fire.

The provision of additional exits for use in case of fire, in different parts of the Asylum, is another subject which should engage the attention of the Committee, and while on this subject we would desire to inculcate the need of great caution in the use and storage of the paraffin which is employed in washing.

We are pleased to learn that some additional pianos will shortly be placed in the female division. Also that a vote of money has been passed for an apparatus for cleaning the horse hair for beds, to be placed in the disused pathological room, but Dr. Kay informs us he has not yet been able to hear of a satisfactory apparatus for the purpose, and we regret that we are unable to refer him to any.

Statistics.

The present number of patients borne on the Asylum books is 1,567; 700 being males, and 867 females. The total presents a slight decrease, 14, from the number at the last visit. The vacant beds are 20 on the male, and three on the female side. A man and seven women are now absent on trial. Since the last visit 647 patients have been admitted, 379 discharged, of whom 231 had recovered, and 280 died. Of the patients now here, 52 are private and 60 (59 women belonging to Lincolnshire Asylum) out-county. There is now an uniform charge for maintenance for the three West Riding Asylums, and it is at present 8 s. 6 d. per week. The 280 deaths, 238 of which were followed by autopsy, give a rate of mortality, calculated on the average number of patients resident, of about 11·9 per cent. per annum. For 1889 it was 11·6 per cent.

Inquests.

Two of the deaths were followed by inquests. In one case the deceased man was a general paralytic, and his death was accelerated by pleurisy and the fracture of a leg, sustained by being pushed down by another patient; and in the other, the deceased, also a male, had thrown himself through a window of a dormitory on the top floor. He appears to have been seized with sudden panic and to have dashed at

at the window, breaking the sash and falling a considerable height. Appendix (C.)
The window sashes in the rooms on this floor appear to be strong, but
the Committee we learn have decided to substitute stronger, with Yorkshire
smaller panes, to obviate similar accidents. General paralysis is the (West Riding)
assigned cause of 62 of the deaths, 19 being those of women. The Asylums.
other causes were of an ordinary character. None were due to zymotic (Wadsley.)
disease, which has not appeared here since the last visit, though there Inquests.
have been some cases of diarrhœa; and a nurse had measles.

The severe, but non-fatal, casualties since the visit referred to, include
10 cases of fracture of bones, and two dislocations, mostly due to falls,
and none calling for special remark. Allowance being made for a
very large number of extremely feeble and worn-out cases, the bodily
health of the patients in general is at present good; not many are
confined to bed, and last week there were under medical treatment 87
of both sexes. The patients affected with epilepsy are 306; those
supposed to be general paralytics, 67; and 122 are treated as suicidal,
and kept under special observation.

We find that since the last visit, 7 males on 25 occasions, and for
178 hours, and 5 females on 10 occasions, and for 31 hours, were
secluded.

Four men were restrained mechanically, 3 for surgical reasons, the Seclusion.
fourth during six months, to prevent his striking others. The restraint Mechanical
in this case has been discontinued for nearly a year, and the man is restraint.
now managed with comparative ease. It shows the importance of
intermitting mechanical restraint in such cases and trying other means
to cure the habit. Of females, 15 were restrained for periods amount-
ing in all to 245 days or thereabouts, for surgical or medical reasons.

We have seen all the patients in residence and have given private Condition of
interviews to some. There has been little complaint of anything but patients.
detention, which in no case coming under our notice appeared to be
improper; and the demeanour and general behaviour of the patients in
both divisions has been orderly. We are well satisfied with the state
and appearance of the dress of both men and women, and note with
approval a considerable variety in that of the latter. We hear that
some of the dress material supplied by contract is not of good quality,
and so it appeared to us. Cheapness in such matters is not always
economy.

The diet of the patients appears to be sufficient, at least we had no Dietary.
complaint of it. To-day we saw a good dinner of beef and pork with
two vegetables and bread, served in the male dining hall. The female
dining hall will soon be brought into use.

Including the patients employed in the wards only, and who are 189 Employment.
men and 188 women, 424 males and 547 females are returned to us as
usefully employed. These totals represent 60 and 63 per cent
respectively of the patients in each division.

About a third of the patients attend Divine Service and the
associated entertainments.

There is a good system of daily exercise in the grounds and of weekly Exercise.
exercise beyond, but perhaps a stronger staff might bring about still
better results, both in this particular and in the matter of useful
employment.

The staff has indeed been somewhat strengthened since the last Staff of
visit. There are two inspectors under the head attendants in the male attendants.
division, for duty by day, and in the female division there is a head
attendant for night duty. The ordinary day attendants are: male
division, 64, including three artizans, and female division, 70, including

Appendix (C.) six laundry maids. These numbers give one to 11 patients in the former, and one to $12\frac{2}{7}$ in the latter division, proportions strong enough probably when all attendants are on duty, but deductions from them must be made for leave and illness, and occasional vacancies.

Yorkshire
(West Riding)
Asylums.
(Wadsley.)

Staff of
attendants.

The duration of service of the present staff is very fair, and it is but just to the attendants who are entrusted with the care of the sick and feeble that we should mention that their nursing, judged by the absence of bed-sores, is very satisfactory. Only one patient, a man, out of 30 males and 15 females seen by us in bed had a bed-sore; and the post-mortem records which bear evidence of careful noting, show that out of 100 bodies which were so examined, 15 only exhibited bed-sores.

The medical staff is of the same strength as at the last visit. We trust the improved means will stimulate pathological research; and, having regard to this, and to the increased labour imposed by the new lunacy legislation, we think an addition to the medical staff would not be unreasonable.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—1. RUBERY HILL.

22 September 1890.

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Rubery Hill.)
Statistics.

WE have inspected this Asylum and seen all the patients. It is in very good order: the day-rooms are bright and cheerful, and the dormitories clean and sweet with good beds and bedding which are duly attended to. The patients are 606 in number in exactly equal proportions of the sexes; 92 are cases boarded from other asylums, viz., 32 from asylums of the County of London, and 60 from the Warwick Asylum; 14 are private cases; and the remainder are chargeable to Birmingham. There are vacant beds for 7 males and 11 females.

The weekly charge for the Birmingham patients is 9 s., for out-county cases, 12 s. and 13 s., and for the private cases, 15 s. to 21 s.

Since the visit paid by our Colleagues on 28th March 1889, 62 patients have been admitted here; 31 discharged, of whom 14 had recovered, and 45 died. The causes of the deaths were natural and ordinary. No coroner's inquest was necessary, and no death was due to zymotic disease, of which there was only one case, that of a nurse who suffered from typhoid fever.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Post-mortem examination was made in 36 of the 45 deaths.

At present the general health of the Asylum appears to be good, apart from the large amount of epilepsy, and we found only one patient, a male, confined to bed. Twenty-four patients were last week under medical treatment.

No seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed here since the last visit.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There are here the large number of 192 patients suffering from epilepsy, and 23 patients are supposed to be treated as actively suicidal. We think that, having regard to the strength of the staff here, about one attendant to 15 patients, no suicidal case requiring very special supervision should be retained here, but should be returned to Winson Green, where the staff is proportionately much stronger. We desire, in connection with this subject, to call attention to the loose chains which work the flushing apparatus in the w.c.'s, as being a possible source of danger with suicidal patients. The usual plan is to have for the pull-down an enclosed wooden rod. We learn that two attempts

attempts at suicide, neither successful, have been made since the last visit. Six casualties resulting in fractures or sprains are reported. Appendix (C.)

The patients were very quiet while we were in the wards, and no complaint of a serious nature was made to us. The London patients not unnaturally grumbled somewhat at being sent so far from their homes. We were quite satisfied with the state of the patients' dress, and the attention given to personal neatness. Birmingham Asylums (Rubery Hill.) Condition of patients.

We have made the usual inquiries into the various matters of treatment. Useful employment of some kind is found for 221 males and 169 females, which represents proportions of 73 per cent. and 56 per cent. of the respective sexes. However, 69 men and 74 women are returned as being ward-cleaners only. Employment.

The attendance at Divine Service is good, 405 having been present in chapel yesterday morning : and a good number of patients attend the associated entertainments. We are glad to be assured that only those patients who are physically unable to go beyond are confined to the airing-courts for exercise. Divine Service.

The staff of attendants is of much the same strength as at the last visit, and changes have not, it appears, been very numerous. We hope the example of the Winson Green Asylum of giving instruction to the attendants in their various duties, may be followed here. Staff of attendants.

It may be a question whether rather more liberal leave might not with advantage be given. The hours of duty are long, and although the actual work is light it is anxious, and at the same time monotonous.

Under the head of improvements we find little to report except that a block to contain dining and recreation rooms, and several bedrooms for nurses, the plans for which were duly sanctioned, has been begun. The decoration of wards has made further progress, the asphaltting of airing-court walks has been finished, and each block is now heated separately and direct from the boilers. In connection with the new building referred to above, will be a boiler-house and additional boiler for the heating of the female division. We should notice that, acting on our Colleagues' suggestion, a padded room has been constructed in connection with each observation dormitory. Alterations and improvements.

A few months ago Dr. Lyle resigned the office of medical superintendent here, and Dr. Suffern, for some years assistant at Winson Green, has been appointed in his stead. Dr. Wilson continues here as assistant medical officer.

BIRMINGHAM ASYLUMS.—2. WINSON GREEN.

20 September 1890.

THIS Asylum was last visited by members of our Board on 27th March 1889. Birmingham Asylums. (Winson Green).

We have to-day again inspected it, and are able to add another to the favourable reports, which for some time past have been made on its condition and management. We have to-day found it, in all parts, cheerful and in good order, the wards and sleeping rooms clean and bright, and the patients remarkably quiet in demeanour, and neat in dress and person.

Complaints were few, and none of rough usage. Appeals for discharge were, as usual, numerous, and were met by us by reference to the Committee. Some patients, however, said they rarely saw members of the Committee, but we have reason to believe this complaint to be ill-founded.

Appendix (C.)

Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

Statistics.

On trial.

There were to-day on the books of the Asylum the names of 595 patients, 291 males and 304 females, two of the latter being absent on trial, and there is stated to be vacant accommodation for 17 males and 13 females.

Of the present patients, 25 are chargeable to the County of London, and received here under contract, and 32 are private cases.

Since the date of the last visit, 491 patients, 253 males and 238 females, have been admitted here; 165 males and 177 females have been discharged, of whom 131 and 139 respectively had recovered, and 79 males and 68 females died.

The weekly maintenance rate is, for the Birmingham cases 9*s.*, for out-county 14*s.*, and for private cases 10*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.*

In 1889, both death and recovery rates were high; the former was 15·7 per cent. of the average number resident, and the latter 57 per cent., calculated on the total admissions.

Suicide.

The causes of the deaths mentioned above were, in all but one case, natural and ordinary. That case was one of suicide by hanging, the patient a male, formerly, but not at the time, deemed suicidal, having hanged himself by attaching a cord to a bar of the iron window casement in a water-closet. The construction of the windows readily affords such means of attachment. We observe that in No. 6 male ward, some windows have been altered by the substitution of wooden sashes for the iron casements, and we suggest that this alteration should be made in other directions, particularly in water-closets and lavatories, in which it is not uncommon for suicide, when it occurs, to be effected.

The only occurrence of zymotic disease in the Asylum since the last visit was the appearance in two nurses of typhoid fever. The Asylum did not escape the epidemic of influenza, from which 59 patients and 29 of the staff suffered.

Post-mortem
examinations.

The number of post-mortem examinations made in the cases of the 147 deaths above referred to was 121, and looking at the records made of 109 of these, we observe that of 54 male patients, 16, and of 55 females, 9 had bed-sores.

This is a somewhat better record than our Colleagues were able to report last year, and we trust that the nursing of the sick and bed-ridden will be further improved. We notice, with pleasure, that Dr. Whitcombe last winter formed classes of attendants, for instruction in nursing and their other duties. We trust that these lectures will be continued, as they cannot fail to produce good results.

Increase in
medical staff.

While on the subject of autopsy, we desire to support as warmly as we can the proposal in Dr. Whitcombe's last report of the appointment of a second paid assistant medical officer, who might devote some attention to pathology. Indeed, irrespective of this, we consider that having regard to the large number of admissions here, and to the increase of work resulting from the recent legislation, a second paid assistant is absolutely necessary, continuing also the clinical assistants.

The returns made to us on the subject of useful employment, exercise, and amusements, are satisfactory, and we need not go into details.

Employment
of patients.

We may mention, however, as to the first of these subjects, that we learn that 74 per cent. of the males, and 63 per cent. of the females, are induced to engage in some industrial pursuit.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants, when quite full, appears to be sufficiently strong. Of those here at present, 13 men and 11 women have not yet completed a year's service. The rates of wages are fairly liberal; male attendants beginning at 28*l.*, and females at 17*l.*, with an annual increment

increment of 2*l.* in each case. Leave is given for half a day weekly, a Sunday (from 10 a.m.) each month, and for 10 days yearly. We doubt if this amount of leave is quite enough, bearing in mind the long hours of duty, and the anxious nature of the employment.

The structural alterations or improvements effected since the last visit have not been many. A ward on each side has been specially appropriated for the reception of new cases, and male ward 6 has been plastered, as also the female observation dormitory, the means of warming which has been improved.

Before concluding we desire to refer to the loan to the City Health Committee of about two acres of the Asylum ground for the erection of sheds for fever cases. This loan was, we understand, for a year, which has expired, but the sheds remain, and are still occupied by patients. We trust this use of the ground may not be permanent. The already too limited area of land was unduly curtailed by the surrender of a portion for the permanent infectious hospital, and what is left should not, in justice to the Asylum, be further diminished.

Appendix (C.)
Birmingham
Asylums.
(Winson
Green.)

Structural
alterations.

BRISTOL ASYLUM.

26 May 1890.

THIS Whit-Monday we have visited the patients under care and treatment here. The number on the books is 524. Of these, 224 are in the male, 300 in the female division. One woman only is on trial. The vacant beds are returned to us as 32. The women's side is practically full. A male ward is empty. There are a few private patients. Dr. Benham has succeeded Dr. Thompson, who was superintendent for many years, and who, having broken down in health, has been liberally pensioned. Such liberality we must approve, knowing as we do, that his is not a singular case among superintendents of asylums, who are also daily exposed to bodily injury from patients, and who are often seriously injured. Dr. Benham has commenced his work under difficulties: a strike among the male attendants necessitated a new staff; and the extensive additions to the Asylum are a disturbing element. We are glad to report that, notwithstanding these causes of anxiety, no serious casualty has occurred. The erection of the new administrative block engages 230 workmen about the place. The walls are rising rapidly now, but a strike among the workmen also has been the cause of some delay. The completion of the buildings is not expected before September twelvemonth. Meantime the kitchen and other offices are provided by temporary structures. The boundary extension of the borough has not yet been determined, but we hear that the Boundary Committee will shortly make its report. There are now but two medical officers; looking to the requirements of the Lunacy Act of 1890, and the expectations of the public that at asylums scientific inquiry into the causes of insanity and its proper remedies should be pursued, we must insist that the medical staff here is numerically insufficient, and we must urge the Committee to take this matter into early consideration. We hope too that in connection with the mortuary a proper laboratory and museum may be provided. The general health has not been disturbed by any epidemic, but there have been some cases of influenza which were chiefly among the staff. During our inspection the patients were quiet and orderly.

Bristol
Asylum.
Statistics.

Appendix (C.) <hr/> Bristol Asylum. Condition of patients. State of wards.	<p>Praise is due to those directly in charge of them for the cleanliness and neatness of clothing of both sexes. Complaints by the patients were next to none, and we thought that the very few made were absolutely groundless.</p>
	<p>The wards are very clean, and much taste has been displayed in decorating them inexpensively. The air was free from taint throughout the building, and the sanitary arrangements work well. The epileptics are still about one-fifth of the whole number of patients, and there are 20 general paralytics. However, there were only 4 patients in bed on the male and 2 on the female side. The man, who was once continually restrained to prevent self-injury, is now free, but requires constant supervision. In our tour of the wards we noticed that many gas taps are still insecure, and that the female baths are not screened, as they should be, to preserve and teach decency. We saw a good dinner on table, cold meat and vegetables, with rhubarb pudding to follow. The bedding is good and clean. When the new laundry is built we trust that a second clean shirt will be given weekly to the men, and that the women will be equally benefited. The admissions have been 168 since the Commissioners' visit on the 25th day of February 1889; the discharges 45 on recovery and 25 besides; 59 patients have died during the same period. There were 44 autopsies; the causes of death appear to have been natural in every instance.</p>
Inquests.	<p>The coroner's inquests have been two; the verdicts "epilepsy" and "starvation," and both on women. The first was not found dead, but died from exhaustion supervening after the fit; the second was admitted in a very emaciated state, having refused food at home, and was forcibly fed here, but died within two or three days of reception. Dr. Benham does not consider any patient here at present actively suicidal; for such active cases we regard the caution cards as defective in omitting to call for constant sight of them by the day attendants. The serious casualties have been 5 fractures of limbs, all through falls.</p>
Exercise and employment.	<p>Walking exercise beyond the courts is now much stopped by the structural works; 161 patients, viz., 61 men and 100 women, are taken once a week beyond the grounds, but as many as 328 patients are usually confined to airing-courts. The men working on the land are 35, the women in the laundry are 37. In all 106 males and 134 females are employed, a low per-centage; 252 is the Sunday attendance of patients at each service; 392 attend daily prayers.</p>
Amusements.	<p>The recreation hall having been pulled down to make room for another it is not easy to carry on associated entertainments, but a female ward is utilised, and 187 patients are drawn thither.</p>
Restraint and seclusion.	<p>There has been no restraint beyond tying the hands of the patient above referred to as now at liberty in the ward. Thirteen males and 20 females have been secluded, the former for an aggregate of 196 times and for a total period of 1,446½ hours, the latter on 42 occasions for 200½ hours. The seclusion of men sounds somewhat frequent, and we hope that it may be reduced.</p>
Alterations and improvements.	<p>We have already mentioned the works in progress; the improvements already effected within a recent period have been in the water-closets and lavatories and sculleries. We trust that the plastering of walls will not be overlooked in the new buildings. This attention to the walls in the wards which we visited has much facilitated the proper treatment.</p>
Staff of attendants.	<p>Although the staff may be adequate while out-door exercise is so much confined to airing-courts, it appears to be small for the proper exercise and employment of the patients, being only one to 13 on the male</p>

male and one to 14 on the female side on day duty; and upon this point the unusually large number of epileptics here has also to be considered. Appendix (C.)

The provisions against fire, and for the escape of the patients in such an emergency appear to be good. Electric means of communication will shortly, we understand, be considered, and these will of course be extended to the testing of the vigilance of the night nursing. Infirmaries are certainly also a desideratum in this Asylum. Precautions against fire.

DERBY BOROUGH ASYLUM.

14 April 1890.

WE have inspected this Asylum to-day and have seen all the patients in residence, 109 males and 113 females. We have given each patient opportunity of speaking with us, and no complaints were brought to our notice deserving mention here. Derby Asylum.

Only three wards on each side are as yet occupied, and they were bright, clean, and comfortable, adequately provided with books, papers, and means of amusement, and on the whole not open to much unfavourable comment. Some of the work struck us as being very poor, notably the doors and beams, whilst the unplastered walls will always present an unsightly appearance. We are aware that economy in the building was much studied and certainly successfully as regards the initial cost. We hope it may not prove that a rather larger expenditure at the erection of the Asylum would have been a truer economy in the end. Much still remains to be done before the airing-courts are able to be occupied by all classes of patients, and a boundary walk around the estate as a means of exercise for the more excited patients not fit to go beyond the Asylum property should be hurried forward. As our Colleagues suggested, portable baths and stretchers have been provided for the infirmaries; and we observe by the dietary tables that milk is given with the dinner on three days in the week. We were present at that meal to-day in the dining hall, which was well served and seemed to be liked. The behaviour of the patients both at that time and in the wards was quiet and orderly. They were neatly dressed, and both their personal condition and the state of the rooms and dormitories were creditable to the attendants. State of wards.

Alternative exits in case of fire seems to be everywhere provided, but we think that at the workshops extra length of hose should be placed in the boxes. Dr. Macphail is at present aided by a duly qualified medical assistant, but that gentleman is to leave shortly. He will then have been here three months. It is perfectly plain that the medical superintendent must leave the Asylum premises on business, and for necessary relaxation. The Asylum should never be left without a medical man on the spot in case of sudden emergency arising, and we ask the Committee with confidence to allow Dr. Macphail a permanent assistant. Dietary.

The changes since the last visit have been the following :— Condition of patients.

Alternative exits in case of fire seems to be everywhere provided, but we think that at the workshops extra length of hose should be placed in the boxes. Dr. Macphail is at present aided by a duly qualified medical assistant, but that gentleman is to leave shortly. He will then have been here three months. It is perfectly plain that the medical superintendent must leave the Asylum premises on business, and for necessary relaxation. The Asylum should never be left without a medical man on the spot in case of sudden emergency arising, and we ask the Committee with confidence to allow Dr. Macphail a permanent assistant. Precautions against fire.

Appendix (C.)						MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Derby Asylum.								
Statistics.								
Admitted						48	54	102
Discharged, "recovered"						10	11	21
,, "relieved" and "not improved."						3	—	3
Died						20	5	25

No patient is away on trial, and all the patients on the books, 222 in number, are chargeable to the borough, excepting 30 who belong to Stafford, and 9 private patients. The weekly charge for the Derby patients is 11 s. 8 d., for Stafford 12 s. 10 d., and 15 s. or 17 s. 6 d. for the private patients. As will be observed, the death-rate in the male division has been very high, and on the female side very low.

Inquest.

Nothing in the causes of death calls for special comment, excepting in the one case in which a coroner held an inquest. A woman died from failure of the heart's action after the administration of chloroform, and the jury further found that the chloroform was skillfully administered.

Post-mortem examinations.

The assigned cause of death was ascertained by autopsy in every instance. This is to be commended, and we have further to add that the post-mortem room has been enlarged in accordance with our Colleagues' suggestions at the last visit. The Asylum has been free from any zymotic disorder ; 6 men and 7 women were seen by us in bed in the infirmaries, and 30 patients were last week under medical treatment.

Restraint and seclusion.

Two men have been restrained for surgical reasons for 86 hours in all, and 1 man and 2 women have been secluded for a total of 18 hours.

Epileptic and suicidal patients.

The epileptic and actively suicidal patients sleep under continuous supervision, and there are two night attendants in each division.

Staff of attendants.

Excluding the head attendants, there are 12 attendants of each sex on day duty. The male attendants begin at 28 l. rising to 32 l., and the nurses commence at 17 l. and reach 20 l. A charge attendant has from 36 l. to 42 l., and a nurse in a similar capacity from 21 l. to 25 l.

Employment.

The returns of employment give satisfactory percentages, especially in the male division, and as many as 45 men are engaged on the land.

Divine Service.

At church on Sunday last 81 male and 78 females were present. There is but one service on Sunday, and one on Wednesday evenings. At the last week-day prayers 68 men and 79 women attended.

Amusement.

Nearly 150 patients join in the associated entertainments, and we learn that 11 men and 8 women are usually confined to the airing-courts for exercise. A green-house is in course of construction, which will enable a good supply of plants to be furnished to the wards throughout the year, and a stage has been erected in the dining-hall. Much painting is in progress, and minor improvements have been carried out within the last 12 months. The case-books continue to be well kept.

EXETER ASYLUM.

18 February 1890.

THIS Asylum was visited last by Commissioners about nine months ago. The patients have increased in number from 201 to 211; of these, 23 are private patients; no criminal is on the books. We understand that there is vacant accommodation for 53 men and 70 women. A contract has been entered into for the reception of 30 men and 50 women from Banstead Asylum with the County of London authorities, and these will soon be transferred to this Asylum. Additional bedsteads and beds are about to be sent in here for them. Exeter Asylum.

The chargeability of the pauper patients already here may be thus stated: 120 chargeable to Exeter Borough and Union; 27 to Tiverton; 13 to Barnstaple; 28 to other Devon Unions. No patient is away on leave. Since our Colleagues were here 17 private cases have been admitted and 30 paupers; 27 patients have been discharged, 16 of these upon recovery; and 14 patients have died. The recovery rate for 1889, as compared with the admissions, was, for both sexes, 44·26 per cent. The deaths, on the average daily number resident during the same period, were, in the proportion for both sexes, of 8·21 per cent. Statistics.

The causes of death have been, since the Commissioners' last visit, natural, and such as are usual in Asylums, and they were verified by post-mortem examinations in all but three instances. Post-mortem examinations.

No coroner's inquest has been held. With the exception that two patients, the medical superintendent, and several members of the staff, have suffered from influenza, the establishment has been free from epidemic and exceptional disorders, and there has been no serious casualty. The woman referred to in our Colleagues' entry of May 1889, as having sustained fracture of the spine, though for several months thereby paralysed, has recovered from that injury, and was to-day running about a ward. A few cases, 6 men and 8 women, were in bed to-day when we were inspecting the Asylum; some of them to allay excitement, and not really ill; 4 males and 7 females were registered as being under medical treatment, and no one was under mechanical restraint or in seclusion.

There has been no resort to the former mode of treatment, and but few patients have been subjected to the latter, viz., 8 men for an aggregate of 57 hours, distributed over 22 occasions, and 1 woman once only for an hour and a-half. Seclusion.

The epileptics are 24, and the actively suicidal are stated to be 12; all these are under continuous supervision at night; and for constant watch over those dangerous to themselves proper instructions in writing are issued to the staff. We, however, saw to-day a suicidal woman left alone in a dormitory in bed, in whose case the special instructions were not withdrawn, though perhaps they might be. Epileptic and suicidal patients.

Except in one ward, where is certainly a very degraded and noisy class of patients, the inmates of the Asylum under certificates behaved well in our presence. Their excitement, we believe, was to some extent due to want of sufficient outdoor exercise. The provision of clothing for both sexes is good, and their general appearance in the better wards is satisfactory. There was no turbulence on the male side. It is only fair to the medical superintendent to say that most of the excited and untidy women had contracted bad habits before their admission here. Condition of patients.

Appendix (C.) Looking to the returns of employment, we find that the male patients induced to work are 46, the female patients 52; of the former, 18 only on the land, of the latter, 10 in the laundry, 7 in the kitchen and offices, and 16 at needlework. The total numbers given above include 10 men and 16 women chiefly employed as ward cleaners.

Exeter Asylum.
Employment.

More outdoor exercise than that now possible, certainly for the women, is very desirable. We learn that 49 men and 24 women walk beyond the Asylum grounds once a week, and only 13 men and no women daily beyond the airing-courts. The absence of a suitable boundary walk for extended exercise on the estate is much felt, and the provision of such a walk is greatly needed for daily use by the patients, especially those women who are unfit to be taken on the public roads, and who ought nevertheless to have daily exercise beyond the courts of the Asylum. Without such a walk the medical superintendent is crippled in his means of mental improvement and cure. The small proportion of male patients who are employed on the land is quite unequal to the construction of the boundary walk recommended now, as previously, by Commissioners visiting. We trust, therefore, that the Committee will ask the Exeter Council for authority to construct the walk by contract; we are satisfied that the outlay would be fully justified by results in the improvement of the patients. There would still remain abundant work for all patients capable of out-door employment, in the cultivation of the Asylum land, and in keeping the grounds in order.

State of wards,
&c.

Our inspection enables us to report favourably of the interior of the Asylum. The various day-rooms and corridors present throughout a very bright aspect, and are made cheerful by the prints on the walls and the abundant supply of plants and ferns. The healthy appearance of the latter is perhaps due to the absence of gas, and the advantage in this respect which the Asylum has, of being lighted by electricity.

Dietary.

We saw some of the patients at dinner, and looked at the dietary table. We are satisfied with the diet except that we recommend the substitution at dinner of coffee for water; since beer is no longer given in many Asylums, we think that the other general beverage of the working class should be given to patients. The case-books continue to be well kept, but owing to a change of assistant medical officer there has been an interruption in the interesting practice of adding photographs of patients to the entries in the medical records.

HULL ASYLUM.

8 February 1890.

Hull Asylum.

State of wards.

WE have this day completed our inspection of the Hull Borough Asylum, and are pleased to be able to report that we find the wards and dormitories bright, clean, and cheerful, the patients quiet and well-behaved, their dress neat and tidy, and the general arrangements satisfactory.

Precautions
against fire.

A fire broke out in the basement of the stores about one o'clock on Christmas morning. Fortunately the majority of the sane inmates had not retired to rest, and the fire was extinguished without great difficulty. Should however a fire ever take firm hold on the building the extinction would be very difficult, as no aid could be expected from the borough brigade six miles distant, until all hope of extinguishing a fire must have been abandoned. There is no fire-alarm, except the general

general alarm which would be carried by the bell being rung at an unwonted hour. The boxes containing the hydrants and hose, which are fixed in the walls, are small and inconvenient, and, we advise that they be made larger. From one of the dormitories, containing 35 beds, alternative exit is only afforded through the window, and thence by a ladder. Should no other means of escape be possible, we think that moveable steps, with rail and broad tread, should be procured, specially adapted for this window. The means of rendering aid in the event of fire at night would be more easily assured, if cottages were provided for the married attendants upon the Asylum property. Suitable accommodation for the nurses is also required, and no two nurses ought to be obliged to share a small room. There is no sitting-room for nurses or attendants. In a place like this, far from means of amusement, we think such rooms, comfortably furnished and appropriately fitted, are needed as places of relaxation, when the day's work is done. Unless reasonable indulgence be granted to attendants, patients will suffer by frequent changes taking place amongst the attendants. Two other matters we desire to bring strongly before the Committee. (1.) The cold temperature of the passages and single rooms, which, even in the middle of the day, was very unpleasant; and (2) the want of a detached hospital for infectious cases. A large number of patients were in bed, 13 in the male and 12 in the female division; and last week were registered as taking medicine, 40 patients. The Asylum has been free from any infectious or contagious disorder, and no fatal casualty has occurred. The coroner did not consider it to be necessary to hold an inquest in any of the 31 cases of death which have occurred since the last visit. Autopsy was made in 23 instances.

Appendix (C.)
Hull Asylum.
Precautions
against fire.

Nothing is to be noted in the assigned causes of death, except that 11 were due to general paralysis, and there are now in the Asylum, 29 persons afflicted with that malady. No one just now is considered to be actively suicidal. We might mention in connection with this subject, that the gas brackets in many of the passages struck us as needlessly strong, and so placed as to suggest the idea of suicide.

Post-mortem
examinations.

Seclusion has been found necessary in the case of 1 man and 4 women on six occasions, and for 32 hours in all. No restraint is recorded.

Seclusion.

There are 20 attendants of each sex, but one of the women is employed in the male infirmary. The staff is sufficient, and no complaint respecting them was made to us. We gave to every patient opportunity of talking to us, and many did so.

The proportion of patients employed is satisfactory, and not an undue number are returned as ward cleaners. Dr. Merson tells us that no patient physically able to go beyond, is confined to the airing-courts for exercise.

Employment.

About 190 patients attend chapel on Sunday morning, but the chaplain only gives one service on Sunday, and visits the wards once during the week. This is a low average and most unusual in Asylums. Almost 30 patients are Roman Catholics, but no provision is made for their religious observances.

Divine Service.

Associated entertainments are given with sufficient frequency, and attract about 170 patients in all. The recreation-room is the dining-hall, where we this day saw the majority of the patients at dinner. The meal was satisfying and apparently liked. No patient is away on leave, and we have seen the 158 males and 153 females who are upon the books:

Amusement.

Appendix (C)
 Hull Asylum.
 Statistics.

The admissions since the last visit have been 75, the discharges. 34, 20 of whom had recovered. There is now vacant sleeping accommodation for 17 men and 22 women, and the cost per head per week is 10 s. 6 d. Of the 311 patients, 8 men and 12 women are private patients, paying from 14 s. to 24 s. 6 d. per week. We gave a separate interview to Mr. J. L., and have given to Dr. Merson our ideas as to the proper course to be pursued in this case. We have examined the case-books, which are properly kept. We cannot close this report without calling attention to the abnormally high death-rate calculated upon the average daily number resident, being no less than 27·5 per cent. in the male division, and 18·72 per cent. for both sexes. The coldness of the rooms above mentioned may perhaps partly account for a death-rate in the male division, which (without any exceptional disorder) we believe to be unprecedented in Asylum annals.

IPSWICH ASYLUM.

23 July 1890.

Ipswich
 Asylum.

THIS Asylum has now upon its books the names of 263 patients ; of these, 17 belong to the private class. We understand that the erection of a separate building for private patients upon the estate, or its provision in the neighbourhood by the Committee, is under consideration. Any such addition to the Asylum should, we think, be planned by some person of considerable experience as an Asylum architect, or its conversion from an ordinary dwelling house should be planned by him, and the Committee must not reckon upon high payments for the private cases admitted. The paupers under care and treatment here consist of 75 out-county patients, besides 43 from London, and 127 chargeable to Ipswich. There is also one criminal. The vacant beds are reported to be 13, but in some dormitories there is an excess now of one bed. A woman appears to be the only absentee on trial. All the Sudbury cases will have left ere long for Melton Asylum ; some have already been transferred thither.

Statistics.

The admissions since our Colleagues' visit on the 5th November 1889 have been 95. Two women came in last night from Ipswich workhouse, whom we saw there, and whose immediate removal to this Asylum we recommended yesterday, as they were quite unmanageable in the workhouse, and were both under restraint and refusing food. They are already much better for the removal ; they are no longer under restraint, perfectly quiet, and taking nourishment. The discharges since 5th November have been 42, of which 15 were upon recovery ; 34 patients have died ; of these, 12 from general paralysis, 11 from pulmonary consumption.

Post-mortem
 examinations.

In 23 instances post-mortem examinations were made.

There has been one inquest. The jury returned a verdict that death resulted from phthisis pulmonalis. The patient, a female, had been slightly scalded on the buttock in a bath, shortly before her death. How this accident occurred was duly reported at the time to our office, and correspondence showed that it was attributable to a leaky tap which escaped observation. There has been no fatal casualty, but a male patient has lost the sight of one eye through the violence of another, who threw a basin at him.

The epileptics are 41 ; the actively suicidal patients are returned as
 14,

14, and the general paralytics appear to be 10, of whom 3 are women. The cases under medical treatment, and so registered, are 18. There has been no zymotic disease or dysentery since the Commissioners' last visit here. We saw the patients in their wards. Their behaviour, with few exceptions, was good during inspection, and we were fairly well satisfied with their clothing and its condition. From our observation, and the statements of others, we can report great improvement in the conduct of the least manageable patients detained here. Appendix (C.)
Ipswich
Asylum.

We have reason to think that the employment of patients to supplement a scanty staff was one cause of former disturbances in the wards. We still think that the female staff is numerically weak, though increased since last visit of the Commissioners; 11 nurses for 162 patients are too few, unless a supernumerary be engaged at least during the holiday season.

Seclusion has been recorded only once; the subject was a woman, and she was treated for eight hours. According to the medical books there has been no resort to mechanical restraint. Nine women and 2 men were in bed while we were in the wards; some of the former for excitement. Too many patients appear to be confined totally to the airing-courts, viz., 50 men and 68 women. We recommend daily and more extended exercise for these. We also think that if the wards which are appropriated to the more troublesome cases were converted into two wards in each division, that would be a great improvement. Seclusion.

The usefully employed are 49 men and 98 women, out of 99 in the male and 164 in the female wards. We look forward to higher figures under Dr. Rowe's superintendence. The tailor's shop is badly lighted, and inconveniently small, and quite inadequate for them and the shoemakers. We noticed an improvement in the nurses' uniforms, and regret that there is no mess-room for the attendants' comfort. If wages be too low, or the comforts of the staff be not considered, a desirable class of attendants cannot be expected to take office, or if they accept it, remain long enough to learn their duties. In the male wards the supply of desks for attaching newspapers thereto would prevent a few patients pocketing all the journals; and in the infirmaries, baths on wheels for bedside use are very desirable. Employment.

There is still but one Sunday service in the chapel; the last attendance was 170 patients; about the same number go to the associated entertainments; 123, on an average, walk weekly beyond the grounds; 140 walk daily in them. We have examined the case-books, and can affirm that they are well kept. There are the precautions customary in Asylums against an outbreak of fire in this building, and not long since the Ipswich fire brigade was summoned by the Chairman of the Committee, so we are told, to assist in the extinction of an imaginary fire, and was upon the premises in 20 minutes or thereabouts. Divine Service.

LEICESTER BOROUGH ASYLUM.

24 September 1890.

In this Asylum, which we have this day inspected, are 483 patients, 222 being males and 261 females. All are in residence, and have been seen by us. Leicester
Asylum.

Their chargeability is thus distributed: 80 are boarded here from the County of London, and 35 females from the Leicester County Asylum, and the remainder, 368, belong to the borough. There are, Statistics.

Appendix (C.)	we are informed, 22 vacant beds in the male division, and 45 in the female.
Leicester Asylum. Statistics.	<p>The weekly charge for borough patients is 10 s. 6 d., for the London patients, 12 s. 10 d., and for those sent from the Leicester County Asylum, 13 s.</p> <p>The last visit of Commissioners was paid on 2nd October 1889. Since then 149 patients have been admitted here; 26 discharged, of whom 20 had recovered, and 29 died. The mortality has been low. In 1889 it was at the rate of 5·82 per cent. of the average number resident, and has not been greatly higher in the interval since the last visit.</p> <p>The completion of the new female block has permitted the considerable increase in the number which has taken place. This block is very satisfactory. It affords an excellent observation dormitory, with single rooms, and all the necessary adjuncts, on the ground floor; and over it a very fine day-room, with some more single rooms, and closets, lavatory, &c. This room has been handsomely decorated and furnished. We do not feel quite sure of the successful working of the heating system adopted for the block. It was not fully approved when the plans were under consideration in our office, but was passed on the responsibility of the Committee.</p>
Condition of patients.	We are satisfied, on the whole, with the condition and demeanour of the patients of both sexes. Some of those from Colney Hatch were discontented, and complaining of the diet, but we think unreasonably so, and we have seen no reason to suppose that any patients are unkindly treated or insufficiently fed.
Dietary.	To-day the dinner was of Chicago pressed beef, with two vegetables and bread, and with tea as beverage. We think the allowance of bread and butter for breakfast and tea, namely, 6 ozs. of the former for males and 5 ozs. for females, with $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of butter in each case, is rather small. There is, however, we observe, a fair addition in the shape of lunch to working patients. These are stated to be 123 males and 139 females, or 55 and 53 per cent. respectively of the total of the sexes. There are here many patients of an unfavourable class, but still these percentages are low, and may, we hope, be raised.
Exercise of patients.	There are good walks on the Asylum estate, and full use appears to be made of them in exercising the patients beyond the airing-courts; but we trust the numbers wholly confined to these, and which are stated to be 33 males and 61 females, may be reduced. A new walk, in which a shelter has been placed, has been made since the last visit.
Divine Service.	The attendance of patients at Divine Service, and at the associated entertainments, is still limited. At the morning service last Sunday 189 were present, and about 90 only meet at the entertainments. There is, we observe, no evening service on Sunday, and no daily prayers. In most Asylums there are both.
	We find the sanitary condition of the Asylum, and the bodily health of the patients good. Except influenza, no epidemic and no zymotic disease has appeared here since our Colleagues' inspection, and there was nothing out of the ordinary classes of disease in the causes of the 29 deaths mentioned above. No coroner's inquest was necessary.
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>Post-mortem examinations were made in 26 instances, and the absence of the mention of bed-sores, as detected on such examinations and the personal condition of the present bed-ridden cases, indicate satisfactory nursing of the sick.</p> <p>While on the subject of post-mortem examination we desire to recommend the addition to the room where it is made of a room in which</p> <p style="text-align: right;">pathological</p>

pathological investigation of the organs removed can be carried on, and a pathological museum formed. Appendix (C.)

The state of the wards and dormitories is very satisfactory. New tell-tale clocks have been supplied, and new fire appliances fixed at various points, and improvements have been made in water-closets and lavatories. A small but pleasant sitting room for the nurses when off duty has been provided. Leicester Asylum.
Alterations and Improvements.

We would suggest that the ventilation of the kitchen should be improved. Possibly hoods over the boilers with openings to the outer air might effect the object, but something should be done. Some of the belting in the laundry appears to need protection.

The staff seems to be maintained at sufficient strength: 19 attendants in the male, and 23 in the female division, for day duty; and 3 in each division for night duty. Staff of attendants.

All but 5 of the epileptics and actively suicidal, of whom there are 35 males and 33 females, sleep under continuous supervision, and in the infirmary of each division there is a night attendant on duty.

We find that neither seclusion or mechanical restraint has been employed here since the last visit.

The case books and other medical records are properly kept.

CITY OF LONDON ASYLUM.

25 March 1890.

SINCE the last visit paid to this Asylum by two members of our Board the changes have been the following :— City of London Asylum.
Statistics.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	26	18	44
Discharged "recovered" - -	17	7	24
„ "relieved" and not "improved."	10	5	15
Died - - - - -	9	9	18

There are on the books 407 patients, of whom 218 are females. No one being absent on leave, we have seen during our visit every patient, and given them opportunity of talking with us. Complaints were few, none needing mention in this report. The patients were fairly quiet; the day-rooms and dormitories in good order; the dress of the patients neat, and the dinner good and ample. Condition of patients.
Dietary.

No one was in seclusion or restraint during our visit; 1 man and 3 women have been secluded, once and nine times, and for a total of one and of 30 hours respectively; 1 man and 3 women have been restrained, the man by the wet pack for maniacal violence for five hours, the women on various occasions for surgical reasons, or on account of bad habits. Seclusion and restraint.

The staff of attendants is sufficient, but we regret to find changes, particularly in the male division, are frequent; out of the 22 attendants more than half have not been here a year, whilst of the 20 nurses, less than one-quarter have not completed the same period of service. One of the reasons may be that the attendants' mess-room and sitting-

Appendix (C.) City of London Asylum. Staff of attendants.	<p>room is quite inadequate to their wants, and cannot be used as a recreation room for the men when their work is done. The nurses' mess-room is better adapted for their sitting-room, though even this room might be larger and more comfortably furnished; but we hope the provision of a good room for the male attendants will engage the early consideration of the Committee. Other matters which we suggest as requiring attention are the provision of alternative exits by stairs from every dormitory not as yet so guarded in the event of an outbreak of fire. Electric communication between the observation dormitories and the medical officers' quarters. The caution cards describing the patients' suicidal proclivities should, in our opinion, be made of parchment or some other strong material, and should describe the particular way in which more especially the active disposition shows itself, and the card should be signed by every attendant in the ward under an acknowledgment that the signer has read and understood the caution thereon written. With the exception of influenza which attacked 19 of the patients and 24 of the staff, the Asylum has been very free from exceptional disorders. We saw 11 men and 7 women in bed, and last week 25 men and 26 women were registered as under medical treatment.</p>
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>It is satisfactory to report that the causes of the 18 deaths which have occurred since the last visit have been ascertained by autopsy in every instance.</p>
Inquests.	<p>The coroner held two inquests; in one case the verdict was rupture of the bladder caused by a blow from another patient. In the other the verdict was death from epileptiform fit due to cerebral congestion and exhaustion from mania. All the other deaths were due to natural and ordinary causes.</p>
Epileptic and suicidal patients.	<p>There are in the Asylum 16 men and 14 women suffering from epilepsy, and 4 men and 9 women are considered actively suicidal. All these patients sleep under continuous supervision. Several additions tending to the comfort of the patients have been made to the Asylum since the last visit. The erection of ward lavatories, whereby additional water-closet accommodation will be provided, is one of the most important; the adoption throughout the Asylum of wire-wove mattresses; the improvement by planting, &c. of the airing-courts, and the making of a tennis and croquet ground; whilst a walk round the extremity of the airing-court is in progress. There is a probability of 107 acres of land adjoining the Asylum being purchased to-morrow.</p>
Employment.	<p>This will prove a great addition to the Asylum and afford means for employment and exercise of even more patients than are exercised and employed now (though we must say that the returns furnished us are very satisfactory), and will also be of much use in dealing with the Asylum sewage. It is proposed to connect the land with the Asylum by a subway.</p>
Amusement.	<p>Associated entertainments are frequently given, and we learn that 130 patients walk daily beyond the airing-courts, and nearly 60 weekly beyond the estate. We look to the proposed new purchase to enable largely increased parties to be taken beyond the courts.</p>
Divine Service.	<p>The chapel services are attended by about 140 patients both in the morning and evening services. Dr. White continues to be zealous in the discharge of his duties, the case-books have been improved by the addition of photographs of the patients, and there is a prospect of securing the services of a clinical assistant, which seems to us to be a lesirable addition to the staff.</p>

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE ASYLUM.

22 February 1890.

WE are pleased to be able to give a very good report, as the result of our inspection. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order, the bedding well looked after, the closets free from offensive odour, and the building generally in a state creditable to those having charge therein. The patients were quiet and contented, the clothing sufficiently warm and in good repair, complaints few and generally unfounded, and on the whole we were satisfied that the patients were well looked after and comfortable. We saw a substantial dinner served to the majority of the patients in the dining hall. This is also the room in which entertainments take place. For this purpose, owing to the pillars, it is not well suited, and for the same reason it is ill-adapted for dancing. In any future structural improvements carried out here, we hope one will be the erection of a chapel in the grounds, when the present chapel might be converted into a better place for entertainments. Amongst matters calling in our opinion for early notice, we may mention that there is no fire brigade here, no fire drill, and no fire-alarm signal, whilst buckets filled with water ready for use in the event of fire are not yet, though we learn they soon are to be, placed in every ward. The doors of the single-rooms should be made to open with an ordinary handle, to assure the patients ready exit in case of fire, and their rest being undisturbed during the visits of the night watch. We do not like the lavatories being actually in the wards, whilst some of the bath-rooms and closets are inconveniently situated; moreover for a bath-room with six baths, there is no dressing-room, and no possibility of placing screens round the baths. The cemented slopes in some of the airing-courts must be especially dangerous in frosty weather. The appliances in the kitchen are not adequate to the requirements of the Asylum, and we hope in this department the cooking and baking apparatus will be much enlarged. The majority of the beds are now furnished with wirework mattresses; we trust these will shortly be supplied to nearly all the beds.

Means of amusement in the wards is fairly provided, and a piano has been supplied to the dining hall, but we suggest that reading stands for the newspapers on the male side would render the papers of more general use. One patient of each sex was away on leave, but we saw and gave opportunity of speaking with us to every patient in residence, who were 160 in the male, and 195 in the female division; 7 men and 13 women were seen in bed, and 10 men and 15 women were last week registered as taking medicine. The deaths since our Colleagues were here last have been 29, 19 of these in the male division. This shows a high mortality for this sex, but we observe that over half of these deaths were due to general paralysis.

One inquest on a woman was held, who died from drinking "Methylated Spirits," but the jury found that no blame was attributable to any of the staff for this accident. No other death calls for notice.

Necropsy was made in 24 instances. The Asylum has been free from any infectious malady, and the health of the patients is on the whole satisfactory, and there have been but three serious casualties, and the only noteworthy one is of a patient who had his leg broken by a ball at cricket.

The epileptic patients are 46, and the actively suicidal 12. All of these, with the exception of one dangerous male epileptic, sleep under continuous supervision.

- Appendix (C.)** continuous supervision by night. This man has been secluded on 20 occasions, and for 162 hours; only one other patient has been so treated, and that but once, and for three hours.
- Newcastle-on-Tyne Asylum.** Two women have been restrained, both for surgical reasons; one is still under restraint and necessarily so, as we consider.
- Seclusion.**
- Restraint.** Exclusive of the head attendants, there are 15 of each sex on day, and three of each sex on night duty, of the male attendants five, and of the nurses, seven, have not been here a year, but 12 of the former and eight of the latter sex have spent some time in the Asylum service. Their sitting and mess-room on either side is fairly comfortable. We are glad to find that a billiard table is to be purchased, which will afford amusement to the attendants when the patients are in bed, but difficulties exist in the way of providing a piano for the nurses on account of the close proximity of their room to the dormitories occupied by patients. Walks within the grounds are able to be enjoyed by the majority of the patients, and few physically able are entirely confined for exercise to the airing-courts.
- Amusement.** Nearly 200 join the associated gatherings, and small parties are sent to places of amusement in the city.
- Employment** About 100 men and 135 women are usually employed; 40 of the former and 48 of the latter being ward-cleaners.
- Divine Service.** There is still no service held here on week-days, but at the services held on Sunday last, 228 were present in the morning and 235 in the afternoon. There are now in the Asylum 53 Roman Catholics, and no provision is made for their spiritual wants, though a priest very occasionally visits, whilst for the Jews, of whom a few are under treatment here, no rabbi ever comes.
- Statistics.** There have been since our Colleagues were here last 83 patients admitted, and 41 discharged, of whom 24 had recovered. The weekly rate for pauper patients is 8s. 2d., and 10 patients are received here of the private class, paying 16s. There has been no change in the principal officers here recently, and praise is due for the way the case-books are noted up.

NORWICH ASYLUM

24 March 1890.

Norwich
Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and have found it in excellent order, except that No. 1 Female Ward is temporarily disturbed by workmen who are painting and decorating it. A good deal of this work has recently been done, and the wards are very bright and cheerful in consequence.

Of the improvements effected since the visit of our Colleagues last year, we may notice the provision of very good quarters for an assistant medical officer; additions to the laundry machinery, re-slating the roof of the dining-hall, and the substitution in several w.c.'s of syphons for the D. traps, which are certainly objectionable. All of the latter will, we trust, be in time removed. The new machinery in the laundry will no doubt be securely boxed in to prevent risk of accident. The electric lighting of the Asylum has not yet advanced much beyond the point reached at the last visit, but it will, we understand, soon be extended to the male wards.

The

The Committee will we feel sure give due consideration to the previous recommendations on the subject of workshops, and of a detached hospital for the isolation of cases of infectious disease. There have recently, we are informed, been two cases of typhoid fever; in both, attendants were the sufferers, and no patient was attacked. A detached hospital need not be large or expensive.

Appendix (C.
Norwich
Asylum.

The Committee sanctioned the engagement of a second medical officer, and a gentleman well recommended entered on the duties. Unfortunately he gave way to intemperance, and his services had to be dispensed with.

Dr. Harris informs us that another gentleman has been engaged and will shortly take up his residence here. He has the reputation of being a good pathologist, and we trust he will apply himself to scientific work.

The patients now on the books of the Asylum are 250 in number, 114 males and 136 females. All have been seen by us. Since the last visit, 24 males and 23 females have been admitted; 7 males and 19 females discharged, and 8 males and 16 females died.

Statistics.

The rate of mortality in relation to the average number of patients resident during 1889, was 9·43 for males, and 10·71 for females, or 10·16 for both sexes. A mortality higher for females than males is unusual.

The post-mortem examinations were only seven out of the 24 deaths. We hope that autopsy may in future be more frequent. No coroner's inquest has been held, and no other infectious or contagious disease than the typhoid already mentioned has appeared in the Asylum.

Post-mortem
examinations.

To-day we found only 3 patients in bed, and the general health seems to be good.

There is no record of the employment of mechanical restraint, but 3 females on six occasions and for 19 hours have been in seclusion. The patients have been remarkably quiet and orderly during our inspection. One complaint only of rough usage was made, but we do not think any undue violence was used by the attendant accused.

Seclusion.

The dress of the patients in both divisions was good and clean, and they were neat in person.

Condition of
patients.

As regards useful employment, we gather that 71 per cent. of the males, but only 54 per cent. of the females are so employed. The latter ratio is somewhat low.

Employment.

The attendance at Divine Service, and at the associated entertainments, is satisfactory; and in connection with the latter we should not omit to mention that a reed and brass band has been organised from among the male attendants.

Divine Service.

We are glad to learn from Dr. Harris that he fully appreciates the value of exercise for the patients, and provides liberally for it.

The strength of the staff of attendants remains unaltered. It appears at present to be sufficient, and there is an improvement in the duration of the service of the nurses.

Staff of
attendants

We have heard with regret of the loss sustained by the Asylum by the death of Mrs. Harris, wife of the medical superintendent, who had most efficiently discharged the duties of matron, and to whose kindness to the patients many of them have borne testimony. We offer our sincere sympathy to Dr. Harris.

Appendix (C.)

NOTTINGHAM BOROUGH ASYLUM.

11 July 1890.

Nottingham
Asylum.
Statistics.

IN November of 1889 the additional accommodation in the Annexe was opened. In it are the male patients, 203; and in the main building are the female patients, 223 in number. The inmates of both sexes under care and treatment are now 426; of the women, 6 are on leave of absence; all in residence, males and females, we have seen. According to the returns there have been 171 admissions, 39 discharges, and 26 deaths; the recoveries have been 30, the autopsies 25. There are now on the books 3 private patients. All the borough cases have been called in, and there is much vacant accommodation available for cases from elsewhere than the borough.

There has been a recent death on the male side, "from acute mania and inflammation of the lungs, which was accelerated by an accidental fracture of two ribs." At the inquest "there was no evidence to justify blame being attached to the officials of the Asylum." With this exception, there has been no serious casualty; and there has been no suicide. There has been a single case of typhoid fever; a laundress was the person attacked; it appears to have been an imported case; she recovered. No other zymotic disease, and no dysentery has been exhibited in the Asylum. The patients under medical treatment last week were 12.

Epileptic and
suicidal
patients.

There are 68 epileptics, 12 actively suicidal cases, and 16 general paralytics, of whom 2 only were women. The medical superintendent is inclined to attribute the general paralysis so prevalent in this district to drink, and the worry consequent on much betting among the lower classes in the locality. We found 7 men and 6 women in bed. All the epileptics, except a few who rarely have fits, are under continuous night supervision.

Condition of
patients.

We are very well satisfied with the patients' appearance in regard to dress, and their conduct during our inspection was orderly, and no complaint requires notice here. The appeals for discharge were few. No one alleged rough treatment by an attendant, and the struggle which led to the fracture above referred to seems to have been inevitable, the patient having attacked attendant fell with him.

Staff of
attendants.

The hospital uniform given to the nurses is very good. The day staff consists of 18 men and 17 women, exclusive of the head attendants, and 2 attendants are on duty at night in each building. The men who cannot count a twelvemonths' service are 5, the women 11, the total staff being 41. The only dismissal since last visit of the Commissioners has been that of a nurse.

Dietary.

We saw the patients at dinner in their halls and in some wards; fish in sufficient quantity was the fare, and that which we tasted was good and well cooked; potatoes were the vegetables, beer and milk the beverages. Fish dinners are given once fortnightly.

State of wards.

The wards are kept in excellent order, and are very light. Those occupied by the least orderly patients receive nearly as much decoration as the others, and with the best results to their occupants. The heating apparatus for the new building works well, keeping the temperature up to 60 degrees when the thermometer outside showed 10 degrees of frost. The arrangements for warming the old building have been improved, and Mr. Powell is now satisfied therewith. In many dormitories are now bells accessible to patients, and these have not been abused. By some structural improvement the former female infirmary

infirmery has been converted into a satisfactory observation dormitory, Appendix (C.) and the former male infirmary has been adapted for the accommodation of sick women. We noticed other minor improvements in the wards of the old building. Nottingham Asylum.

At the Annexe the men are also well accommodated, the healthy as well as the infirm. At the laundry there are also many improvements; the enlargement has been well carried out.

The new chapel is worthy of the Asylum. We trust that ere long an organ may be there provided. There is an evening and a morning service on Sundays there; also a service on Wednesdays. The vicar of the parish acts as chaplain, reads and preaches, and on Fridays he visits the infirmaries. Divine Service.

The workshops have undergone some alterations which render them more convenient. In the kitchen we saw an apparatus for producing boiling water by overheated steam, which is useful in making tea in a wholesome way, by infusion. In the wash-house we observed a new apparatus for lifting wet linen from a boiler, by means of a cage, crank, and pulley.

From the returns made to us at our request we gather that 135 men (including ward-cleaners and bed-makers), and 166 women (including 64 females employed in the wards) are workers, a percentage on the male side upon the total number there of 66, and on the female side of 74. Employment of patients.

One hundred and forty men and 172 women walk daily in the grounds; 48 men and 34 women walk once a week beyond the estate. The patients confined to the courts are very few, about 10 men and 6 women. Seclusion.

The case-books are well kept; the seclusion has been limited to a patient of each sex, once for a very short period. There has been no resort to restraint.

We are glad to say that the chief engineer and head joiner are now the only artizans who have keys to the wards. The caution cards issued to the attendants in charge of suicidal cases are now sufficiently stringent.

PORTSMOUTH ASYLUM.

3 February 1890.

WE have to-day inspected this Asylum and the patients resident therein. The Asylum is maintained in very good order, the wards clean, well warmed, and comfortable, and the whole fairly bright. The unplastered walls detract, however, from the general appearance of the rooms, and we should be glad to think that by degrees this defect might be remedied. Portsmouth Asylum.

A more pressing want is, however, the connection of the Asylum drainage with the new public system, which has now been in operation some time. It is much to be desired that the present large tank which collects the sewage should be abolished, and the sewage sent at once into the public drains; all that is required is, we learn, the construction of a connecting sewer between the Asylum and the main sewer, which is in the road in front of the Asylum. It will be necessary that this connecting sewer should be thoroughly ventilated.

The Asylum is now being painted and re-decorated internally and externally.

Appendix (C.)	externally, and the extension of the boundary walk and wall round the estate is approaching completion. The walk, which will be nearly two miles long and is 16 feet wide, will afford opportunity of giving to patients of all classes that frequent exercise which is so useful.
Portsmouth Asylum.	
Condition of patients.	<p>The patients generally have been very orderly during our inspection, and appear fairly contented. We have made some inquiry into a case, where a patient sustained the fracture of a rib in (as is supposed) a struggle with an attendant. The patient's recollection of the affair is very vague, but it appears from the attendant's statement that he took the patient, who was in bed in a single room, his breakfast, and that the patient threw a tin containing coffee in the attendant's face, whereupon the latter seized the patient, and in a struggle both fell. It is most probable that the injury was then caused. We cannot say that there was any intentional violence used by the attendant, who may, however, have somewhat lost his temper; and we have cautioned him against dealing alone with an excited patient, instead of at once summoning help.</p> <p>The foregoing appears to have been the only serious casualty that has occurred since the visit of our Colleagues last year.</p> <p>The patients now on the books are, in number, 530; 241 being males and 289 females. Of the total number, 35 are private cases, 99 belong to the county of London, 84 to Southampton, 19 to other out-counties or boroughs, and the remainder, 293, to the Portsea Island Union.</p> <p>The maintenance charges are: for Portsea Island, 9 s. 11 d.; other unions, 14 s.; and for private cases, 14 s. to 20 s. per week.</p> <p>The Asylum is at present quite full; indeed overcrowded on the female side, and has not much vacant accommodation in the male division. The number of female patients ought by some means to be reduced.</p>
Statistics.	<p>Since the date (6th May 1889) of the visit referred to, 42 male and 36 female patients have been admitted here; 41 males and 43 females discharged, 13 of the former and 15 of the latter on recovery; and 18 males and 13 females died.</p> <p>One death resulted from typhoid fever, the only case of that disease which occurred, and another from pneumonia shortly after the patient's admission.</p>
Inquest.	In the latter case the coroner held an inquest, the only one, and a verdict to the foregoing effect was returned. All the remaining deaths were due to natural causes. The rate of mortality for 1889 was 7·5 per cent. of the average numbers resident.
Post-mortem examinations.	<p>The post-mortem examinations made since the last visit were 26.</p> <p>In view of the case of typhoid, we learn that the water supply to the lavatories, which is derived from the Asylum well, is cut off, except at washing times, so that this water may not be drunk by patients. The drinking water in the wards comes from the public works.</p>
Seclusion.	No mechanical restraint is recorded since the last visit, but 4 males during 118 hours, and 1 female during 48 hours were secluded.
Employment.	We are informed that the patients usefully employed are limited to 145 in the male and 123 in the female divisions. These figures represent only 60 per cent. of the total males and about 40 per cent. of the total females, and the latter is much lower than we usually find in public asylums. We trust that some improvement in this particular will be effected. The returns relative to the exercise of the patients are more favourable, and we are glad to observe that the patients wholly confined to the airing-courts for their exercise are only 27 males and 30 females.

The

The patients usually attending Divine Service on Sundays are about 212, which is an increase upon the number mentioned last year; and we are informed that for the Roman Catholic patients, 39 in number at present, the priest attends and holds a service every Tuesday. We may here observe that the Lunacy Act of last Session, which comes into operation in May, authorises the payment of ministers of religion, other than the regular chaplain.

Appendix (C.)
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Portsmouth
Asylum.
Divine Service.

We find the staff of attendants of adequate strength, giving an attendant to 10 patients in the male and one to 11 in the female division.

Staff of
attendants.

Mr. Mortimer resigned the post of assistant medical officer, and was succeeded by Mr. Row, who had gained experience in other asylums. We learn, with much satisfaction, that the Committee have provided and furnished a laboratory in which the medical staff are able to accomplish some useful scientific work. Having regard to this and to the number of patients, and the attention they require, we venture to suggest that the staff might usefully be strengthened by the engagement of an unsalaried clinical assistant. We desire to suggest too the provision of a photographic apparatus, so that, as is now often done, the portraits of patients on their admission and discharge may be placed, with the history of their cases, in the case-books.

These books we have examined, and we find them kept in a satisfactory manner.

Appendix (D.)

Appendix (D.)

ALTERATIONS in and ADDITIONS to COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, approved by the Secretary of State during 1890, the Cost of which was estimated not to exceed 1,000 *l*.

ASYLUM.	Nature of Work.	Estimate.			Date of Approval.
		£.	s.	d.	
Carmarthen - -	Pathological, microscopical, and photographic rooms, and additions to engineer's house.	*100	-	-	1890 : 18 Dec.
Cornwall - -	Sanitary improvements.	900	-	-	14 Mar.
Derby County - -	Kitchen for Medical Superintendent's House.	300	-	-	11 Feb.
Durham - - -	Walls for burial ground.	849	16	7	30 Sept.
Gloucester - -	Improvements to farm buildings.	160	-	-	10 Sept.
Lancaster - -	Cottages - - -	495	7	-	3 June.
London (Banstead) -	Operating room -	500	-	-	27 Feb.
„ (Hanwell) -	Residence for two Assistant Medical Officers.†	900	-	-	29 July.
Northampton - -	Dormitories, &c. -	750	-	-	17 Nov.
Northumberland -	Carpenter's shop -	230	-	-	14 April.
York, West Riding (Menston).	Greenhouse, &c. -	400	-	-	17 July.
York, West Riding (Wadsley).	Dining and recreation room for Assistant Medical Officers, and pathological and photographic rooms, &c.	900	-	-	21 Mar.

* For additional building material, being the only outlay required.

† This work was not carried out, being found unnecessary.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1890;
TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March
1890; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDI-
CINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, and WEEKLY
CHARGE for PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st
March 1890.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1890; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS,

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1890.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1890.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the							
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including Cost of Original Construction and of Additions, Alterations, and Repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in Ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries: <i>e. g.,</i> Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to	
COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - - -	31,509	3,379	- -	273,240	15,775	3 11	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4	- 4
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - -	11,046	1,148	- -	126,937	8,318	2 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	- 3	- 3
Bucks - - - - -	9,328	1,084	- -	92,356	7,244	4 11	- 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - - -	12,877	6,567	- -	120,157	4,842	3 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{5}{8}$
Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke and Haverfordwest.	15,052	1,396	- -	82,588	3,835	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$
Chester (Chester) - - - - -	10,897	699	- -	115,243	24,627	2 7	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6	- 6
„ (Parkside) - - - - -	13,332	1,398	- -	170,237	15,238	2 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cornwall - - - - -	24,279	1,012	- -	115,125	4,780 (c)	4 6	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cumberland and Westmoreland - -	18,021	1,084	- -	137,000	13,000	3 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	11,894	850	- -	69,169	2,000	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Derby - - - - -	13,778	1,505	- -	75,863	9,815	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 3	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ (d)	- - (e)	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Devon - - - - -	25,339	2,203	- -	146,241	12,687	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Dorset - - - - -	14,200	276	- -	61,729	5,710	3 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ (f)	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{5}{8}$
Durham - - - - -	41,466	8,480	- -	190,767	32,676	4 3	- 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Essex - - - - -	31,194	16,714	- -	272,172	14,298	4 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Glamorgan - - - - -	23,902	3,560	- -	170,514	16,268	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gloucester - - - - -	20,775	3,567	- -	210,640	38,252	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Hants and Isle of Wight - - - -	28,801	2,009	- -	125,998	8,994	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Hereford (County and City) - - -	11,524	1,247	- -	99,184	11,777	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ (f)	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 11	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- - (e)	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kent (Barming Heath) - - - -	36,803	608	- -	331,028	16,900	2 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{5}{8}$
„ (Chartham) - - - - -	21,355	1,517	- -	245,762	6,236	3 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$ (d)	- - (e)	- 7	- 7
Lancaster (Lancaster) - - - -	34,513	7,603	- -	270,879	4,393	3 1	- 7	1 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ (Rainhill) - - - - -	28,584	8,842	- -	400,928	37,742	3 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ (f)	- 8	2 2	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{7}{8}$
„ (Prestwich) - - - - -	51,113	6,033	1,338	410,846	34,350	3 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (f)	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Whittingham) - - - - -	38,712	5,769	9,500	362,299	28,335	3 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 8	2 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{8}$	- $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leicester and Rutland - - - -	14,010	2,494	- -	66,512	24,935	4 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- -	- -
Lincoln - - - - -	17,558	3,374	- -	122,007	6,897	3 9	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 -	1 1	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{3}{8}$
London (Banstead) - - - - -	48,362	4,484	- -	460,292	15,389	3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
„ (Cane Hill) - - - - -	33,946	2,707	- -	246,973	24,184	2 10	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Colney Hatch) - - - - -	50,690	4,135	- -	547,892	30,786	3 6	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{3}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ (Hanwell) - - - - -	50,499	3,296	- -	559,687	20,598	3 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{4}$
Middlesex - - - - -	27,420	3,801	- -	390,881	21,225	3 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{7}{8}$	- 6	- 6
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	19,891	2,147	- -	115,498	12,354	2 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	- $\frac{3}{8}$	- $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 2 $\frac{1}{8}$

(a) Average. (b) Deducted under the respective heads of expenditure. (c) Original site given.

Appendix (E.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

31st March 1890; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST of MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE of PATIENTS, during the Year ended the 31st March 1890.

Year ended 31st March 1890.

WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1890.

Maintenance Account.		Less Moneys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce Sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum.	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1890.				Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charges is carried.	Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.
Garden and Farm.	Miscellaneous.			Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	*			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES :
- 2¼	- 5½	- 11	7 10½	7 9½ (a)	14/ and 15/	10/ and 20/	Building and Repairs	- -	Building and Repairs	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
- 11¾	- 3½	- 4¼	8 3½	8 -	14 -	15/5 and 17/6	Repairs - - -	- -	Excess to Repairs - - -	Berks (Reading and Newbury).
- -	- 3½	- 10¼	9 2½	9 -½	14 -	12/ to 21/	Building and Repairs	- -	Building and Repairs	Bucks.
- 7½	1 7½	- 4½	10 3½	10 2½	14 -	- -	Repairs - - -	- -	- - -	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
- 2¾	- 2½	- ½	7 10½	7 7	11 8	8/ to 63/	Building and Repairs	- -	Building and Repairs	Cardmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and Haverfordwest.
- 4¼	- 2½	- ½	6 8½	6 5	11 6	- -	- ditto - - -	- -	- - -	Chester (Chester).
- 7	- 2½	- (b)	8 6½	8 2	12/10 and 14/	12/ to 20/	Building - - -	- -	Building - - -	„ (Parkside).
- 5¾	- 3	- ½	9 11½	9 6	15 -	10/ to 42/	Repairs and Fittings	- -	Excess to Furniture, Fittings, and Alterations.	Cornwall.
1 1½	- 2	1 2½	8 3¼	8 2	14 -	14/ and 17/6	- - - - -	- -	Excess to Building and Repairs	Cumberland and Westmoreland.
1 -½	- 8	- 3¼	7 4¼	7 -	14 -	10/6 to 63/	Building and Repairs	- -	Establishment - - -	Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.
1 1½	- 4½	- 6¼	10 1	- -	- -	- -	- - - - -	- -	- - -	Derby.
- 6½	- 4	- 2½	8 3½	7 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs	- -	- - -	Devon.
- (g)	- 5½	- -	8 1	8 2	14 -	10/ to 21/	Building - - -	- -	Non-Pauper Account	Dorset.
- -	2 3½	2 5½	9 2½	9 2½	14 -	12/ to 17/	Maintenance - - -	- -	Maintenance - - -	Durham.
- 6	- 3½	- ¼	9 7½	9 6	14 -	- -	Building and Repairs	- -	- - -	Essex.
- 10	- 4½	- 1	8 -	8 -	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - -	- -	Building and Repairs	Glamorgan.
- 7¾	- 2¼	- 4¾	7 7½	8/2 and 8/	13/ and 14/	14/ and 15/	Building and Repairs	- -	Excess to Maintenance, Building, and Repairs.	Gloucester.
- 6½	- 3¼	- 1¼	9 5¼	9 4	14 -	- -	Building - - -	- -	- - -	Hants.
- (g)	- 2½	- -	9 1½	8 (a)	- -	14 -	Building and Repairs	- -	Excess to Buildings and Repairs	Hereford (County and City).
- 4½	- 5½	- 1½	8 7	8 2	14 -	17 6	- ditto - - -	- -	- ditto - ditto - -	Kent (Barming Heath).
- 4¾	- 4¾	- 3½	9 10	8/2 to 11/8	12/2 to 14/	17 6	- ditto - - -	- -	Maintenance - - -	„ (Chartham).
- 2½	- 2½	- ¾	6 10	7 8¾ (a)	14 -	14/ and 21/	- ditto - - -	- -	Maintenance; Excess to Building and Repairs.	Lancaster (Lancaster).
- (g)	- 2¾	- (b)	7 8½	8 2	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - -	- -	- - -	„ (Rainhill).
- (g)	- 2	- -	8 1¼	8 2	14 -	15/ and 21/	Building - - -	- -	Maintenance and Building	„ (Prestwich).
- 7¾	- 2½	- 2½	8 -½	8 -¼ (a)	11/ and 14/	14/ to 25/	Maintenance - - -	- -	Building and Repairs	„ (Whittingham).
- -	- 9¼	- 3½	8 7½	8 2	14 -	8/7 and 9/3	- ditto - - -	- -	Maintenance - - -	Leicester and Rutland.
1 1	- 2½	- 8¼	8 4½	8 2½	14 -	- -	- ditto - - -	- -	- - -	Lincoln.
- 9½	- 2	- ¼	9 5	9 -½	14 -	- -	- ditto - - -	- -	- - -	London (Banstead).
1 6½	- 1¾	- 1¾	9 -¾	9 11	14 -	- -	- ditto - - -	- -	- - -	„ (Cane Hill).
- 4¾	- 1¼	- 1½	8 6¼	8 9	14 -	- -	General - - -	- -	- - -	„ (Colney Hatch).
- 5¾	- 3	- 5¾	9 1¼	9 -½	14 -	- -	Maintenance - - -	- -	- - -	„ (Hanwell).
1 2½	- 4½	- 2½	9 10½	9 3 (a)	14 -	- -	- ditto - - -	- -	- - -	Middlesex.
- 9½	- 5½	- 1½	7 1½	7 -	8/ to 14/	10/ to 25/	Building and Repairs	- -	Maintenance, Building, and Repairs.	Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor.

(d) Including wine, spirits, and porter.

(e) With surgery and dispensary.

(f) Including garden and farm.

(g) With provisions.

Appendix (E.)—COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1890; TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to and WEEKLY CHARGE for PATIENTS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE during the Year ended 31st March 1890.			TOTAL EXPENSE of BUILDING and LAND up to 31st March 1890.		AVERAGE WEEKLY COST during the							
	On Maintenance Account.	On Building and Repairs Account.	For Land Purchased.	On Building (including cost of original construction, and of additions, alterations, and repairs of Building).	For Land Purchased.	Provisions (including Malt Liquor in ordinary Diet).	Clothing.	Salaries and Wages.	Necessaries : <i>e. g.</i> Fuel, Light, and Washing.	Surgery and Dispensary.	Wine, Spirits, and Porter.	Charged to Furniture and Bedding.	
COUNTIES, AND UNITED COUNTIES— <i>continued.</i>	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	
Norfolk - - - - -	16,482	2,786	-	247,368	11,193	4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ (a)	- 8 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{8}$	
Northampton - - - - -	16,019	2,405	-	146,213	19,106	3 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Northumberland - - - - -	14,558	1,435	-	120,814	7,886	5 - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Nottingham - - - - -	9,985	1,049	-	37,041	15,000	4 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 -	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Oxford (Abingdon, Oxford City, and Windsor)	11,290	1,843	-	150,645	3,477	3 5 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 10	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth and Wenlock).	14,115	2,703	-	175,737	9,477	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	19,741	2,817	-	148,851	10,117	3 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6	
Stafford (Stafford) - - - - -	24,312	3,483	-	203,529	21,284	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ (a)	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 11	- 11	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	
„ (Burntwood) - - - - -	14,310	1,758	-	115,377	11,170	3 5	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Suffolk - - - - -	12,766	2,218	-	86,000	4,811	3 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 10 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 4	1 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	
Surrey - - - - -	26,151	3,364	-	211,753	18,971	3 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Sussex - - - - -	27,612	2,061	-	139,684	12,763	3 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Warwick - - - - -	19,373	6,594	225	131,993	5,237	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 -	1 5 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wilts - - - - -	18,118	4,139	-	105,043	13,408	3 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 1	- 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Worcester - - - - -	24,268	2,083	-	146,891	10,096	2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 11 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 1	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	
York, N. Riding - - - - -	18,520	5,698	-	122,944	22,542	3 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1	- 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	
„ W. Riding (Wakefield) - - - - -	32,171	3,686	-	362,737	18,413	3 7 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 11	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
„ „ (Wadsley) - - - - -	34,497	4,407	-	354,308	30,253	3 2 $\frac{5}{8}$	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	
„ „ (Menston) - - - - -	11,616	31,152	-	266,055	22,254	3 4 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
„ E. Riding - - - - -	6,628	522	-	61,688	5,798	3 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	
TOTALS - - - £.	1,215,202	201,191	11,063	10,521,315	807,716								
BOROUGHES :													
Birmingham (Winson Green) - - - - -	14,291	879	-	120,007	22,131	3 9 $\frac{5}{8}$ (a)	- 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 3	1 2	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
„ (Rubery Hill) - - - - -	11,711	1,336	-	145,757	6,576	3 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	1 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 4	
Bristol - - - - -	11,859	2,769	-	116,609	5,531	3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 - $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	
Derby - - - - -	5,762	3,416	-	46,134	-	3 6	- 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	3 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 5 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Exeter - - - - -	6,991	425	-	81,408	9,390	3 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	1 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 3 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Hull - - - - -	8,936	1,321	-	86,072	12,770	3 5	- 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{8}$	- 6	
Ipswich - - - - -	6,313	848	-	29,382	2,874	3 9 $\frac{3}{8}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 7	- 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 5	
Leicester - - - - -	9,874	6,272	-	58,670	17,750	3 7 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	2 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{8}$	- - $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	
London (City of) - - - - -	13,826	2,110	890	110,246	12,915	4 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 -	3 - $\frac{7}{8}$	2 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 7 $\frac{7}{8}$	
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	8,148	1,401	-	96,793	22,357	2 10 $\frac{7}{8}$	- 10	2 6 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	- - $\frac{5}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{2}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Norwich - - - - -	6,300	2,054	-	73,385	1,874	3 10	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 7 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 1 $\frac{1}{8}$	- 3 $\frac{5}{8}$	
Nottingham - - - - -	12,525	1,503	-	96,783	- (e)	3 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 9	2 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 6 $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{4}$	- 5 $\frac{1}{8}$	
Portsmouth - - - - -	13,472	3,304	3,650	128,570	17,650	3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 5	- 11 $\frac{1}{8}$	- - $\frac{7}{8}$	- - $\frac{1}{8}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
TOTALS - - - £.	130,008	27,638	4,540	1,189,816	131,818								

(a) Including garden and farm.

(b) With provisions.

(c) Deducted under the respective heads of Expenditure.

Appendix (E.) COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS—continued.

31st March 1890; AVERAGE WEEKLY COST OF MAINTENANCE, MEDICINE, CLOTHING, and CARE OF PATIENTS, during the Year ended 31st March 1890.

Year ended 31st March 1890.				WEEKLY CHARGE during the Year ended 31st March 1890.							
Maintenance Account.		Less Moueys received for Articles, Goods, and Produce sold (exclusive of those consumed in the Asylum).	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head.	Weekly Charge for Paupers from Counties or Boroughs to which Asylum belongs.	* Weekly Charge for Paupers from other Counties or Boroughs.	† Weekly Charge for Private Patients.	* Fund to which the Excess beyond the ordinary Weekly Charge is carried.	† Fund to which the Payments for Private Patients are carried.	COUNTIES UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGHES.		
Garden and Farm.	Mis-cellaneous.								COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES —continued.		
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
- (b)	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- - ¹ / ₄	9 - ⁵ / ₈	8 9	14 -	14/ to 21/	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Norfolk.		
- 6 ⁷ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 5 ⁷ / ₈	7 11	7 6	13/ and 14/	10/ to 20/	Building and Repairs - -	Excess to Building and Repairs	Northampton.		
- -	- 4	- 6 ³ / ₈	9 9 ¹ / ₂	9 4 (d)	14 -	15/ and 18/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Northumberland.		
- 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ⁷ / ₈	- 1	9 4 ¹ / ₂	8 6	12/6 and 14/	14 -	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Nottingham.		
- 4 ¹ / ₄	- 2 ¹ / ₂	- 1 ³ / ₈	8 3 ⁷ / ₈	7 9	14 -	- - -	Repairs - - - -	- - - -	Oxford.		
- 2 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₄	7 8 ¹ / ₂	7 9	14 -	15 -	ditto - - - -	Maintenance and Repairs -	Salop and Montgomery.		
- 4 ¹ / ₂	- 3 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ¹ / ₄	8 7 ⁵ / ₈	8 2	15 2	10/3 to 15/2	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Somerset and Bath.		
- (b)	- 1 ¹ / ₂	- - (c)	8 1 ³ / ₄	8 6	14 -	14 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Stafford (Stafford).		
- 8	- 2 ¹ / ₄	- 2	8 8 ¹ / ₄	8 8 ¹ / ₄	14 -	14 -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	Lunacy Rate - - - -	" (Burntwood).		
- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ³ / ₈	9 3	9 2 ¹ / ₄	- - -	- - -	- - - -	- - - -	Suffolk.		
- 6	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 1 ⁷ / ₈	9 6 ³ / ₄	9 6	14 -	- - -	Building and Repairs - -	- - - -	Surrey.		
- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- - (c)	9 1 ³ / ₄	9 -	14 -	16 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Sussex.		
- 6 ¹ / ₈	- - ³ / ₈	- 2	9 -	9 10 (d)	14 -	10/ to 44/	Building and Maintenance -	Building and Maintenance -	Warwick.		
- 3 ³ / ₄	- 7 ¹ / ₂	- 1	7 10 ³ / ₄	7/ and 7/7	10/ to 11/7	15 -	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Wilts.		
1 1 ³ / ₈	- 3 ³ / ₈	- 4 ¹ / ₂	7 6 ¹ / ₂	7/ and 7/7	14 -	7/ to 20/	Repairs - - - -	Maintenance (Excess to Repairs)	Worcester.		
1 3 ⁷ / ₈	- 2 ⁴ / ₈	- 7 ⁷ / ₈	8 10 ⁵ / ₈	9 4	14/7 and 15/2	14/ to 31/6	Additions - - - -	Maintenance and Additions -	York, N. Riding.		
- 10	- 2 ⁵ / ₈	- 3	8 10 ⁵ / ₈	8 4 ¹ / ₂ (d)	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	" W. Riding (Wakefield).		
- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 2	- 2 ⁵ / ₈	8 2 ¹ / ₄	8/ and 8/6	12/6 and 14/	14/ and 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	" " (Wadsley).		
1 2	- 3	- 1 ¹ / ₄	8 11 ⁷ / ₈	8 4 ¹ / ₂ (d)	14 -	14/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	" " (Menston).		
- -	- 2 ¹ / ₈	- 8 ³ / ₈	8 1 ⁵ / ₈	8 9	15 -	13/ to 30/	Capital Account - - - -	Excess to Capital Account -	" E. Riding.		
BOROUGHES :											
- (b)	- 8 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	9 1 ⁷ / ₈	9 -	12/ to 15/9	10/6 to 30/	Building - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Birmingham (Winson Green).		
- -	- 11 ¹ / ₄	- 1 ⁵ / ₈	8 2 ⁷ / ₈	9 -	12/ and 13/	15/ to 21/	Building and Improvements -	Building and Improvements -	" (Rubery Hill).		
- 2	- 3 ¹ / ₈	- 1 ¹ / ₂	8 9 ⁷ / ₈	10 -	14 -	20 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Bristol.		
1 8 ¹ / ₈	- 6	- 9	11 1 ³ / ₄	11 8	- - -	15/ and 17/6	- ditto - - - -	- ditto - - - -	Derby.		
1 10 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ³ / ₈	- 5 ³ / ₄	12 - ⁷ / ₈	14 -	12/10 and 14/	15/ to 25/	Borough Fund - - - -	- ditto (Excess to Boro' Fund)	Exeter.		
1 4	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	- 4 ⁵ / ₈	10 6	10 6	14 -	15/ to 42/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Hull.		
- 2 ³ / ₄	- 4 ¹ / ₄	- -	10 4 ⁵ / ₈	11 6 ¹ / ₂	14 -	20/ and 21/	Original Outlay - - - -	Original Outlay - - - -	Ipswich.		
- 6 ⁷ / ₈	1 3 ⁷ / ₈	- 7 ¹ / ₈	10 1 ⁷ / ₈	10 6	12/10 and 13/	14 -	Building and Repairs - -	Maintenance - - - -	Leicester.		
- 6 ¹ / ₄	- 7 ³ / ₄	- - (c)	12 9 ³ / ₈	11 8	14 -	- - -	Maintenance - - - -	- - - -	London (City of).		
- 6 ¹ / ₂	- 4 ³ / ₈	- -	8 7 ⁵ / ₈	8 2	14 -	16/ to 20/	- ditto - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Newcastle-on-Tyne.		
- 1 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ⁵ / ₈	- 2 ¹ / ₄	9 3 ¹ / ₈	9 4	13/ and 14/	12/ to 18/	Building and Repairs - -	Building and Repairs - -	Norwich.		
- 7	- 5 ¹ / ₄	- 3 ¹ / ₂	10 4 ¹ / ₂	10 6	14 -	15 -	Maintenance - - - -	Maintenance - - - -	Nottingham.		
- 7 ⁵ / ₈	- 11 ³ / ₄	- - ⁵ / ₈	9 9 ¹ / ₈	9 11	14 -	14/ to 20/	Building - - - -	Repairs and Alterations -	Portsmouth.		

(d) Average.

(e) Land is rented at 875 l. per annum.

Appendix (F.)

Appendix (F.)

ENTRIES by COMMISSIONERS at HOSPITALS.

MANCHESTER ROYAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, CHEADLE.

15 May 1890.

Manchester
Hospital.

THE inspection of this Hospital and the villas and houses in the immediate neighbourhood, which, as part of the Hospital or as places for the reception of patients on leave, are in the occupation of the Committee, has occupied us during yesterday and to-day. In the course of it we have seen all the patients at present in residence. On the books of the Hospital are the names of 89 male and 156 female patients; 245 in all. Of these, 3 males and 10 females are on leave at home or elsewhere, in houses not belonging to the Hospital; 5 males and 7 females are on leave at Colwyn Bay, and 2 males and 1 female at Dyffryn Aled, a country house near Denbigh rented by the Committee. In this, as in several other houses, and in the Hospital itself, are boarders to the number of 31; 15 gentlemen and 16 ladies. Some, but not all of these, we have seen, but did not observe among them more than two whose mental unsoundness was so marked as to render it necessary to require their detention to be regularly authorised. These two are mentioned in the patients' book.

We find since the visit of our Colleagues in July last, 32 male and 23 female patients have been admitted to the Hospital; 18 males and 13 females discharged, of whom 11 of each sex had recovered, and 14 males and 9 females died.

The mortality in 1889 was rather high, the rates for males having been 23·7, for females 7·8, and for both sexes, 15·7. Several of the males died of general paralysis. Amongst the patients seen by us are some whose mental condition appears to be improving, and the names of these are as usual given in the patients' book. We have found very few confined to bed, and only five males and three females are at present under medical treatment, so that we may conclude that the general bodily health of the inmates is good.

The patients have on the whole been very contented, but some of course have appealed for discharge. No one so appealing appears to us to be improperly detained, nor have we any doubt of the propriety of the detention of those patients admitted since the last visit, whom we have seen.

No entry occurs in the medical journal of the use of mechanical restraint since the last visit, but there is rather a large record of seclusion; 4 males for a total of 342 hours, and 11 females for a total of 2,048 hours, having been so treated. The accommodation for acute cases, particularly in the female division, is rather too limited, and of such cases there are now a good many. The addition of some single rooms is contemplated, we understand, and with a good infirmary dormitory in connection they would be of advantage.

As to the general course of treatment we do not find much requiring notice. We are glad, however, to find that 22 gentlemen are induced to

to

to employ themselves in the garden or other out-door work, and hope this may be encouraged as much as possible. Appendix (F.)

The Hospital and the various houses that we have visited are generally in good order, and afford comfortable accommodation. In the main building some new water-closets on an improved plan have been finished, and several galleries have been newly painted and decorated. Manchester Hospital.

Of sundry suggestions made in former entries, many remain unadopted, but not we hope wholly rejected by the Committee. Among them we may here mention the establishment of telephonic communication with some, if not all, of the detached houses, the erection of a detached laundry, and of a more suitable chapel. To these subjects we may add the improvement of the ventilation of the bedrooms, by the introduction of Tobin tubes, and an alteration of several of the corridor windows to allow them to open so as to secure a thorough cross-current of air blowing through the rooms when unoccupied. We have had a return of the attendants employed in the main building, from which we learn that of ordinary day attendants there is one to $3\frac{1}{2}$ patients in the male division, and one to $4\frac{1}{3}$ patients in the female division. In the former division there is a head attendant, and in the latter a lady superintendent and two lady's companions.

WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER.

17 February 1890.

WE have devoted to-day to the inspection of this Hospital. The Wonford Committee has wisely commenced improvements calculated to promote the best interests of the charity, and to extend its operations. A Sub-Committee has visited several other Hospitals for the insane in this country, and upon their report it has been determined that plans and estimates shall be forthwith prepared for the erection of a villa on the north side of the main building ; for a separate tradesmen's entrance to the back of the Hospital ; for heating the Hospital throughout by steam ; for additions to, and improvements in the laundry ; for the erection of a recreation and dining-room ; and for alterations at the front entrance of the Hospital. House.

The Committee has not yet set up a dairy farm, but the last purchase of land, bringing up the acreage of the Hospital estate to 75 acres or thereabouts, will, we think, enable them to do so, so soon as all the land bought comes into possession.

Upon the books are now the names of 50 male and 69 female patients, of whom 12 are away on leave, 5 gentlemen and 7 ladies ; 3 male and 4 female patients at Dawlish, 5 elsewhere.

The admissions have been 10, the discharges 7, the deaths 3. Of the discharges, 4 were upon recovery. One lady was discharged in consequence of a verdict upon an inquisition that she was not of "unsound mind, and incapable of managing herself and her affairs ;" but she was, according to the medical record, then delusional and incoherent, and discharged as "relieved only." There is no boarder here at present ; every patient in residence we have seen. The causes of death appear to have been natural ; 1 lady died of cancer. There has been no epidemic, except the influenza, just now so widely prevalent ; 15 attendants have been attacked by it, but no patient. The male division was quiet and orderly ; the more turbulent of the lady patients were rather excited by our visit to their ward. Statistics.

Appendix (F.)

Wonford
House.
Seclusion.
Restraint.

One man was "in seclusion," but the fact is not recorded, because, though the door of the single room is locked against him, as we are informed, it is locked and unlocked at his request. This voluntary "seclusion" should certainly, we think, be noticed in the medical journal. Two ladies have been secluded, each once for two and four hours respectively, and another for $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours, all for violence. This treatment has been duly recorded; also the restraint of the lady last referred to, on 27 occasions, for a total duration of 336 hours, and by a side-arm dress, because she was violent and suicidal. There is no record of any seclusion or restraint in the male division.

Amusement.

As to amusements, dramatic performances are being given to-night, and the same will be repeated to-morrow, and several gentlemen have just concluded a billiard tournament.

Employment.

From the return made to us we find that 5 male patients do some housework. We regret that none can be induced to occupy themselves in out-door work; efforts should be continuous to persuade some to do so; 14 female patients assist in housework; 34 others do needlework, or are otherwise employed indoors. Of the ladies now in residence and under treatment, 6 walk beyond the grounds on parole, and two or three gentlemen.

A few cases were in bed on each side, but only one of them was very seriously ill, and several were in bed to allay excitement only. No complaint was made against any attendant. We found the wards in good order, except No. 2 on the male side, which is being repapered. There is much comfort in the general accommodation. We think that the water-closets for gentlemen are open to improvement; at present the doors there are so hung that patients inside might isolate themselves. We are glad to see that the doors of many single rooms have handles outside. This work should be carried on.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff of attendants is generally sufficient, but in No. 4 Male Ward, with 13 troublesome cases, there are but 3 attendants, and they have to make the beds and do the household work there; this must, to a certain extent, interfere with their continuous attention to the patients.

Inquiry into the payments made for patients inform us that 4 are on the free list, 13 are treated for less than 21 s. weekly, 29 for sums above 21 s., but less than 31 s. 6 d. weekly, and for 31 s. 6 d. to 47 s., 20 reside here as patients; 43 pay from 47 s. weekly up to 63 s.; and above the last figure 6 patients are accommodated.

We have examined the medical records as usual, and desire to call attention to arrears in the entries in the case-books, especially relating to patients who have been here some time, the last entries made being, in several instances, so far back as August of 1889.

 BARNWOOD HOUSE, GLOUCESTER.

20 May 1890.

Barnwood
House,
Gloucester.

WE have given to-day to this Hospital, and seen all the patients upon the books in residence. At the Wilderness are 12 ladies; 2 are elsewhere on leave. No gentleman is absent. But 1 patient was in bed, an old lady, her ailments being only those of old age. We saw all in-doors, or in the court, or we would prefer to call it portion of the garden appropriated to the more troublesome cases. No noise or disorder was in any ward during our inspection, and there was much appearance of contentment on the part of the patients; these are now 153 in number,

number, of whom 67 are of the male, and 86 are of the female sex. There have been 18 admissions (two under the Lunacy Act of this year), and 20 discharges since the Commissioners' visit in November 1889. Of these last, 11 were upon recovery.

Appendix (F.)
Barnwood
House,
Gloucester.

The deaths have been three, of which one was on the female side ; two were in the male department. The causes of death were natural. In one instance a post-mortem examination was made. There has been freedom from epidemic disorders among the patients, a few attendants were attacked by the prevalent influenza.

As usual we inspected the whole building ; also visited the Cottage given up to a few quiet female patients. The day accommodation is remarkable for its comforts and cheerful aspect, and the bedrooms are airy and well furnished. On each side is an observation dormitory, and a large room well adapted for associated games.

Out-door employment of gentlemen is persistently encouraged. While we were among the patients many were occupied in a rational way, and it is evident that neatness of attire is much insisted upon. The fortnightly discussions are kept up ; they seem to be orderly and much appreciated by many patients.

The chapel, which was not long ago enlarged, attracts a fair proportion of the patients to its services.

From the annual report of the Hospital we gather that the claims which chiefly influence the Committee in its charity are good prospects of recovery in educated persons of limited means, primarily persons residing in or closely related to residents in Gloucestershire. The average expenditure per patient per week in 1889, was a little over 2 *l.* ; the average number of patients, 158 ; the total income in 1889 from patients, 21,398 *l.* ; the total expenditure on them, 16,419 *l.* The medical superintendent and his wife show unabated zeal in their work, and the Committee, we know, appreciate their services ; those given by Mrs. Needham, being gratuitous, deserve our special recognition.

The staff of attendants are also spoken well of by the Committee, and appear to us to be well selected.

The case-books are creditable to the officers who assist Dr. Needham. It may be necessary soon, we think, to give the medical superintendent some clinical assistance in view of the additional work thrown on him by the Legislation of 1890.

There are now five boarders here ; these appear to be persons who could not be certified as being of unsound mind, and cases requiring the care and treatment of patients. We are glad to hear that a sea-side house is contemplated for change of air for the patients.

THE LAWN, LINCOLN.

28 March 1890.

THE patients on the books of this Hospital are 27 males and 35 females ; 62 in all. Since the visit of 15th November 1889, 2 male and 3 female patients have been admitted ; 4 female patients were discharged, but none of them had recovered, and 3 male patients died. These deaths resulted from natural causes.

The cases of recent admissions are properly placed under care and treatment. We regret that we cannot report any patient as much improved. The general bodily health of the patients is good. No one was confined to bed to-day, and those under medical treatment are 3 males and 5 females,

Appendix (F.)

The Lawn,
Lincoln.

On our arrival at the Hospital this afternoon we found a musical entertainment about to commence, and we therefore postponed our inspection till it concluded. It was much enjoyed by the patients. Similar entertainments are we understand frequently provided.

The Hospital is in good order, and much brightened up and improved of late. We are glad to hear that the finances are in a fairly satisfactory state. The average payment per head by patients is about 31 s. a week, which about covers the cost.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, OLD STREET, E.C.

24 January 1890.

St. Luke's
Hospital.

Statistics.

Post mortem
examinations.

REVIEWING the history of this Hospital in 1889, we find that the admissions were 53; that of these 25 were free cases; that the deaths were 7, that an autopsy was made in every instance; that the average number of patients in residence was 190, and that on the 1st January 1890, 43 were deemed to be not necessarily incurable, and that 25 were discharged, during 1889, upon recovery. There are now upon the books the names of 61 men and 129 women as patients, making the total number 190 under care and treatment.

There is no statutory boarder; of the patients, 24 are free cases, 8 pay 7 s. per week, 50 pay 14 s., 93 pay 21 s., 10 pay 30 s., and there is the Whitbread patient.

The annual report of the Hospital has not yet been made for 1890, so that we cannot state at present its financial position. It appears, however, that there are some vacant beds, 15 or thereabouts, and that no patient has been refused admission, except for disqualification as suffering from incurable mental infirmity, or for financial reasons. Chronic cases are not admitted under 21 s. weekly. Recent cases are kept for periods not exceeding 12 months, with the possibility of renewal for three months, and then for another three months, paying less than 21 s., or making no payment.

The Hospital was last visited by Commissioners on 13th September 1889; since that date 19 patients have been received, 5 males and 14 females; of the former, 1 was considered to be curable; of the latter, 11 were deemed to be so. The discharges during the same period have been 16, including the recoveries of 10 women. There have been only 3 deaths; 2 were followed by autopsy, and the causes of death ascertained thereby were syncope after chronic peritonitis, and melancholia with phthisis pulmonalis. The other death appears to have been also natural. Of the 19 patients above referred to, 3 pay 30 s. weekly, 5 pay 21 s., 3 pay 14 s., 7 are free cases, and 1 is admitted to-day, and the terms do not appear to be yet settled. Three male patients and 1 female patient are absent on trial. Two of each sex were to-day in bed; these on account of illness and not for excitement.

Seclusion.

There has, according to the medical records, been no resort to restraint, but a man has been secluded on seven days or portions of days for a total of 71 hours, for dangerous excitement and violence to patients and attendants. Another patient complained to us to-day of having been, whilst assisting the attendants in sweeping the ward, struck on the head with a brush taken out of his hand by this violent patient. We think that, in a ward where violent patients are, it would be better that no patient should be supplied with an article readily convertible by another into a weapon. Under medical treatment, and so registered last

last week, were 5 men and 22 women. The patients have, as a rule, escaped the prevalent influenza, but several of the staff have suffered. Appendix (F.)

No complaints were made against any attendants or nurses. If all were always on duty they might, in ordinary circumstances, be sufficient in number; but we should be better satisfied if there were a supernumerary in each division to supply temporary vacancies through illness or holiday, and to meet sudden emergencies. St. Luke's Hospital.
Staff of attendants.

The patients were, with few exceptions, orderly; and generally those who answered our questions expressed contentment with their accommodation, their diet, and the conduct of the attendants and nurses. Condition of patients.

Although the external aspect of the Hospital is so prison-like as to compare unfavourably with other institutions for the insane, the interior is in very good order, and the wards are warm, comfortable, and, as a rule, suitably furnished. The wings are, however, capable of improvement, by the introduction of modern furniture and brighter decoration, and we should be glad if the Committee could see their way to the gradual construction of better water-closets, by building out spurs for them, with cross-ventilated lobbies, and providing modern fittings. It is, however, but right to add that credit is due for the condition in which the present antiquated closets are kept by the attendants. State of wards.

The substitution of iron bedsteads for the wooden trough beds would be desirable also, since some of the latter still are in use. The chapel walls also need re-painting or re-colouring.

The means of indoor amusement are not overlooked by the Committee, but those who can amuse themselves are few among the patients, a large proportion being far too demented to do so. Amusement.

The exercise courts are in proper order, and 4 or 5 patients, at least, walk beyond them on parole.

The Committee met this morning, which would, *per se*, account for non-production to us of any letters written by patients, and kept back from the post.

The medical superintendent has the assistance of two qualified medical gentlemen, who, in their clinical capacity, seem to take an interest in their work.

ROYAL INDIA ASYLUM.

8 May 1890.

VISITING this Asylum to-day we have seen all the patients, and inspected their accommodation. Since Commissioners last visited, there has been no admission in either division. The male patients have been decreased in number by three deaths; the females are reduced numerically through one death. The causes of death were natural, and three of the four deceased were considerably advanced in years. There were two post-mortem examinations. No case has been discharged from the Asylum. The patients are now 72 men and 19 women. Of the former, 28 are of the first class, 44 are soldiers; of the latter, 8 are of the first, 11 of the second class. One male was the only person to-day in bed, and he suffering from rheumatism. During our inspection the patients of each sex were orderly. No one made any complaint, and several spoke of the kindness of the medical staff, and their general treatment appears to be satisfactory to the patients. Royal India Asylum.

The staff of attendants and nurses consists of five men by day for the gentlemen, six for the other male patients (but another will soon be engaged for the last-mentioned cases), and of a chief and two subordi-

Appendix (F.)
 Royal India
 Asylum.

nates for the female patients; the female patients have besides their nurses, the services during part of the day of two housemaids and two laundrymaids. There is no night nurse, but a male attendant patrols the men's division, and visits the laundry, thereby passing the stairs leading to the female dormitory. We cannot regard this patrol as a sufficient security in case of fire on the women's side. A few of the soldier patients are usefully employed in household work, 1 in the tailor's, 2 in the shoemaker's shop, 4 or 5 in the grounds. Many of the gentlemen were reading, writing, or drawing. Proper attention appears to be given to dress, but we think that the washing of the fustian clothes in a bath is a very objectionable practice, and trust that it will be abolished. We saw the officers and soldiers at dinner; the fare was good; beer and stout are the general beverages. In the soldiers' ward some table cloths were very dirty, through the careless habits of the patients. We think that those put on tables used by the more demented cases should be changed daily, and that plates should be placed for deposits thereon of the potato peelings now heaped on the cloths. We found the bedding in a clean state. The rooms on the top floor, where the assistant medical officer and several gentlemen sleep, have low ceilings and small windows; there should be in these better outlets for vitiated, and better inlets for fresh air. We were told that the only fire-escape ladder which can reach some of the highest bedrooms in the house has been away six weeks or thereabouts for repair. We hope that it will be immediately got back. The door of escape in the event of fire, recommended at last visit, has been made, and an attendant occupies now one of the three single rooms then referred to. We had no fault to find with the ventilation of the day-rooms, except in one room, where the occupying patients were of very faulty habits, and the windows were all closed.

There has been no seclusion or mechanical restraint. We had a separate interview with a gentleman to which we have referred in the patients' book.

BETHEL HOSPITAL, NORWICH.

22 March 1890.

Bethel
 Hospital.

THIS Hospital is maintained in good order, and is very clean and comfortable. We have seen all the patients now on the books except 1 female who is absent on leave. The number is 75, 30 being males, and 45 females. One of the latter is absent on trial.

Statistics.

Since the last visit 6 males and 3 females have been admitted here; 2 males and 5 females discharged, of whom 1 of the former and 2 of the latter had recovered, and three males died. Of the patients lately admitted, those who remain are proper subjects of treatment.

We have noticed only 2 patients, both males, who show signs of improvement. The bodily health of the patients is good, and no one for some time has been registered as under medical treatment.

Restraint.

There is no record of the use of seclusion, but 2 females, each twice and for in all 12 and 20 hours respectively, have been restrained by being strapped in bed.

We are informed that there are vacancies here for about a dozen more patients.

Financially, the hospital is, we are glad to learn, in a satisfactory condition.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, NORTHAMPTON.

3 April 1890.

THE new female infirmary, which has been constructed out of the old laundry, is now in full use, and is most comfortable and of the greatest benefit to the feeble and sick among the female patients.

At the farmhouse at Moulton Park a new porch and a staircase conveniently placed, to afford a second exit in the event of a fire, have been built, and some of the rooms there improved.

The electric lighting of the Hospital is being extended, and soon all the wards will be lighted in that manner. This work, and the alterations of the farmhouse, have made it necessary to crowd some of the male wards by temporarily placing in them more than their usual complement of patients.

The extra patients will no doubt soon return to their regular quarters. There will, however, still remain the insufficiency of day space which has been so often the subject of comment, and we trust the Committee will not long postpone the commencement of the additions to the male side, for which plans were submitted to our Board. These plans provide for greatly improved accommodation in that division.

Apart from the temporary disturbances to which we have referred, the Hospital is in very good order indeed, and has been improved, beyond what we have mentioned, in some particulars which concern the quarters assigned to the attendants and domestic servants.

Since the visit of our Colleagues on 11th November, 10 male and 9 female patients have been admitted here; 6 patients of each sex have been discharged, 4 males and 5 females on recovery, and 3 males and 8 females died. The causes of their deaths were natural; in two cases post-mortem examinations were made.

Statistics.

Post-mortem examinations.

There are at present only 3 patients, all males, under general medical treatment, but 13 males and 47 females, 60 patients in all, are taking sedatives. A patient and a nurse were attacked last autumn by typhoid fever, but recovered.

We find that since the last visit a male patient on five occasions, and for a total of 32 hours, was mechanically restrained for surgical reasons, and 3 males for a total of 42 hours, and 2 females for 42 hours, were secluded.

Restraint and seclusion.

The changes noted above leave at present on the books the names of 327 patients 174 males and 153 females. Of these, 9 gentlemen are at Penarth, and 1 is absent on trial. All the rest we have seen yesterday or to-day. There are only 3 ladies at Moulton Hall, that house being now reserved for patients requiring more expensive accommodation. The house at Penmaenmawr has been given up.

We have satisfied ourselves that the patients admitted since the last visit, and remaining here, were properly placed under treatment as insane. The patients generally have been quiet and contented. There is among them, unfortunately, a large proportion of chronic demented or maniacal cases, affording little or no hope of cure.

For the male chronic patients, and for suitable cases among the acute, the system of out-door labour is maintained with good results, in at least the amelioration of their condition.

We have noticed a few patients who are mentally improved, and have inserted their names in the patients' book.

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LUNATIC HOSPITAL, THE COPPICE, NOTTINGHAM.

31 March 1890.

Nottingham
Lunatic
Hospital.

WE find this Hospital, which we have to-day inspected, generally in very good order. In some water-closets the flushing apparatus was defective, and we are aware that the seat-action, which is that in use, is very liable to get out of order. As occasion offers, it might be well to substitute one of the simple forms which have been invented. We thought the day-room in the second female gallery rather too full of patients, those at present occupying it being of an excited and troublesome class. If they could be more divided it would, we think, be better.

Statistics.

There are now on the books 48 male and 43 female patients. Since our Colleagues' visit on 12th November, 6 male and 7 female patients have been admitted here; 1 male and 3 female patients discharged, of whom but one, a lady, had recovered; and 4 male patients and a lady died. The deaths were due to natural causes.

We have seen all the patients but one, who is out for the day. We have also seen a lady who is here as a boarder, but apparently not a very willing one. She is weak-minded, but possibly not certifiable.

We have satisfied ourselves that the patients recently admitted, and still here, were proper cases for treatment. In 3 of the male patients were noticed improvement, but not at present in any lady. The health generally of the inmates is good. One gentleman, however, was in bed, and appears to be failing. A lady has sustained a fracture of the right humerus. It appears to have been sustained while she was being dressed, a process she always resisted. Three nurses were engaged with her at the time, and the arm seems to have broken while one of them was trying to get it into the sleeve of the dress. We have inquired into the matter, and are satisfied that the fracture was the result of accident.

No seclusion or restraint has been employed since the last visit.

Dr. Tate is absent for the day, but Dr. Mair has given us the information we desired. There is nothing special to report of the general arrangements of the Hospital.

WARNEFORD ASYLUM, OXFORD.

6 March 1890.

Warneford
Asylum.

WE have to-day inspected this Hospital, and find it in good order. The new male wing is occupied on the ground floor, but the rooms over are yet empty. The accommodation in this wing, which is a duplicate of the wing previously added to the female side, is very good, and should, we think, be speedily occupied when better known.

The patients at present on the books are 31 males and 50 females, but as many of the former as of the latter sex could be received.

Statistics.

Since the visit in December of our Colleagues the following changes have occurred:—One male patient was discharged "recovered"; a female patient was also discharged, but has been re-admitted. Three females died, and 2 males and 6 females have been admitted.

Inquest.

The deaths were due to natural causes. In one case a coroner's inquest was held with that finding.

We

We have seen all the patients, except a lady absent on leave. We have not seen any patient exhibiting any mental improvement. All the cases of recent admission are properly placed under care and treatment. A few patients were in bed, but generally the health of the patients is good.

Appendix (F.)
—
Warneford
Asylum.

There is no record of the use of restraint or seclusion since the last visit.

COTON HILL INSTITUTION, STAFFORD.

16 April 1890.

ON the books of this Institution are the names of 64 gentlemen and 69 ladies ; all, excepting one gentleman, who was out for the day, were seen by us.

Coton Hill
Institution.

We were pleased with the appearance of the new recreation-hall, which was opened by a grand ball last week. The old recreation-room will now be converted into a drawing-room for the ladies, and the adjoining room be used as a dining-room.

Water has been laid on from the town as far as the lodge gates. We hope that the pipes will be brought up to this building, and external hydrants placed around the building. Internal hydrants should also be arranged at various places, and especially at the stage in the recreation-room. The door of communication between the villas recommended by our Colleagues has been made. The house was clean and in good order, but internal renovation is needed in many parts of the house. This will have to be gradually accomplished, as the recreation-hall has been a heavy drain upon the resources of this Hospital, where the great majority of patients are received at very low rates, and much real charity is done.

In every room in which any epileptic is placed, we think the fires should be protected by efficient guards. The patients were quiet and free from complaint. The complaints made to us were all the outcome of delusion, excepting those on the score of undue detention, and we did not see any patient, whose alleged grievance was on this head, at present fit for trial or discharge. All those patients who appear to us to be likely to be able soon to leave on trial, will be found recorded in the patients' book.

There is one lady residing here as a boarder ; she has recovered mentally, but is bodily unable to leave the Hospital. She was in bed as were three other ladies, but no gentleman ; eight of each sex were under medical treatment last week. We gave private interviews to some patients, and saw the friends of a lady who wished to take her home. In our opinion, and we told them so, this lady cannot be properly treated except in some public institution for the insane.

Four ladies have been secluded on 19 occasions for various periods, and one gentleman once for 1½ hours.

One lady has been restrained for 121 hours on six occasions, one gentleman on five occasions for 86, and another on three occasions for 36 hours ; the two last cases were for surgical reasons only ; the other for surgical reasons and to prevent self-injury.

Eleven gentlemen and 11 ladies have been admitted ; one of each sex discharged on recovery ; one of each sex left not improved ; one gentleman was sent away relieved, and one lady has died of phthisis.

Statistics.

We have signed the various books and registers, and have nothing special to report.

Appendix (F.)

BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL, LAMBETH ROAD, S.E.

Bethlehem
Hospital.

21 January 1890.

WE have inspected this Hospital, occupying two days in the work, which we finished to-day. Since the Commissioners visited, on 24th September in 1889, 44 male and 56 female patients have been admitted; 82 cases have been discharged, 37 from the men's, 45 from the women's wards. Of these 82 cases, 39 were discharged upon recovery. The changes by admission, death, and discharge (there have been 6 deaths), have raised the numbers on the books as patients from 237 to 249. They are 107 of the male, 142 of the female sex. All these, except 10 gentlemen and 5 ladies away on leave, we have seen; except also 7 ladies at the Branch Establishment at Witley. There are also 5 male and 4 female boarders on the books; 3 of the former, 1 of the latter only make payments for their board. We saw and spoke to all the boarders in residence, and conversed with any patients who were disposed to talk and were able to do so intelligibly. The paying patients are 41 men and 24 women. On the incurable list are 40 patients. The deaths have been due to natural causes, and the only serious casualty for mention is the self-injury of a female patient, who gouged out one of her eyes, slipping a finger from the glove by which she was restrained at the time, but ineffectually as the result proved. She had, before admission, mutilated herself by cutting her right hand, so that amputation of that hand had been necessary, on both occasions acting upon a misinterpretation of Scripture. The occurrence took place in the day time during the absence for a few minutes of the nurse in charge of her. The records of restraint tell us of her treatment by glove for two days and two nights, and of similar treatment of 13 other patients, 5 for surgical reasons, the rest for a propensity to injure themselves, for periods varying from one night to several days and nights, the longest being 37 days and five nights, and the reason in that case being the patient's constantly trying to undress and abuse himself. The other records of restraint refer to the side-arm dress worn by 1 male patient for four nights on account of destructive and dirty habits, and by 2 females, 1 on 16 occasions, the other on five occasions, on account of self-abuse and filthy habits, for a few hours on each occasion. The gloves in use are of canvas, and allow, within the gloves, considerable liberty to the hands. Two patients are also entered, both females, as having been treated by the prolonged warm bath, having a lid, 1 of the women on eight, and the other on 25 occasions. During our visit not many of the patients were disorderly, and no one seems to be improperly detained. We were also satisfied that the boarders were persons not certifiably insane. About 46 female patients employ themselves, according to the returns, in needlework; the men usefully employed are very few except in ward-cleaning. This work is done by 26 male and 24 female patients. The seclusion of the violent has been of 29 of both sexes, for 114 days or portions of days, the total duration of seclusion being 844 hours. The temperature of the wards was satisfactory during our inspection, and much has been done recently in artificial heating. The structure of the Hospital presents difficulties in carrying out some of the recommendations made by the Commissioners last year, and the finances have apparently suffered from the widespread agricultural distress, but these recommendations will, we understand, not be forgotten. At present the observation dormitory on the male side is large enough to accommodate all those men who are believed

to be actively suicidal, but of course an influx of such cases may any time arise in excess of such accommodation, and then the difficulty will have to be met, and we cannot regard the provision for them of single rooms as satisfactory. The attendants and nurses are still without mess-rooms, and the cooking of their meals in the wards continues, a practice long since discontinued in asylums, and not adhered to in other hospitals. The question of an electric apparatus for testing the vigilance of the night watch and for other purposes is still under consideration. Several wards in the ladies' division are comfortable and bright, but on the male side especially, other wards might by no great outlay be made more cheerful. We are glad to hear that the Committee have mooted the improvement of the water-closet accommodation. The proper course to take in this direction would be to project spurs with cross ventilation; but if that be for any reason impossible, outlets and inlets for air, independently of the windows, should be provided in the existing closets, with modern fittings of the best kind. The staff of attendants is by no means too strong for the requirements of the Hospital; here and there a ward is so large that the opportunities for escaping constant supervision are many. These wards might possibly be improved in this respect by sub-division, taking care not to aggravate the want of sufficient light in some parts of them. The baths are good, and we found the bath-rooms in proper order, but we recommend that the shower-bath key should in every instance be kept by the head, and not by any other attendant. We noticed that a shower-bath on the male side required a larger window in its panel, and that a thermometer in that division was worn out, and the figures upon it were almost illegible. Everywhere the bedding which we examined was clean and sufficient. No complaints were made to us by any patient against the attendants or nurses. The latter very rarely leave except for marriage or for superannuation, and the staff appears to be a very well-conducted set, and are so spoken of by the Medical Superintendent. He has the assistance of another medical gentleman, who succeeded him when he was himself promoted, and of two clinical assistants. When the Lunacy Consolidation Act is passed we think that it would be well to intitule the leaves of absence to patients under the section of the Act pursuant to which the Committee members granting the leave proceed.

Appendix (F.)
Bethlehem.
Hospital.

HOLLOWAY SANATORIUM, VIRGINIA WATER.

27 March 1890.

YESTERDAY and to-day we have been occupied with our inspection of this Hospital. On the books there are 111 gentlemen and 146 ladies. There are also here 14 gentlemen and 17 ladies residing as boarders. Some of these are rightly living here of their own free will, and are properly described as boarders, but others are here, and will be found described by name in the "patients' book," who are insane, and should be here as patients, or not at all. On this subject we feel we must caution Dr. Philipps most strongly that he must not receive here persons of unsound mind without order and certificates, and he must not take into the Hospital as a boarder any one who wishes to be under his care, if, on arrival, the person is clearly insane. We strongly disapprove of attendants being sent to bring boarders to the Hospital. In Dr. Philipps' report to the Committee the following sentence occurs: "It

Holloway
Sanatorium.

Appendix (F.)

Holloway
Sanatorium.

is with regret that I have to notice a growing opposition on the part of the Commissioners in Lunacy to the practice of receiving voluntary boarders." We recognise that there are cases of nervous disorder, short of actual insanity, where the sufferers may properly be admitted as boarders into the Hospital, and we are not opposed to the boarder system honestly carried out on these lines. But we do oppose the practice, which is too frequent at this Hospital, of receiving and treating herein, without legal order and certificates, persons decidedly insane, under the designation of voluntary boarders. This it is our duty to condemn, and we cannot, as the law stands, permit.

We also observe in the report that "Extracts" from the Commissioners' entries are printed. To this we have a strong objection.

Either the entry must be published *in extenso*, or we must request that it be not printed at all in the annual report.

We have, during our visit, seen every patient and boarder in residence. Six of each sex are absent on leave, but every other inmate under care had full opportunity of talking with us. We had no complaints of ill-treatment, but the subject of the food was made a grievance, principally by those patients who required to be forcibly fed. The present cook is under notice to leave, and we hope his place will be filled by a man who is better fitted for his duties.

Statistics.

Since our Colleagues were here last, 26 males and 16 females have been discharged, of whom 6 and 11 respectively had recovered. Eight males and 3 females have died; 6 of the former and 1 of the latter deaths were due to general paralysis. Nothing noteworthy has to be mentioned respecting the remaining causes of death. The health of the patients is, on the whole, satisfactory. Seven gentlemen and nine ladies were registered as being under medical treatment.

Seclusion.

Three male patients have been secluded for a total of 52 hours, and 1 woman for 96 hours in all.

Restraint.

One gentleman has been dry-packed for six hours, and 2 ladies have been restrained by the gloves for 18 hours in all, either for surgical reasons or destructive habits.

Staff of
attendants.

The staff on the male side consists of one head attendant, three gentlemen's companions, 31 day and four night attendants; there is also a nurse in the male infirmary, and 4 housemaids work in the wards. On the female side, under the head attendant, are 10 lady nurses, 29 ordinary day, and three night nurses; whilst 11 housemaids do the domestic work. These numbers seem to us to be sufficient, but we think the staff is, perhaps, weak amongst the night nurses.

The same medical officers are on duty who were here at the last visit, but they are not aided now by a clinical assistant.

Amongst the improvements we have to notice that the corridor to the chapel is in progress, with single rooms for female patients; the lawn-tennis grounds have been levelled, and a pavilion is in course of erection on the cricket ground. The fire appliances have been increased, and a trained fireman has been engaged, but is not yet in office.

We are glad to see by the auditors' report that the surplus revenue for last year exceeded 6,700 *l*. We believe it is in contemplation to convert the present inadequate laundry into a female infirmary, and to build a male infirmary adjoining; but before this can be done it will be necessary to build a laundry elsewhere and remove the boilers. This improvement is greatly needed, and considering the flourishing condition of the Hospital financially, we hope it will be early undertaken. Other matters calling for early attention are the provision of cloak and boot-rooms, adjoining the various wards. A smoking-room is also a great

great desideratum. This might, we think, be provided in connection with the billiard-room. Handrails are wanted for the stairs at the Retreat, and there is now a bath-room and bath at this block, but they are not yet ready for use.

Appendix (F.)
Holloway
Sanatorium.

Of the 281 persons boarded here, 55 pay over two guineas weekly, 159 from two guineas to above 25 s., and 67 various sums below 25 s.

We are glad to find that 44 gentlemen are employed in the grounds, 3 in the carpenter's shop, and 4 other gentlemen are made useful in the house. Amongst the ladies, 50 are employed in housework and other ways, and 88 ladies knit and sew.

YORK LUNATIC HOSPITAL, BOOTHAM.

10 February 1890.

WE have inspected this Hospital and find that 137 patients are on the books, of whom 83 are private and 54 are pauper patients. One of each sex is away on leave ; the rest have been seen and addressed by us. We had no complaints, and the patients were all quiet and well-behaved.

The admissions have been 12, six in either division ; 9 patients have left, 4 on recovery, and 3 patients have died from natural causes.

Some confusion was manifest in the wards owing to overcrowding, as some female patients are during the process of alteration occupying some of the male patients' quarters. We do not think that the male attendants should be employed in housemaids' work, and we do not approve of day attendants in either division being employed as night attendants, but think when extra aid at night is required, it should be procured from outside.

State of wards.

We saw the dinners served throughout the Hospital ; the fare was good, but soup should be served in tureens and not in tin pans ; the knives require renewal ; steel forks should be discarded, and no tin mugs should be used. The serving might be neater, *e.g.*, an attendant should not throw five or six pieces of bread on the table from his hand, after the patients are seated, for them to snatch at. We did not observe one clock that was in going order in the patients' apartments.

Dietary.

The only change in the staff is the appointment of Miss Haynes as matron. She had previous experience at St. Ann's and Glendossill. Three gentlemen are under medical treatment, and 3 were in bed ; no women were confined to bed, or taking medicine. No seclusion or restraint has been needed. Every newly admitted patient, we satisfied ourselves, was a fit subject for detention ; and we regret to be able to report only 2 women and no man as making any marked progress towards recovery.

THE FRIENDS' RETREAT, YORK.

17 February 1890.

SINCE our Colleagues paid their last visit to this Hospital 2 gentlemen and 6 ladies have been admitted, 2 ladies have been discharged on recovery, 2 gentlemen and 1 lady have left relieved ; one of the gentlemen was also a recent admission, and 2 of each sex have died from ordinary causes ; 2 of the deaths were due to general paralysis. There are on the books the names of 60 gentlemen and 98 ladies ; all

York Retreat.

Appendix (F.) of whom, excepting 2 gentlemen away on leave, and 12 ladies at Gainsboro' House, Scarborough, have been seen by us. Eight gentlemen and 2 ladies were in bed, and 9 of each sex were under medical treatment.

State of wards, &c. The house was in general in good order, but new linoleum is needed in several passages, and the furniture in some wards and dormitories should be renovated. In every room in which an attendant sits up at night there should be a tell-tale clock to test the wakefulness of the watcher. We think it would be well if this Hospital were placed in telephonic communication with York in case of need. Some of the w.c.'s have been much improved, and we hope this improvement will be carried out throughout the Hospital. No. 4 Female Gallery is we hear to be entirely renovated shortly. The work is much needed. We hope the old baths will all be removed and baths similar to the new ones now in use substituted. A bath is required for the ladies at the East Villa. The kitchen is too small for the requirements of this large establishment and should be enlarged. We have seen the new building in course of erection for acute female cases, but fear it will not be ready for occupation as early as had been anticipated. We regret not being able to report above 2 patients as making progress towards early recovery. One of the great blots in this building is the prison-like aspect given by the small windows. In an institution of this class we are surprised that this defect should have been allowed to remain so long unremedied. The bedding was clean, and the general condition of the patients creditable to the attendants. We had few complaints, and none against the attendants for harsh usage or ill-treatment, so we conclude that the attendants in general did not consider (from the fact that one of their number was recently simply dismissed instead of, as he should have been, prosecuted for striking a patient) that striking a patient is held a light offence.

Restraint. Restraint has been employed in the case of one lady for 12 weeks to prevent her injuring herself. No seclusion has been found to be necessary.

EASTERN COUNTIES IDIOT ASYLUM, COLCHESTER.

10 March 1890.

Eastern
Counties
Asylum.

WE have visited this Hospital to-day, and find upon the books the names of 173 patients, of whom 113 are males, 60 are females. We learn that there were some cases of a typhoid character last year, and very recently blood-poisoning has shown itself among the patients. To rectify this mischief a thorough investigation has been made of the drains, and defects of trapping have been discovered, which will receive immediate attention. These defects affected the recent additions to the Hospital, which have therefore been emptied of occupants. With this exception the general health has been as good as could be expected, where so many are of weak constitution. The election cases are 120 for five years, for life 10, and there is another case for single payment. The private class consists of 20; the paupers are 22. Mr. Roberts is the medical officer in residence. Mr. and Mrs. Turner are respectively superintendent and matron. The patients in bed were not many. There are 12 patients at the cottage in garden. The admissions have been since 1st January of last year, 22 on the male, 16 on the female side. Three patients have

have left, 14 have died. The only serious casualties have been a fracture of the humerus, and another of a clavicle, both purely accidental.

The staff of attendants consists of nine men and 12 women. An assistant schoolmaster has been engaged and is coming on duty directly. We are satisfied that the idiots are kindly treated, and well dieted, and to the sick proper attention is given. Such of the patients as have any intelligence manifested by their looks and confirmed by their replies, that contentment was very general; they are kept clean and tidy, and the wards and bedding are in a proper state. No additional land has yet been obtained, and since the opening of the new building in May last, there have been no structural works. The mortality appears to us to be still high; phthisis and tuberculosis explain the largest number of deaths; epilepsy accounts for six; two or three were due to pyæmia and two to pneumonia.

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Eastern
Counties
Asylum.

ROYAL ALBERT IDIOT ASYLUM, LANCASTER.

30 May 1890.

THE inspection which we have to-day made of this Asylum enables us again to report most favourably of its condition and management, and of the work which is done in it. There is temporary confusion in some parts, due to the progress of painting and re-papering, and this has made it necessary for a time to somewhat overcrowd a few of the rooms; but it is expected that the work will soon be finished, and a return to normal arrangements be possible. We were pleased to find the rooms, even those occupied by the lowest grades of the patients, commendably free from ill odours, and all clean, and generally bright.

Royal Albert
Asylum.

We visited Brunton House, where 13 boys are lodged, and which affords excellent accommodation for private patients; and also the Farm, where other 13 male patients live in charge of the bailiff. Both these departments are in good order. With regard to Brunton House, we must call attention, as we did in 1887, to the want of a second means of exit from the bedrooms on the top floor. This should be provided without delay, and it should, we think, be in the form of an external iron staircase.

There has been a useful addition made to the land in the occupation of the Asylum, by the renting of a farm of 54 acres at a short distance; and now all the milk required is supplied from the Asylum dairy, besides a considerable quantity of butter. We think a cream separator would be found useful here, to ensure the milk being always sweet when sent into the wards for use, by avoiding, in hot weather, the "seiting" of the new milk for the cream to rise.

We have seen all the patients; the majority look well and healthy, and the Asylum has for some considerable time enjoyed an immunity from infectious or epidemic disorders, if we except a few not severe cases of influenza. There were a few feeble patients, and one boy who had undergone amputation of a toe, in bed in the excellent detached hospital, but no one was confined to bed in the main building.

The patients are 579 in number, 384 being males and 195 females. The private cases, which include those elected, and paying, life, and presentation cases, are 457, and the pauper cases 122. The latter are those paid for by guardians of unions, who receive the subvention

Appendix (F.) of 4s. a week in respect of them. The patients are fewer by 8 than at the visit of our Colleagues on 22nd July last year. No great addition to the present number can properly be made.

Royal Albert
Asylum.

Since the above date 64 patients have been admitted here, 58 discharged, and 14 died. There was nothing unusual in the causes of death. Five post-mortems were made.

The number of patients attending school is about 400. The character and extent of the instruction given, of course, varies very greatly, but a few of the more intelligent seem to have made fair progress. Actually employed are some 275; and a few lads appear to have acquired considerable skill in tailoring, shoemaking, and carpentry. The girls are trained in housework, sewing, knitting, &c.

The staff comprises 3 superior officers, 4 teachers in each division, 23 attendants in the male, and 33 in the female division, and 25 persons other than the foregoing, making a total of 92. In addition, there are 5 employés at Brunton House.

We are glad to learn that the financial condition of the institution continues to be satisfactory.

EARLSWOOD IDIOT ASYLUM, REDHILL.

14 March 1890.

Earlswood
Asylum.

WE have this day inspected the Asylum and seen all the patients in residence. On the books are the names of 408 males and 193 females, but 3 of the former being absent on leave, were not seen by us. Since two of our Colleagues were here in June last, 20 males and 12 females have been admitted, 22 males and 6 females have been discharged, 9 males and 4 females have died. We desire to direct the attention of the Committee to the causes of the 13 deaths, 9 of which were due to pneumonia and 2 to bronchitis. These deaths seem to point strongly to the necessity of remedying what was pointed out to be a defect by the last visiting Commissioners, viz., the artificial heating of the wards and dormitories. Something has been done in this direction, but much more is needed, and we trust the matter will be taken in hand at once. The health of the patients has been exceptionally good with respect to infectious disorders; only one case of measles and two of whooping cough having occurred since the last visit, whilst influenza has been very prevalent amongst the staff, but has not attacked a single patient. We feel, however, that we must again urge the absolute necessity of building a detached hospital, and we think that this should be at once undertaken. We urge the spending of money in this direction with greater confidence as we are pleased to learn that at the annual dinner held at the "Métropole" two days ago, a far larger sum was obtained than on any previous occasion. Alternative exits by stairs ought in our opinion to be provided from every dormitory, and we would specially direct attention to the infirmary where no means of escape is possible should the one staircase be blocked by smoke. The lavatory accommodation at the girls' school is inconvenient and ill-situated; in it are seven water-closet seats for 90 girls, over which is a bedroom for several of the servants, who, we learn, are frequently ill. This state of things should not be allowed to continue. We saw 7 patients in bed, and 9 patients of both sexes were last week registered as being under medical treatment. Seclusion seems

seems never to be resorted to, but 14 patients last week wore locked gloves owing to destructive or filthy habits or to prevent self-injury, and this, according to the medical journal, appears to be the average number requiring this treatment. We have in the course of our inspection been over the whole building occupied by the patients, and found the wards bright, cheerful, and prettily decorated, owing, in a great measure, to the liberal gifts bestowed on the Institution by Messrs. Doulton, Liberty, and Goupil. The dormitories were in good order and quite free from offensive odour. A sufficiently nutritious dinner we saw served in the dining-hall, but we must call attention to the steel forks which are used at dinner. They are much worn, and should be replaced by white metal forks. The use of steel forks has been almost universally discarded in institutions similar to this. Instruction, drill, and employment still continue to receive due attention, and all patients capable of being in any way improved are trained and educated in a greater or less degree. Owing to the fact that an attendant who used to photograph the patients has left, this excellent practice has been discontinued. This is, we trust, only temporary, and we hope his place will be speedily filled. A large covered shed for the boys to play in when the weather is inclement would be, we feel sure, a useful adjunct to the Asylum. The principal officers remain unchanged, but we must not conclude our report without expressing our satisfaction at the zeal and energy displayed by Dr. Jones in his management of the Asylum, and his intimate knowledge of the patients placed in his care.

Appendix (F.)

Earlswood
Asylum.

Appendix (G.)

STATE CRIMINAL ASYLUM, BROADMOOR.

Appendix (G.)

28 June 1890.

State Criminal Asylum.

On 27th and 28th June we paid to this Asylum the annual visit of inspection for the year 1890. As on former visits, we found the Asylum in excellent order in all its departments, and fully maintaining the high character it has so deservedly gained.

It is, however, becoming very full, and there were at our visit only vacancies for eight patients, all in the male division. It is probable, therefore, that some addition to the accommodation, especially on the female side, may soon be necessary, though possibly some room may be found by discharge of patients. We found in the Asylum 622 patients, 472 being males, and 150 females. The males were 9 more, and the females one fewer than at the visit of Commissioners on 29th November 1889. The admissions since then had been of 32 males and 9 females; the discharges and removals of 8 males and 7 females; and the deaths of 15 males and 3 females.

Of the deaths, each of which was, as usual, followed by autopsy, and a coroner's inquest, three were due to the effects of influenza which was epidemic during the first four months of this year, and attacked in all 206 individuals, being patients or members of the staff, or of the families of the latter. Another death was due to internal hæmorrhage, caused by swallowing a bone; and one to diarrhœa, the result of swallowing stones. The causes of the remaining deaths were natural and ordinary.

The only serious casualty reported to us as having occurred since the last visit, was the fracture of the left humerus of a male patient from a fall in a struggle with an attendant whom he had assailed. At the time of our visit the health of the Asylum was good, and had been so in the interval since the previous visit.

We had no serious complaint from any of the patients, all of whom we saw. Many are very intelligent, and manifest no insanity in casual conversation; and there are some who, if they were not criminals, would probably be considered fit for discharge. No violence was displayed during our visit; and the patients, both male and female, were well conducted, and they were suitably dressed, and neat in person.

We are informed that no form of mechanical restraint had been employed since the last visit. The seclusion is, as customary, divided into three classes; and, excluding the cases of patients under medical treatment in bed in single rooms, and of patients voluntarily occupying single rooms in the daytime with the doors locked, we learn that 15 patients, 12 males and 3 females, had, since the last visit, been involuntarily secluded, and that on 1,654 occasions, and for a total duration of 9,855 hours.

We were glad to learn that it has been found possible to engage a fair proportion of the patients (having regard to their characters and antecedents) in industrial occupations. Of the males 172, and of the females 95, are usefully employed; being 36·5 and 63 per cent. respectively of the totals of the two sexes.

The

The patients who attended Divine Service on the Sunday morning preceding our visit were 74 males and 35 females, and these numbers, doubtless, represent the average attendance.

Appendix (G.)
State Criminal
Asylum.

The amusement of the patients, and their exercise beyond the airing-courts, within the necessary limits imposed by the character and objects of the Asylum, continue to be adequately considered.

Some structural improvements have been carried out or begun since the last visit of Commissioners, and they include the inclosure of additional garden ground ($8\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent) by a wall 16 feet high, which will probably lead to an increase in the number of male patients working on the land. Some amount of new painting has also been done. We suggest an improvement of the ground-floor corridors of male blocks 3 and 4, by throwing out large bays to increase the day-space, which is now rather limited. This, we think, could be done at no great expense, and without injury to the external appearance of the building.

We think that in the laundry the bands for driving the machinery require more protection.

The staff of attendants is a strong one, and necessarily so. In the male division there are, we learn, a chief attendant, six principal attendants, 37 ordinary, and 38 assistant attendants; and for the female division, a chief attendant and two principal attendants, and 27 ordinary attendants. The duration of service is very satisfactory, as over 75 per cent. of the male, and over 43 per cent. of the female staff had been in the service of the Asylum for more than five years.

The medical staff continues as at the date of the last report. We were glad to find the superintendent, Dr. Nicolson, quite recovered from the attack made upon him by a patient, and able to resume his important duties.

Appendix (H.)

Appendix (H.)

ROYAL MILITARY LUNATIC HOSPITAL, NETLEY.

6 February 1890.

Netley
Hospital.

ON the 30th ultimo we inspected the Military Lunatic Hospital at Netley.

The patients then in the Hospital were 1 commissioned officer and 39 non-commissioned officers and men. Since the visit of our Colleagues in April 1889, 3 of the former class had been admitted and 141 of the latter. Of these, 1 man had returned to duty: 78 were discharged to their own parishes and unions, 19 to asylums, and 3 officers and 4 men to their friends. There has been no escape.

At the time of our visit no patient was in bed, in seclusion, or under restraint. There was no epileptic, and of the 4 cases with any suicidal history, 3 were regarded as convalescent and were no longer submitted to continuous night supervision.

Restraint had not been found necessary in any case since the last visit. Eleven patients have been secluded on 21 occasions for a total of 114 hours, being an average duration of 10·36 hours for each patient, and of 5·42 hours for each occasion. One turbulent patient, however, was secluded on five occasions for a total of 40 hours.

The staff of attendants is sufficient, and nine of the 16 have more than two years of service.

The number of patients usefully employed are 9 in the garden and grounds, and 16 in ward and domestic work. In accordance with our strongly urged recommendation that selected patients should have exercise beyond the grounds, we are glad to hear that small parties have been so sent out, and we trust this permission will be continued.

In all matters respecting the food, clothes, bedding, and other material comforts of the inmates we were fully satisfied, and no complaints were made to us. The appearance of the patients was also satisfactory.

In respect of structural conditions, we found everything cleanly and in good order, and the usual renovations attended to. The officers' day-room, however, seemed to us somewhat behind the rest of the Hospital from this point of view: it needs painting and re-papering and a new carpet; the latter, however, we understand, is already ordered.

The new patent wooden treads upon the worn stone stairs are a great improvement, and we were glad to see that certain changes in the water-closets and gas-lighting, recommended on a previous visit, had been carried out.

The case-books were in good order, and we are pleased to hear that Dr. Martin, who received us, and showed much intelligent interest in his cases, is carrying on the course of instruction in "Lunacy," and that his lectures were attended by 19 surgeons, and 30 surgeons on probation.

Appendix (I.)

Appendix (I.)

ROYAL NAVAL LUNATIC HOSPITAL, YARMOUTH.

25 March 1890.

ON the 25th instant we inspected the Royal Naval Hospital at Yarmouth Yarmouth. Fleet Surgeon Browne, M.D., who is in charge, accompanied us, and he has been good enough to furnish us with full information on the various matters on which we made inquiry. We were glad to find that Dr. Browne has quite recovered from the effects of the serious assault by a patient to which we will refer later.

We can report that the Hospital is maintained in excellent order, and that the accommodation for the patients of both classes is most comfortable. We, as usual, found perfect cleanliness and order everywhere; and observed with pleasure that the high character of this Hospital for good nursing is maintained, for, notwithstanding the large number of patients habitually confined to bed owing to paralysis, no bed-sore has occurred for 12 years. At the time of our visit 15 patients were bedridden, but all were free from that distressing affliction.

We did not find that much structural alteration or improvement had been effected since the visit of our Colleagues last year; but we observed that in default of lowering the high wall on the east of the airing-courts (which we still think most desirable), the ground at the foot had been raised so as to reduce its apparent height. We understand that the water-closet apparatus will be gradually replaced by newer and simpler arrangements, which will, we think, be an improvement. The relaying of floors, too, is a work which we are told will be taken in hand, and this is one which certainly is much needed in several parts of the Hospital. If hard wood, in narrow planks, is used for this, a more durable, as well as a more healthy floor will be obtained. We must not omit to notice a very useful alteration, namely, the fitting of the room doors with handles which open the doors from the outside only, and without resort to a key.

The number of patients on the day of our visit was 138, namely, 33 officers and 105 men, being one officer and four men fewer than at the date (June 17th) of our Colleagues' visit last year. In the interval the admissions had been of 5 officers and 4 men; the discharges, of 4 officers and 3 men, of whom 2 officers had recovered; and the deaths, of 2 officers and 5 men.

We learn that as a pleasing variety from the cases usually received, two young men suffering from acute mania were admitted, and both are now convalescent. No other patients appear to afford much hope of cure.

The patients were quiet and well-behaved during our inspection. We saw the men at dinner, and enjoying a substantial meal. The diet continues to be on a very liberal scale.

A good proportion of both the officers and the men is usefully employed, the total of both classes being 71. Exercise beyond the Hospital grounds is afforded to 13 officers and 28 men. Perhaps these numbers might be increased by sending out small parties, well attended; and about half the patients attend Divine Service.

Appendix (I.)
Yarmouth
Hospital.

We are informed that amusements of various kinds are frequently provided ; and we observed a good supply of books and newspapers in the wards.

The assault above referred to was made by a demented patient (S. H.), whom we saw, on the 21st June last, and who, apparently under the influence of a sudden outbreak of unreasoning fury, attacked with a red-hot poker and injured an officer and a seaman patient. Dr. Browne hearing the noise of the conflict rushed to the rescue of the patients, and was himself attacked by S. H., receiving severe injury to his head. Further assistance arriving, S. H. was overpowered and disarmed. His possession of the poker was due to the carelessness of an attendant who had disregarded his precise instructions, and who was in consequence dismissed. The patients who were injured made a good recovery, but the officer died six months after from epilepsy. The coroner was communicated with, but he did not consider an inquest necessary. The patient, S. H., seemed to be quite unconscious of what he was doing, and has no recollection of the occurrence.

The staff of attendants is strong, comprising 24 men. It is necessarily so, having regard to the facts that there are among the patients 16 general paralytics, 9 suffering with epilepsy, and 10 who are actually suicidal ; and that, as before mentioned, 15 are bedridden. Four attendants are employed on night duty.

Surgeon W. H. Norman, R.N., who is the assistant medical officer, appears to be interested in his work ; and Dr. Browne reports him to be a most valuable aid. We hope that both may be long continued in their very efficient management of this useful establishment.

Appendix (K.)

Appendix (K.)

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, CATERHAM.

22 May 1890.

YESTERDAY we paid the annual visit to the Caterham Asylum, which was last inspected rather more than a year ago.

The changes which have taken place since that visit have been the following :—

Metropolitan District Asylum, Caterham.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	111	123	234
Discharged "recovered" - -	11	5	16
" to Asylums - -	4	4	8
" " Friends - -	-	4	4
Other discharges (including escapes)	3	3	6
Died - - - - -	114	85	199

There are now on the books 908 males and 1,063 females, and vacant accommodation exists for 37 men and 44 women. The weekly charge is 7 s. 7 d.

During our visit we have gone over the whole building, and were, on the whole, satisfied with the state in which we found the Asylum. On the top floors the ceilings are much cracked and need thorough renovation. The hot-air pipes are cased in, in the majority of places, by immovable wire guards, the consequence being that these cases become simply dust receptacles. This should be altered. The counterpanes are much worn, and the stock needs renewal. The state of the wards and dormitories was creditable to the attendants, and we had but few complaints from the patients, to whom we gave full opportunity of addressing us.

We had complaints of the monotony of the diet, mutton never being given, except to the sick. We think if, without any increase in the cost, this change in diet could be effected, it would be desirable.

We were sorry to see very many patients wearing strong exceptional dresses. We are well aware of the degraded habits of those under care here, but we think with care and vigilance on the part of the attendants, the proportion might be largely reduced.

The attendants number 40 in the male and 47 in the female division. Nearly 40 of the whole number have been for five years and upwards in the Asylum service, whilst 35 have lived here for only a comparatively short period. It is quite unnecessary for us to point out how detrimental to the patients and the interests of the institution are frequent changes amongst the staff.

We observed a number of feeble patients of both sexes kept in their chairs by a bar attached to the arms of the chair, and fastened by a spring, thus affording the occupants protection against falling. It is possible for the person sitting in the chair to lift the bar by pulling

Appendix (K.) back the fastening, but we doubt if any patient has sufficient intelligence to do so. In the circumstances detailed above, we, having consulted with the Board, are of opinion that this is not restraint within the meaning of the Act.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Caterham.

We gave an alarm of fire, and find that the fire alarm does not ring in the engine house, where the signal is, and at the time we imagined the fire no one was in the rooms in which the alarm sounded. As soon as a messenger was despatched to the fireman, the brigade assembled and set to work with promptitude, but we suggest that more places be put in communication with the fire alarm, and especially the engine-house, and that the position of the fire be also indicated by the alarm.

Six men and seven women are on duty by night. Tell-tale clocks test their watchfulness, but another tell-tale station ought to be placed at the furthest extremity of the single rooms on either side; at present there is nothing to show that the passages in which the single rooms are, are ever visited. It would be well if a head night attendant were appointed for each division.

The sticks for kindling the fire at the laundry are stored in a very dangerous position. They should be removed, and kept in some place provided for the purpose outside the laundry.

The patients seen by us in bed were 55 men and 29 women, and we were sorry to notice that the walls, even in the sick rooms, were in many places damp.

Out of the 199 deaths, post-mortem examination was made in 79 instances only. The medical superintendent assures us that the examination is made in every case in which leave is not refused. It is a matter of regret, however, that there should be so much more difficulty found in making autopsies here than there is amongst the same class of persons who die in the majority of Asylums throughout England, including the neighbouring Asylums.

Four hundred and eighty patients are afflicted with epilepsy, 21 are general paralytics, and 194 patients were under medical treatment last week.

Two hundred and eighty-eight men and 327 women are returned to us as usefully employed.

The patients at Divine Service last Sunday, in the morning, were 261; and in the evening, 332. Nearly 100 attend daily prayers, and close upon 500 join in the associated entertainments. Fifty patients walk twice weekly beyond the airing-courts, and 245 weekly beyond the estate. There are still only two assistant medical officers for this large Institution, containing such a number of sick, feeble, bedridden cases. The principal officers are the same who were here at the last visit.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, DARENTH.

19 May 1890.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

ON the 9th instant we visited the above Asylum, beginning our inspection with the Schools.

In this department were 777 patients, 466 males and 311 females, including 94 patients who, in February last, were transferred from the adult department, in consequence of a very commendable change of arrangement by which patients attaining the age of 16 remain in the school department, instead of being, as hitherto, transferred to the adult

adult wards. This is a change which has long been advocated by visiting Commissioners as one which would prevent, or at all events postpone, the inevitable deterioration which must follow upon the removal of the young imbeciles from the industrial and other training they received in the schools, and their association with the adult imbeciles.

Appendix (K.)
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

We learnt that since the visit of our Colleagues on 12th July 1889, the following changes had occurred in the school population :—

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Admitted - - - - -	74	42	116
Discharged - - - - -	32	12	44
Died - - - - -	7	7	14

Two of the females were sent to their friends as “recovered”; 4 of the males were sent to a county lunatic asylum as dangerous; 21 patients transferred to the adult asylum, and the rest returned to their parishes; 4 males and 5 females of those so returned having “improved.”

The death-rate, it will be seen, was very low. Of the 14 deaths 9 were due to epilepsy and 4 to diseases of the respiratory organs.

In the school buildings were 547 patients, the rest, 230 in number, being in the pavilions. Of these pavilions there are ten, each designed for 40 patients, but only six are as yet occupied, four on the male and two on the female side; so that there would appear to be room for 170 additional cases in this department. Each pavilion occupied by males is in charge of a married couple, assisted by another female attendant in those appropriated to helpless cases.

For care at night there are five nurses for the six occupied pavilions.

We were fully satisfied with the care and close attention which evidently are bestowed on the patients in this department, many of whom are utterly helpless, and very miserable objects. All that is possible towards developing the mental and physical powers of the more intelligent, appears to be done, and not without some favourable result. We saw a considerable number of children in school, where they behaved with great propriety, and in many instances showed progress in the usual elementary subjects of education, and we learn that 27 boys work as tailors, and an equal number as shoemakers. The girls, when capable, are trained in domestic work.

We can report that the various departments of the schools are in good order. As regards the means for securing safety from fire, we found that hydrants had been supplied to the “healthy” blocks which have dormitories on the first and second floors, and that a number of canvas shoots had been ordered for these dormitories, a window in each being adapted to their use. But we recommend that lengths of hose be kept attached, or at all events close, to the hydrants, and that all attendants sleeping in the blocks be instructed in the use of them and of the shoots, so that too much reliance may not be placed on the services of the fireman, who, we understand, lives at some distance away.

We recommend that an electric recording clock, with stations in all places

Appendix (K.)
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 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Darenth.

places visited by night attendants, or in which they sit constantly at night, be provided, in order that their vigilance may be tested. We think it would be well that the exposed ends of the covered ways of communication between the pavilions should be enclosed, for protection from cold winds and rain.

The time must soon arise when another assistant medical officer, to reside in the quarters provided in connection with the pavilions, should be appointed; and in the meantime, and indeed as a permanent arrangement, there should be telephonic communication with the main building.

We learn from Dr. Beach that the diet table has been altered to re-adjust the quantity of food given to the different ages of the patients. In connection with this subject we observed that unpeeled potatoes were given to the children at dinner, and as this practice cannot be very wholesome, we recommend that a potato cleaning machine, which works by means of revolving brushes, be provided.

THE ADULT ASYLUM.

Here there were, we learn, on the day of our visit, 1,014 patients, 445 being of the male, and 569 of the female sex. Since the last visit, on 12th July 1889, 76 males and 70 females had been admitted; 24 males and 16 females discharged; and 52 males and 58 females died. The causes of the deaths were natural, except in one instance, where the patient was choked by food. In this, and in the case of a death from syncope, a coroner's inquest was held. Forty-three *post-mortem* examinations were made.

We found the wards of this Asylum in good order, and the sanitary condition appeared to be satisfactory. We found no reason to complain of the dress, or of the personal neatness of the patients of either sex.

It appears that 437 patients, 208 males and 229 females, are usefully employed. No doubt a large proportion is utterly incapable of useful employment, but we trust that this will be encouraged to the fullest extent.

We are informed that amusements of various sorts are liberally provided, and that walking exercise beyond the grounds is afforded in the summer.

Seclusion has been employed in treatment, in the case of 5 males on seven occasions and for a total of 105 hours, and of 1 female for 17 hours. Locked gloves have occasionally been used to prevent destruction of clothing, but this practice is, we are told, now discontinued; and only 1 patient, a male, was wearing the gloves, and that for surgical reasons.

The improvements to be noticed are:—(1.) The erection of second staircases for the blocks previously without them. (2.) The establishment of a fire brigade, with electric communication from all wards to the centre. (3.) New airing courts to blocks not so provided.

As in the case of the schools, we recommend that hose be kept attached, or in proximity, to the internal hydrants. In the laundry some further protection of driving bands and machinery is, we think, needed.

As regards the authority for the detention of the patients in both departments of this Asylum, we have to observe, that the Asylum being legally a Workhouse (*see* the definition of "Workhouse," Section 341 of the Lunacy Act, 1870), it would seem that the provisions of Section 24 of that Act apply. However, no certificates pursuant to

Section

Section 20 of the 25 & 26 Vict., c. 111, had been signed, nor had any justice's orders for detention been obtained. It appears, then, that the detention of the patients has not been legalized, and that the medical superintendents are liable to the penalties imposed by Section 320 of the Act first above quoted. It has not been the practice of our Board, however, in the case of idiot children under 16, to require them to be certified, or to proceed against persons taking charge of them without certificates.

Appendix (K.)
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Darenth.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUM, LEAVESDEN.

7 July 1890.

WE were two days engaged in inspecting the Metropolitan District Asylum at Leavesden, viz., on the 5th and 6th instant. The patients are 1,926, of whom 848 are males, 1,078 are females. At the Commissioners' visit in June 1889, the total numbers on the books were 1,963. Since then 347 cases have been admitted, but 50 patients have been discharged (17 upon recovery); and there has been a high rate of mortality, above 15 per cent. on the average daily numbers resident. The deaths have been 334 of both sexes, all due to ordinary causes, so we are informed, and the explanation given of the many deaths is the previous accumulation of aged persons, and the removal to the Asylum of many more than usual who were far advanced in years who succumbed to their bodily infirmities shortly after admission.

Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

Post-mortem examinations have been more numerous than formerly, viz., 112. This is satisfactory. When the medical staff receives help (contemplated from clinical students), we trust that autopsies will be still more frequent.

There have been no serious casualties except two fractures of limbs and one of ribs, and these appear to have been purely accidental. No exceptional disorders have proved fatal. There has been no infectious malady except influenza; and from that the patients suffered but slightly, though it affected many of the staff. Diarrhœa prevailed early in this year, but was not traced to any insanitary condition of the Asylum.

The dietary was revised a few months ago, and is now uniform at the three Metropolitan District Asylums. On paper the dietary reads well, and the dinners which we saw on table were good in quality, and sufficient in quantity. Two hundred and eighteen male and 281 female patients are reported to us as being on extra diet; these were chiefly, if not all of them, in the infirmaries.

Under medical treatment and so registered are 79 men, and 114 women.

The clothing of the patients if compared with that usually supplied in workhouses, is not open to unfavourable comment, though not so good as in county and borough asylums. The Sunday suits are few, and the rule is but one shirt for the men, weekly, for day and night wear. This we consider a scanty allowance.

The wards are kept very clean, and look bright and cheerful. In the infirmaries are cards at the head of each bed, giving the history of the case, and setting forth the symptoms exhibited by the sick patient, and the particulars of the treatment adopted. We highly commend this practice. The returns furnished to us at our request, show that there are 114 wet and dirty cases on the male side, and 509 in the female division.

Appendix (K.)
 Metropolitan
 District
 Asylum,
 Leavesden.

Under blankets are still not provided for them between the waterproof and linen sheets. Such blankets are usually there placed in asylums, and add greatly to the comfort and warmth of the wet patients. We recommend that the single room doors especially in the infirmaries, should be provided with handles on the outside to facilitate immediate release of the occupants of the single rooms in the event of an outbreak of fire, also to obviate disturbance of the patients in opening the doors by the night attendants. Some wire-woven beds and bed-rests would be very useful in the infirmaries. In every ward the roller towels in the lavatories should we think, be changed daily, and, in an attendant's room on each floor in every block, it would be proper to place a small Dick's Fire Queen; its price is very moderate, particulars may be got from Dr. Wigglesworth at Rainhill Asylum where they are in use. In No. 2 supplemental infirmary for women, more single rooms are much needed. The store-rooms could be utilised for this purpose, and cupboards in the lobbies might be provided for the stores; the shelves for clothes near the lavatories adjoining dormitories are not so convenient as would be pigeon holes, numbered to correspond with numbers on the beds.

Night attendants in all dormitories appropriated to epileptics should record every half-hour, and not less frequently, as seems to be now the practice in some of these dormitories.

Arrangements appear to us to be also called for to steam-cleanse the horse hair taken out of beds which have been wetted by urine. At present the hair is dried without being previously washed, and is afterwards carded by a machine. Further, the basement under the male infirmary is not a desirable situation for the hair picking and upholstery shop. A new shop nearer the steam boilers, for cleansing, would be a better provision.

In the wards we still see a lack of means for indoor amusement. Additional bagatelle tables, and a supply of newspapers in the male wards are required. Reading desks should be also introduced for attaching newspapers thereto, that so the papers may not be pocketed and monopolised. Such desks have been found useful in several asylums. But the great desideratum is a recreation hall. In this direction Leavesden Asylum is behind its sister institutions at Caterham and Darenth. The life of an asylum is indeed monotonous without associated entertainments to break its routine, most depressing to patients, attendants, and medical staff. We repeat previous recommendations on this point, and do hope that the Committee will see the importance of such a structural improvement. The day-room of No. 15 Ward, now used for associated entertainments, is quite inadequate in size, and should not be used except as a work-room and for meals.

With the relative proportion of attendants to patients we are not discontent, except during the holidays of the staff, when there should be a reserve of supernumeraries to fill the places of the absentees.

We learn that the epileptic patients are 169 males, and 210 females, and that the general paralytics are 13.

The patients usefully employed are 315 men and 266 women; of the former 108, of the latter 125, are set down as ward helpers. We must admit that the proportion of incapables to capables is very large, among both sexes.

The attendance at chapel is very low on Sundays.

The medical superintendent appears to give as many associated entertainments to as many of the patients as he can with the means at his command.

It appears that there are about 10 patients of the female sex who are habitually tied in their chairs, to prevent their falling out of them, and to check their wandering carelessly about the wards. Several of these are epileptic. The supply of low reclining armchairs with canvas seats for patients disposed to fall forward, would render unnecessary this tying many of such patients. A medical journal is kept, and therein are recorded once a week the instances of mechanical restraint which have taken place since the previous entry. The Lunacy Act, 1890, however, requires a separate record of such restraint, with certificates and further particulars. Case-books, as regards recent admissions and sick patients, are well entered up. Referring to that Act, we learn that a statutory relieving officer has been appointed on behalf of the Asylum, and that steps are being taken to legalise the detention of all patients received since the 1st May 1890, but as the other patients upon the books of the Asylum were not certified under the 20th section of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 111, prior to that date, the Committee will we trust not delay to legalise also the detention of those patients as quickly as possible, the authority for their detention having expired.

Appendix (K.)
Metropolitan
District
Asylum,
Leavesden.

Appendix (L.). - - - - -

TABLE (1). - - - - -

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY- BOROUGHS.	Asylums, where Situate.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation in Beds was Provided by the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1891.		
		M.	F.	T.
		COUNTIES AND UNITED COUNTIES:		
Beds, Herts, and Hunts - - -	Near Hitchin - - -	500	580	1,080
Berks (Reading and Newbury) - - -	Moulsford - - -	280	329	609
Bucks - - - - -	Stone - - -	210	270	480
Cambridge and Isle of Ely - - -	Fulbourn - - -	216	265	481
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	Carmarthen - - -	301	276	577
Chester - - - - -	Chester - - -	313	334	647
„ - - - - -	Parkside - - -	340	340	680
Cornwall - - - - -	Bodmin - - -	305	405	710
Cumberland and Westmorland - - -	Carlisle - - -	310	310	620
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh - - -	259	282	541
Derby - - - - -	Mickleover - - -	238	233	471
Devon - - - - -	Exminster - - -	449	548	997
Dorset - - - - -	Dorchester - - -	238	250	488
Durham - - - - -	Sedgefield - - -	650	572	1,222
Essex - - - - -	Brentwood - - -	602	817	1,419
Glamorgan - - - - -	Bridgend - - -	465	509	974
Gloucester - - - - -	Gloucester - - -	476	578	1,054
Hants and Isle of Wight - - -	Knowle - - -	475	517	992
Hereford (County and City) - - -	Burghill - - -	187	212	399
Kent - - - - -	Barming Heath - - -	677	933	1,610
„ - - - - -	Chartham - - -	395	485	880
Lancaster - - - - -	Lancaster - - -	900	950	1,850
„ - - - - -	Rainhill - - -	890	910	1,800
„ - - - - -	Prestwich - - -	1,059	1,281	2,340
„ - - - - -	Whittingham - - -	767	1,073	1,840
Leicestershire and Rutland - - -	Leicester - - -	242	256	498
Lincoln - - - - -	Bracebridge - - -	340	340	680
London - - - - -	Banstead - - -	710	1,292	2,002
„ - - - - -	Canehill - - -	472	644	1,116
„ - - - - -	Colney Hatch - - -	924	1,335	2,259
„ - - - - -	Hanwell - - -	755	1,141	1,896

Appendix (L.).

TABLE (1).

Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylums belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1891.									Vacant Accommodation in Beds on 1st January 1891.			Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients Resident on 1st January 1891.									Names of Counties and County-Boroughs.
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.						Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.						
															Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.			NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
4	5	9	486	576	1,062	490	581	1,071	10	(-1)	9	435	517	952	50	55	105	1	4	5	COUNTIES, &c. :
7	4	11	211	292	503	218	296	514	62	33	95	208	291	499	-	-	-	3	1	4	Beds, Herts, and Hunts.
8	3	11	157	250	407	165	253	418	45	17	62	154	240	394	-	-	-	3	10	13	Berks, &c.
1	-	1	199	255	454	200	255	455	16	10	26	199	254	453	-	-	-	-	1	1	Bucks.
11	21	32	254	257	511	265	278	543	36	(-2)	34	235	223	458	19	34	53	-	-	-	Cambridge and Isle of Ely.
-	-	-	300	304	604	300	304	604	13	30	43	259	250	509	41	54	95	-	-	-	Carmarthen, &c.
17	16	33	239	311	550	256	327	583	84	13	97	239	310	549	-	-	-	-	1	1	Chester.
25	24	49	299	371	670	324	395	719	(-19)	10	(-9)	297	371	668	-	-	-	2	-	2	"
14	18	32	281	258	539	295	276	571	15	34	49	281	258	539	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cornwall.
14	15	29	257	234	491	271	249	520	(-12)	33	21	256	234	490	-	-	-	1	-	1	Cumberland and Westmorland.
3	-	3	220	225	445	223	225	448	15	8	23	220	225	445	-	-	-	-	-	-	Denbigh, &c.
4	-	4	398	566	964	402	566	968	47	(-18)	29	398	566	964	-	-	-	-	-	-	Derby.
14	19	33	222	225	447	236	244	480	2	6	8	206	214	420	15	11	26	1	-	1	Devon.
2	3	5	616	550	1,166	618	553	1,171	32	19	51	616	549	1,165	-	-	-	-	1	1	Dorset.
3	1	4	566	806	1,372	569	807	1,376	33	10	43	485	781	1,266	72	19	91	9	6	15	Durham.
10	2	12	462	466	928	472	468	940	(-7)	41	34	461	465	926	-	-	-	1	1	2	Essex.
4	9	13	461	540	1,001	465	549	1,014	11	29	40	393	463	856	68	75	143	-	2	2	Glamorgan.
3	1	4	429	501	930	432	502	934	43	15	58	402	470	872	27	30	57	-	1	1	Gloucester.
1	2	3	168	205	373	169	207	376	18	5	23	168	205	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hants.
9	2	11	557	852	1,409	566	854	1,420	111	79	190	361	526	887	-	-	-	196	326	522	Hereford.
22	2	24	352	468	820	374	470	844	21	15	36	254	348	602	28	33	61	70	87	157	Kent.
10	29	39	870	924	1,794	880	953	1,833	20	(-3)	17	744	768	1,512	121	155	276	5	1	6	"
1	-	1	733	873	1,606	734	873	1,607	156	37	193	728	869	1,597	-	-	-	5	4	9	Lancaster.
20	20	40	1,020	1,267	2,287	1,040	1,287	2,327	19	(-6)	13	1,019	1,267	2,286	-	-	-	1	-	1	"
9	5	14	827	1,036	1,863	836	1,041	1,877	(-69)	32	(-37)	754	969	1,723	73	67	140	-	-	-	"
11	20	31	218	222	440	229	242	471	13	14	27	218	222	440	-	-	-	-	-	-	Leicestershire and Rutland.
1	-	1	329	332	661	330	332	662	10	8	18	326	332	658	-	-	-	3	-	3	Lincoln.
2	1	3	703	1,290	1,993	705	1,291	1,996	5	1	6	702	1,285	1,987	-	-	-	1	5	6	London.
-	-	-	461	644	1,105	461	644	1,105	11	-	11	396	553	949	-	-	-	65	91	156	"
4	1	5	916	1,331	2,247	920	1,332	2,252	4	3	7	915	1,325	2,240	-	-	-	1	6	7	"
-	-	-	745	1,141	1,886	745	1,141	1,886	10	-	10	741	1,117	1,858	-	-	-	4	24	28	"

TABLE (1)—continued.

NAMES OF COUNTIES AND COUNTY- BOROUGHES.	Asylums, where Situate.	Number of Patients for whom Accommodation for Beds was Provided by the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1891.		
		M.	F.	T.
Middlesex - - - - -	Wandsworth - -	454	626	1,080
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor - -	Abergavenny - -	419	447	866
Norfolk - - - - -	Thorpe - - - -	335	465	800
Northampton - - - - -	Berrywood - - -	408	464	872
Northumberland - - - - -	Morpeth - - - -	300	300	600
Nottingham - - - - -	Nottingham - - -	182	187	369
Oxford (Oxford City, and Windsor) -	Littlemore - - -	234	306	540
Salop and Montgomery (Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock).	Bicton - - - - -	360	440	800
Somerset and Bath - - - - -	Wells - - - - -	353	508	861
Stafford - - - - -	Stafford - - - -	480	400	880
" - - - - -	Burntwood - - -	313	331	644
Suffolk - - - - -	Melton - - - - -	232	300	532
Surrey - - - - -	Brookwood - - -	429	634	1,063
Sussex - - - - -	Hayward's Heath -	380	500	880
Warwick - - - - -	Hatton - - - - -	309	397	706
Wilts - - - - -	Devizes - - - -	325	390	715
Worcester - - - - -	Powick - - - - -	390	531	921
York, N. Riding - - - - -	Clifton - - - - -	351	364	715
" W. Riding - - - - -	Wakefield - - -	690	690	1,380
" " - - - - -	Wadsley - - - -	720	850	1,570
" " - - - - -	Menston - - - -	380	530	910
" E. Riding - - - - -	Beverley - - - -	135	160	295
COUNTY-BOROUGHES and CITY OF LONDON :				
Birmingham - - - - -	Winson Green - -	309	315	624
" - - - - -	Rubery Hill - - -	310	314	624
Bristol - - - - -	Stapleton - - - -	251	318	569
Derby - - - - -	Rowditch - - - -	150	150	300
Exeter - - - - -	Digbys - - - - -	156	188	344
Hull - - - - -	Willerby - - - -	175	175	350
Ipswich - - - - -	Ipswich - - - - -	109	164	273
Leicester - - - - -	Humberstone - - -	250	250	500
London (City of) - - - - -	Stone - - - - -	190	224	414
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - - -	Gosforth - - - -	220	220	440
Norwich - - - - -	Hellesdon - - - -	109	144	253
Nottingham - - - - -	Mapperley Hill - -	260	300	560
Portsmouth - - - - -	Milton - - - - -	262	303	565
	TOTAL - - -	25,355	30,638	55,993

TABLE (1)—continued.

Total Number of Patients (Private and Pauper) resident in the Asylum belonging to the several Counties and Boroughs on 1st January 1891.									Vacant Accommodation in Beds on 1st January 1891.			Of the Total Number of PAUPER Patients Resident on 1st January 1891.									Names of Counties and County- Boroughs.
PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.						Number Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.			Number NOT Chargeable to the County or Borough (or to Unions within such County or Borough) to which the Asylum belongs.						
															Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.			NOT Received under Contract or Agreement approved by Secretary of State.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
3	—	3	453	633	1,086	456	633	1,089	(-2)	(-7)	(-9)	321	495	816	131	134	265	1	4	5	Middlesex. Monmouth, &c. Norfolk. Northampton. Northumberland. Nottingham.
21	21	42	391	406	797	412	427	839	7	20	27	389	382	771	—	23	23	2	1	3	
5	9	14	294	379	673	299	388	687	36	77	113	294	377	671	—	—	—	—	2	2	
16	27	43	311	399	710	327	426	753	81	38	119	191	202	393	94	167	261	26	30	56	
2	2	4	288	240	528	290	242	532	10	58	68	272	221	493	—	—	—	16	19	35	
3	2	5	158	169	327	161	171	332	21	16	37	131	130	261	27	39	66	—	—	—	
—	—	—	205	278	483	205	278	483	29	28	57	192	272	464	13	6	19	—	—	—	Oxford, &c. Salop and Montgomery.
8	11	19	304	397	701	312	408	720	48	32	80	273	360	633	30	36	66	1	1	2	
4	12	16	347	483	830	351	495	846	2	13	15	347	483	830	—	—	—	—	—	—	Somerset and Bath. Stafford.
3	2	5	492	400	892	495	402	897	(-15)	(-2)	(-17)	492	399	891	—	—	—	—	1	1	
3	3	6	309	311	620	312	314	626	1	17	18	309	311	620	—	—	—	—	—	—	Suffolk. Surrey. Sussex.
—	—	—	222	290	512	222	290	512	10	10	20	222	290	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	1	1	429	633	1,062	429	634	1,063	—	—	—	294	431	725	—	—	—	135	202	337	
4	7	11	359	474	833	363	481	844	17	19	36	356	472	828	—	—	—	3	2	5	
6	5	11	254	380	634	260	385	645	49	12	61	254	380	634	—	—	—	—	—	—	Warwick. Wilts. Worcester.
3	4	7	312	355	667	315	359	674	10	31	41	286	331	617	23	24	47	3	—	3	
17	36	53	385	474	859	402	510	912	(-12)	21	9	385	474	859	—	—	—	—	—	—	York, N. Riding. „ W. Riding.
27	32	59	292	325	617	319	357	676	32	7	39	253	292	545	—	—	—	39	33	72	
2	2	4	636	667	1,303	638	669	1,307	52	21	73	635	666	1,301	—	—	—	1	1	2	„ „ „ „ „ E. Riding.
26	30	56	679	822	1,501	705	852	1,557	15	(-2)	13	679	763	1,442	—	59	59	—	—	—	
20	15	35	257	387	644	277	402	679	103	128	231	257	383	640	—	—	—	—	4	4	
7	5	12	122	155	277	129	160	289	6	—	6	122	155	277	—	—	—	—	—	—	
BOROUGHES :																					
19	14	33	287	286	573	306	300	606	3	15	18	278	272	550	8	13	21	1	1	2	Birmingham.
4	11	15	298	300	598	302	311	613	8	3	11	256	249	505	42	51	93	—	—	—	„ Bristol.
5	5	10	206	302	508	211	307	518	40	11	51	205	302	507	—	—	—	1	—	1	
—	10	10	142	112	254	142	122	264	8	28	36	93	92	185	49	20	69	—	—	—	Derby.
11	14	25	138	167	305	149	181	330	7	7	14	65	69	134	73	98	171	—	—	—	Exeter.
8	16	24	156	141	297	164	157	321	11	18	29	156	141	297	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hull.
9	10	19	88	150	238	97	160	257	12	4	16	54	76	130	22	32	54	12	42	54	Ipswich.
1	1	2	212	263	475	213	264	477	37	(-14)	23	172	188	360	40	75	115	—	—	—	Leicester.
—	—	—	179	208	387	179	208	387	11	16	27	177	208	385	—	—	—	2	—	2	London (City of).
4	7	11	188	201	389	192	208	400	28	12	40	187	201	388	—	—	—	1	—	1	Newcastle-on-Tyne.
2	2	4	109	146	255	111	148	259	(-2)	(-4)	(-6)	92	129	221	16	17	33	1	—	1	Norwich.
1	6	7	256	281	537	257	287	544	3	13	16	205	221	426	50	60	110	1	—	1	Nottingham.
14	23	37	214	277	491	228	300	528	34	3	37	136	172	308	36	59	95	42	46	88	Portsmouth.
492	568	1,060	23,928	29,463	53,391	24,420	30,031	54,451	935	607	1,542	22,100	27,056	49,156	1,168	1,446	2,614	660	961	1,621	TOTAL.

TABLE (2).

NAME OF HOSPITAL OR LICENSED HOUSE.	Number of Pauper Lunatics Resident therein, 1st January, 1891.		
	M.	F.	Total.
REGISTERED HOSPITAL :			
York Lunatic Hospital - - - -	28	28	56
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :			
Bethnal House - - - - -	110	175	285
Grove Hall - - - - -	90	48	138
Camberwell House - - - - -	47	113	160
Hoxton House - - - - -	67	149	216
Peckham House - - - - -	23	62	85
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :			
Fisherton House - - - - -	155	243	398
TOTAL - - -	520	818	1,338

TABLE (3).

Names of certain Counties and County-Boroughs having Patients Boarded out in Asylums, &c. not belonging thereto.	Number of Pauper Lunatics resident in “ Out-County ” Asylums, in York Lunatic Hospital, and in Licensed Houses, on 1st January 1891.								
	In “ Out-County ” Asylums.			In Licensed Houses.			TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
COUNTIES :									
Denbigh - - - -	-	23	23	-	-	-	-	23	23
Durham - - - -	73	67	140	-	-	-	73	67	140
Leicester - - - -	-	35	35	-	-	-	-	35	35
Lincoln - - - -	-	59	59	-	-	-	-	59	59
London - - - -	962	1,252	2,214	431	672	1,103	1,393	1,924	3,317
Somerset . - - -	40	30	70	-	-	-	40	30	70
Stafford - - - -	20	20	40	-	-	-	20	20	40
Suffolk - - - -	5	13	18	-	-	-	5	13	18
Sussex - - - -	25	82	107	-	44	44	25	126	151
Warwick - - - -	19	39	58	-	-	-	19	39	58
Worcester - - - -	29	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	29
COUNTY-BOROUGHS :									
Plymouth - - - -	-	-	-	45	69	114	45	69	114
Southampton - - -	33	50	83	-	-	-	33	50	83
Yarmouth, Great - -	9	17	26	-	-	-	9	17	26
York - - - -	-	-	-	28	28	(a)56	28	28	56

(a) Not in Licensed Houses, but in York Lunatic Hospital.

TABLE (4).

COUNTY OF LONDON.									
Names of County and Borough Asylums and Licensed Houses in which the Pauper Lunatics were boarded out of the County on 1st January 1891.							Number of Pauper Lunatics in each Asylum or Licensed House.		
							M.	F.	T.
COUNTY ASYLUMS :									
Beds	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	28	54
Bucks	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10
Denbigh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Essex	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	23	98
Glamorgan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	66	114
Kent, Barming Heath	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	326	521
„ Chartham	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	11
Lancaster, Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	152	272
„ Rainhill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	137	269
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22	43
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	34
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	-	135	202	337
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
York, West Riding, Menston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
COUNTY-BOROUGH ASYLUMS :									
Birmingham, Winson Green	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	14
„ Rubery Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	12	35
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	50	80
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	29	36
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	40	80
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	60	110
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	43	83
TOTAL							962	1,252	2,214
METROPOLITAN LICENSED HOUSES :									
Bethnal House	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	173	283
Grove Hall	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	48	137
Camberwell House	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	69	116
Hoxton House	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	151	218
Peckham House	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	59	79
TOTAL							333	500	833
PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSE :									
Fisherton House	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	172	270
GRAND TOTAL							1,393	1,924	3,317

Appendix (M.)

Appendix (M.)

LIST of WORKHOUSES Visited by the COMMISSIONERS in
LUNACY during the Year ending 31st December 1890.

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
ENGLAND:				
Beds - - -	Leighton Buzzard -	7	4	11
Berks - - -	Bradfield - - -	2	3	5
	Hungerford - - -	4	3	7
	Newbury - - -	4	6	10
	Reading - - -	20	25	45
Bucks - - -	Amersham - - -	1	2	3
	Aylesbury - - -	6	7	13
	Wycombe - - -	6	13	19
Cambridge - - -	Cambridge - - -	1	4	5
	Caxton and Arrington -	1	4	5
	Chesterton - - -	3	3	6
	Ely - - -	5	4	9
	Linton - - -	2	-	2
	Newmarket - - -	3	3	6
	North Witchford - -	3	5	8
Cheshire - - -	Chester - - -	17	20	37
	Macclesfield - - -	22	21	43
	Stockport - - -	52	57	109
	Tarvin - - -	-	-	-
Cumberland - - -	Cockermouth - - -	9	14	23
Derbyshire - - -	Chesterfield - - -	32	20	52
Devonshire - - -	Crediton - - -	8	4	12
	Exeter - - -	18	22	40
	Kingsbridge - - -	6	1	7
	Newton Abbot - - -	6	12	18
	Plymouth - - -	44	41	85
	Stoke Damerel - - -	9	17	26
	Tiverton - - -	4	1	5
	Totnes - - -	9	9	18

Appendix (M.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Dorsetshire - -	Blandford - - -	-	2	2
	Poole - - -	19	21	40
	Shaftesbury - - -	1	1	2
	Sturminster - - -	1	1	2
	Wareham and Purbeck -	1	8	9
	Wimborne and Cranborne	1	3	4
Durham - -	Auckland - - -	4	4	8
	Darlington - - -	2	12	14
	Durham - - -	4	7	11
	Easington - - -	6	4	10
	Hartlepool - - -	10	14	24
	Sedgefield - - -	-	2	2
	Stockton - - -	10	7	17
	Sunderland - - -	40	40	80
	Teesdale - - -	6	6	12
	Weardale - - -	4	3	7
Essex - - -	Braintree - - -	9	16	25
	Colchester - - -	13	16	29
	Halstead - - -	2	5	7
	Lexden and Winstree -	4	10	14
	Tendring - - -	3	3	6
	West Ham - - -	37	33	70
Gloucestershire -	Barton Regis - - -	75	98	173
	Bristol, City - - -	47	111	158
	Cheltenham - - -	21	41	62
	Chipping Sodbury - -	1	1	2
	Stroud - - -	19	28	47
	Tetbury - - -	-	-	-
	Thornbury - - -	4	7	11
Hertfordshire -	Berkhampsted - - -	5	2	7
	Hemel Hempstead - -	2	-	2
	Watford - - -	2	5	7
Huntingdonshire -	Huntingdon - - -	-	-	-
	Ives, St. - - -	4	5	9
	Neots, St. - - -	3	6	9
Kent - - -	Ashford, East - - -	7	4	11
	Ashford, West - - -	5	8	13
	Blean - - -	2	6	8
	Bridge - - -	2	5	7

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Kent— <i>continued</i>	Bromley - - -	7	9	16
	Canterbury, City - -	4	3	7
	Dartford - - -	15	10	25
	Eastry - - -	4	12	16
	Faversham - - -	3	2	5
	Gravesend and Milton -	4	5	9
	Maidstone - - -	23	31	54
	Medway - - -	13	15	28
	Romney Marsh - - -	1	—	1
	Thanet, Isle of - -	7	12	19
Lancashire	Ashton-under-Lyne -	22	61	83
	Blackburn - - -	105	100	205
	Bolton - - -	17	25	42
	Burnley - - -	25	16	41
	Bury - - -	22	18	40
	Chorley - - -	16	16	32
	Chorlton - - -	65	43	108
	Haslingden - - -	23	55	78
	Leigh - - -	7	10	17
	Liverpool, Brownlow Hill	5	1	6
	„ Dingle Mount	—	78	78
	Manchester, New - -	133	165	298
	„ Old - - -	—	—	—
	Oldham - - -	60	75	135
	Prescot - - -	30	49	79
	Preston, Fulwood -	5	39	44
	„ Ribchester - -	62	—	62
	Prestwich - - -	50	47	97
	Rochdale - - -	37	48	85
	Salford - - -	77	123	200
	Todmorden - - -	10	20	30
	Toxteth Park - - -	19	41	60
	West Derby - - -	62	60	122
	Wigan - - -	33	44	77
Leicestershire	Barrow on Soar - -	—	5	5
	Billesdon - - -	7	2	9
	Blaby - - -	1	3	4
	Hinckley - - -	4	5	9
	Leicester - - -	41	56	97
	Lutterworth - - -	1	4	5
	Market Bosworth - -	6	4	10
Lincolnshire	Lincoln - - -	10	19	29

Appendix (M.)

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
London - - -	Bethnal Green - - -	10	12	22
	Camberwell, St. Giles's -	9	9	18
	Chelsea - - -	3	8	11
	Fulham - - -	3	5	8
	George, St., in-the-East	2	6	8
	George's, St. - -	8	3	11
	Giles, St., in-the-Fields, and St. George, Blooms- bury.	13	15	28
	Greenwich - - -	4	8	12
	Hackney - - -	1	9	10
	Hampstead - - -	-	1	1
	Holborn, Gray's Inn-lane	21	15	36
	„ City-road -	-	10	10
	Islington, St. Mary -	10	9	19
	Kensington - - -	7	11	18
	Lambeth, St. Mary -	2	-	2
	Lewisham - - -	-	1	1
	London, City of - -	12	15	27
	Marylebone, St. - -	12	21	33
	Mile End Old Town -	3	4	7
	Olave's, St., Bermondsey	-	2	2
	„ Horselydown	4	7	11
	„ Rotherhithe	-	-	-
	Paddington - - -	-	-	-
	Pancras, St. - - -	16	29	45
	Poplar - - -	14	19	33
	Saviour's, St., Walworth	3	-	3
	„ Marlborough- street.	1	-	1
	Shoreditch, St. Leonard	7	9	16
	Stepney - - -	-	1	1
	Strand, The - - -	7	18	25
	Wandsworth and Clap- ham: Wndswth. Cmmn.	4	5	9
	„ Garrett-lane -	1	2	3
	Westminster - - -	7	32	39
	Whitechapel - - -	7	11	18
	Woolwich - - -	4	1	5
Middlesex - - -	Brentford - - -	3	5	8
	Edmonton, Upper Ed- monton.	6	17	23
	„ Enfield -	13	3	16
	Uxbridge - - -	9	12	21

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (M.)
		M.	F.	Total.	
Monmouth - -	Pontypool - - -	6	7	13	
Norfolk - -	Docking - - -	—	2	2	
	Downham - - -	2	7	9	
	Freebridge Lynn - - -	—	3	3	
	Kings Lynn - - -	2	6	8	
	Norwich - - -	35	35	70	
	Swaffham - - -	1	2	3	
	Yarmouth, Great - - -	42	49	91	
Northamptonshire -	Brackley - - -	3	5	8	
	Daventry - - -	3	6	9	
	Hardingstone - - -	1	7	8	
	Kettering - - -	3	7	10	
	Northampton - - -	9	11	20	
	Oundle - - -	4	12	16	
	Peterborough - - -	6	1	7	
	Potterspury - - -	1	4	5	
	Thrapston - - -	3	7	10	
	Towcester - - -	—	2	2	
	Wellingborough - - -	3	6	9	
Northumberland -	Berwick-on-Tweed - - -	9	17	26	
	Newcastle-on-Tyne - - -	40	46	86	
Nottinghamshire -	Nottingham - - -	64	68	132	
Salop - - -	Atcham - - -	14	20	34	
	Bridgenorth - - -	1	4	5	
	Church Stretton - - -	1	3	4	
	Madeley - - -	4	6	10	
	Newport - - -	1	8	9	
	Shifnal - - -	1	3	4	
	Wellington - - -	3	4	7	
	Wem - - -	1	8	9	
	Whitchurch - - -	4	10	14	
Somersetshire -	Bath - - -	54	57	111	
	Bedminster - - -	13	23	36	
	Dulverton - - -	3	3	6	
	Frome - - -	18	22	40	
	Keynsham - - -	3	5	8	

Appendix (M.)

C O U N T Y.	U N I O N O R P A R I S H W O R K H O U S E.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Somersetshire— <i>cont^d</i> .	Taunton - - -	3	8	11
	Wellington - - -	9	11	20
	Williton - - -	13	10	23
	Wincanton - - -	3	7	10
Southampton - -	Alton - - -	10	11	21
	Alverstoke - - -	12	13	25
	Basingstoke - - -	—	5	5
	Catherington - - -	—	3	3
	Christchurch - - -	4	3	7
	Droxford - - -	5	—	5
	Fordingbridge - - -	—	2	2
	Hartley Wintney - - -	3	2	5
	Lymington - - -	1	1	2
	New Forest - - -	5	—	5
	Portsea Island - - -	92	137	229
	Ringwood - - -	—	8	8
	Southampton - - -	35	27	62
	South Stoneham - - -	3	4	7
	Wight, Isle of - - -	12	15	27
Staffordshire - -	Cannock - - -	5	7	12
	Cheadle - - -	1	14	15
	Leek - - -	4	4	8
	Newcastle-under-Lyme - - -	1	1	2
	Seisdon - - -	1	6	7
	Stafford - - -	7	15	22
	Stoke-upon-Trent - - -	27	44	71
	Stone - - -	2	—	2
	Uttoxeter - - -	6	4	10
	West Bromwich - - -	64	72	136
	Wolstanton - - -	8	7	15
	Wolverhampton - - -	52	61	113
Suffolk - - -	Ipswich - - -	11	11	22
	Mildenhall - - -	6	3	9
	Sudbury - - -	6	5	11
Surrey - - -	Croydon - - -	14	12	26
	Epsom - - -	10	6	16
	Farnham - - -	3	7	10
	Guildford - - -	7	12	19
	Kingston - - -	16	35	51
	Richmond - - -	1	5	6

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.			Appendix (M.) —
		M.	F.	Total.	
Sussex - - -	Brighton - - -	80	78	158	
Warwickshire -	Alcester - - -	3	8	11	
	Aston - - -	31	53	84	
	Atherstone - - -	—	5	5	
	Birmingham - - -	152	159	311	
	Coventry - - -	7	20	27	
	Foleshill - - -	3	5	8	
	Nuneaton - - -	3	3	6	
	Rugby - - -	3	2	5	
	Southam - - -	6	6	12	
	Stratford-on-Avon - - -	1	5	6	
	Warwick - - -	5	11	16	
Wiltshire - - -	Alderbury - - -	6	10	16	
	Amesbury - - -	4	2	6	
	Chippenham - - -	10	6	16	
	Cricklade and Wootton Bassett.	—	2	2	
	Highworth and Swindon	3	6	9	
	Malmesbury - - -	4	2	6	
	Mere - - -	3	5	8	
	Tisbury - - -	2	5	7	
	Wilton - - -	2	2	4	
Worcestershire -	Dudley - - -	51	75	126	
	Worcester - - -	2	5	7	
Yorkshire, E. Riding	Beverley - - -	6	6	12	
	Kingston-upon-Hull - - -	12	8	20	
	Patrington - - -	—	2	2	
	Pocklington - - -	3	6	9	
	Sculcoates - - -	3	7	10	
	Skirlaugh - - -	2	1	3	
	York - - -	23	82	105	
Yorkshire, N. Riding	Easingwold - - -	—	1	1	
	Guisborough - - -	2	—	2	
	Middlesbrough - - -	4	4	8	
	Stokesley - - -	2	1	3	

COUNTY.	UNION OR PARISH WORKHOUSE.	Number of Insane, Idiotic, and Imbecile Inmates.		
		M.	F.	Total.
Yorkshire, W. Riding	Barnsley - - -	32	42	74
	Bierley, North - - -	28	23	51
	Bradford - - -	48	62	110
	Ecclesall Bierlow - - -	32	31	63
	Halifax - - -	3	10	13
	Huddersfield, Crossland Moor.	16	12	28
	„ Deanhouse	15	13	28
	Knaresborough - - -	3	5	8
	Leeds - - -	38	42	80
	Ouseburn, Great - - -	5	5	10
	Sheffield - - -	96	77	173
WALES:				
Glamorgan - - -	Cardiff - - -	14	14	28
	Neath - - -	5	5	10
	Swansea - - -	6	17	23
METROPOLITAN DISTRICT ASYLUMS.*				
Herts - - -	Leavesden - - -	848	1,078	1,926
Kent - - -	Darenth { Adult Asylum Schools - - -	445	569	1,014
		466	311	777
Surrey - - -	Caterham - - -	908	1,063	1,971
TOTAL - - -		6,208	7,592	13,800

Number of Workhouses visited during the Year - - 277.

* Workhouses within the meaning of the Act.

Appendix (N.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in *England* and *Wales*, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1891.)

Appendix (N.)

LIST of all COUNTY and BOROUGH ASYLUMS, REGISTERED HOSPITALS, and LICENSED HOUSES in England and Wales, with the Names of the Medical Superintendents, Licensees, Clerks to Committees of Visitors, and Clerks to Visitors of Licensed Houses. (Corrected to date of publication, 1891.)

COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.

COUNTIES, UNITED COUNTIES, AND BOROUGH.	WHERE SITUATE.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.	CLERKS TO COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.
Beds, Her(s), and Hunts -	Near Hitchin -	Edward Swain, L.R.C.P. Ed.	F. G. Butler, St. Neots.
Berks, Reading, and Newbury -	Moulsford, Wallingford -	J. Harrington Douty, M.R.C.S.	J. T. Morland, Abingdon.
Bucks -	Stone, Aylesbury -	John Humphry, M.R.C.S.	W. Crouch, Aylesbury.
Cambridge (Co. and Boro') and Isle of Ely -	Fulbourn, Cambridge -	E. Coulton Rogers, M.R.C.S.	T. M. Francis, Cambridge.
Cardigan, and Carmarthen, and Pembroke -	Carmarthen -	G. J. Hearder, M.D.	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
Chester -	Upton, Chester -	J. H. Davidson, M.D.	J. E. Edwards, The Asylum.
” -	Parkside, Macclesfield -	T. S. Sheldon, M.B.	A. C. Procter, 23, King Edward-st., Macclesfield.
Cornwall -	Bodmin -	Rd. Adams, L.R.C.P. Ed.	R. P. Edyvean, Bodmin.
Cumberland and Westmorland -	Carlisle -	J. A. Campbell, M.D.	C. B. Hodgson, Carlisle.
Denbigh, Anglesea, Carnarvon, Flint, and Merioneth.	Denbigh -	L. F. Cox, M.R.C.S.	W. Barker, The Asylum.
Derby -	Mickleover, Derby -	J. M. Lindsay, M.D.	B. Scott Currey, Derby.
Devon -	Exminster -	G. J. S. Saunders, M.D.	A. E. Ward, Exeter.
Dorset -	Dorchester -	P. W. MacDonald, M.D.	T. Coombs, South-street, Dorchester.
Durham -	Sedgefield, Ferry Hill -	Robert Smith, M.D.	A. O. Smith, 19, Elvet Bridge, Durham.
Essex -	Brentwood -	G. Amsden, M.B.	W. P. Gepp, Chelmsford.
Glamorgan -	Bridgend -	H. T. Pringle, M.D.	T. T. Lewis, Bridgend.
Gloucester -	Gloucester -	F. H. Craddock, M.R.C.S.	J. Thompson, The Asylum.
Hants and Isle of Wight -	Knowle, Fareham -	T. B. Worthington, M.D.	F. M. Ayleen, The Asylum.
Hereford (County and City) -	Burghill, Hereford -	T. A. Chapman, M.D.	E. Browning, The Asylum.
Kent -	Barming Heath, Maidstone -	F. P. Davies, M.D.	F. R. Howlett, Maidstone.
” -	Chartham, Canterbury -	R. Spencer, L.R.C.P.	Allen Fielding, Canterbury.
Lancaster -	Lancaster Moor -	D. M. Cassidy, L.R.C.P. & S. Ed., M.D. (Montr.)	Wm. T. Sharp, Lancaster.
” -	Rainhill, Prescott -	J. Wigglesworth, M.D.	W. Swift, 21, Dale-street, Liverpool.
” -	Prestwich, Manchester -	H. R. Ley, M.R.C.S.	H. T. Crofton, 36, Brazenose-street, Manchester.
” -	Whittingham, Preston -	J. A. Wallis, M.D.	J. P. Muspratt, County Offices, Preston.
Leicester and Rutland -	Leicester -	W. H. Higgins, M.B.	W. J. Freer, New-street, Leicester.
Lincoln -	Bracebridge, Lincoln -	J. W. Marsh, M.R.C.S.	R. Toynbee, Lincoln.

London	-	-	-	-	-	Banstead, Epsom	-	T. C. Shaw, M.D.	-	R. W. Partridge, London County Asylums Committee Office, 40, Craven-street, Strand, W.C.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Cane Hill, Purley, Surrey	-	J. M. Moody, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Colney Hatch, N.	-	W. J. Seward, M.B.	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Hanwell, W.	-	R. R. Alexander, M.D., and J. P. Richards, M.R.C.S.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	Wandsworth, S.W.	-	H. G. Hill, M.R.C.S.	-	J. Cartledge, The Asylum.
Monmouth, Brecon, and Radnor	-	-	-	-	-	Abergavenny	-	James Glendinning, M.D.	-	Charles Owen, The Asylum.
Norfolk	-	-	-	-	-	Thorpe, Norwich	-	D. G. Thomson, M.D.	-	P. E. Hansell, The Close, Norwich.
Northampton	-	-	-	-	-	Berrywood, Northampton	-	R. Greene, F.R.C.P., Ed.	-	H. P. Markham, County Hall, Northampton.
Northumberland	-	-	-	-	-	Cottingham, Morpeth	-	T. W. McDowall, M.D.	-	J. Archer, Alnwick.
Notts	-	-	-	-	-	Nottingham	-	Alfred Aplin, L.R.C.P., M.D. (Washington).	-	S. Bunting, The Asylum.
Oxford, Oxford City, and Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	Littlemore, Oxford	-	R. H. H. Sankey, M.R.C.S.	-	T. M. Davenport, County Hall, Oxford.
Salop and Montgomery, Shrewsbury, Bridgnorth, and Wenlock.	-	-	-	-	-	Bicton, Shrewsbury	-	Arthur Strange, M.D.	-	E. C. Peele, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
Somerset and Bath	-	-	-	-	-	Wells	-	A. Law Wade, M.D.	-	B. T. Duke, The Asylum.
Stafford	-	-	-	-	-	Stafford	-	J. W. S. Christie, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	J. Tilston, The Asylum.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Burntwood, Lichfield	-	J. B. Spence, M.D.	-	C. R. Middecke, The Asylum.
Suffolk	-	-	-	-	-	Melton, Woodbridge	-	W. Eager, L.R.C.P.	-	J. Cherry, County Hall, Ipswich.
Surrey	-	-	-	-	-	Brockwood, Woking	-	James F. Barton, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	J. Cartledge, Magistrates' Clerk's Office, Richmond.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	-	Haywards Heath	-	C. E. Saunders, M.D.	-	Reginald Blaker, Lewes.
Warwick	-	-	-	-	-	Hatton, Warwick	-	Alfred Miller, M.B.	-	R. C. Heath, 7, New-street, Warwick.
Wilts	-	-	-	-	-	Devizes	-	J. I. Bowes, M.R.C.S.	-	J. T. Jackson, Devizes.
Worcester	-	-	-	-	-	Powick, Worcester	-	E. M. Cooke, M.B.	-	W. Price Hughes, Worcester.
York, N. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Clifton, York	-	J. T. Hingston, M.R.C.S.	-	Robert Holtby, York.
" W. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Wakefield	-	W. Bevan Lewis, L.R.C.P.	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.
" "	-	-	-	-	-	Wadsley, Sheffield	-	W. S. Kay, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto
" "	-	-	-	-	-	Menston, Leeds	-	J. G. McDowall, M.D.	-	Messrs. Williams and Edwards, Wakefield.
" E. Riding	-	-	-	-	-	Beverley	-	M. D. Macleod, M.B.	-	C. W. Hobson, Beverley.
BOROUGHs.										
Birmingham	-	-	-	-	-	Winson Green, Birmingham	-	E. B. Whitcombe, M.R.C.S.	-	W. F. Knight, Council House, Birmingham.
"	-	-	-	-	-	Rubery Hill, Bromsgrove	-	A. C. Suffern, M.D.	-	- ditto - ditto.
Bristol	-	-	-	-	-	Stapleton, Bristol	-	H. A. Benham, M.D.	-	D. Travers Burges, The Council House, Bristol.
Derby	-	-	-	-	-	Rowditch, Derby	-	S. R. Macphail, M.D.	-	H. F. Gadsby, Town Hall, Derby.
Exeter	-	-	-	-	-	Digbys, Heavitree	-	R. L. Rutherford, M.D.	-	G. R. Shorto, Town Clerk's Office, Exeter.
Hull	-	-	-	-	-	De la Pole, Willerby, Hull	-	John Merson, M.D.	-	R. Hill Dawe, Town Hall, Hull.
Ipswich	-	-	-	-	-	Ipswich	-	E. L. Rowe, L.R.C.P. Ed.	-	W. Bantoft, jun., Town Hall, Ipswich.
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	Humberstone, Leicester	-	J. E. M. Finch, M.D.	-	John Storey, Town Hall, Leicester.
London (City of)	-	-	-	-	-	Stone, Dartford	-	Ernest W. White, M.B.	-	H. Youle, Guildhall, E.C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	-	-	-	-	Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne	-	J. T. Callcott, M.D.	-	J. Atkinson, Victoria Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Norwich	-	-	-	-	-	Hellesdon, Norwich	-	Wm. Harris, M.R.C.P. Ed.	-	G. B. Kennett, Guildhall, Norwich.
Nottingham	-	-	-	-	-	Mapperley Hill, Nottingham	-	Evan Powell, M.R.C.S.	-	E. Crofts, The Boro' Asylum, Nottingham.
Portsmouth	-	-	-	-	-	Milton, Portsmouth	-	W. C. Bland, M.R.C.S.	-	A. Hellard, Municipal Offices, Arundel-street, Portsmouth.

H O S P I T A L S.

COUNTY,	HOSPITALS.	MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS.
Chester - - -	Manchester Royal Lunatic Hospital, Cheadle	G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Devon - - -	Wonford House, Exeter - - -	P. M. Deas, M.B.
Gloucester - - -	Barnwood House, Gloucester - - -	F. Needham, M.D.
Lincoln - - -	Lincoln Lunatic Hospital, The Lawn, Lincoln	A. P. Russell, M.B.
Middlesex - - -	St. Luke's Hospital, Old-street, E.C. - -	G. Mickley, M.B.
„ - - -	Royal India Lunatic Asylum, Ealing, W. -	T. B. Christie, M.D., C.I.E.
Norfolk - - -	Bethel Hospital, Norwich - - -	J. Fielding, M.D.
Northampton - - -	St. Andrew's Hospital, Northampton - -	J. Bayley, M.R.C.S.
Notts - - -	Nottingham Lunatic Hospital, The Coppice, Nottingham.	W. B. Tate, M.D.
Oxford - - -	Warneford Asylum, Headington Hill, Oxford	J. B. Ward, M.D.
Stafford - - -	Charitable Institution for the Insane, Coton Hill, Stafford.	R. W. Hewson, L.R.C.P. Ed.
Surrey - - -	Bethlehem Royal Hospital, Lambeth-road, S.E.	R. Percy Smith, M.D.
„ - - -	Holloway Sanatorium, St. Ann's Heath, Virginia Water.	S. Rees Philipps, M.D.
York City - (N.R.)	York Lunatic Asylum, Bootham, York -	C. K. Hitchcock, M.D.
„ „ - (E.R.)	The Retreat, York - - - -	R. Baker, M.D.
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :		
Essex - - -	*Eastern Counties Idiot Asylum, Essex Hall, Colchester.	E. Williams, Superintendent ; C. Caldecott, M.B., Resident Medical Officer.
Lancaster - - -	*Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots, Lancaster -	G. E. Shuttleworth, M.R.C.S., M.D. (Heidelberg).
Surrey - - -	*Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Redhill -	R. Jones, M.D.
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS :		
Hants - - -	Royal Military Hospital, Netley, Southampton.	W. T. Martin, M.D., Brigade Surgeon, Med. Staff.
Norfolk - - -	Royal Naval Hospital, Yarmouth - -	T. Browne, M.D., Fleet Surgeon.
CRIMINAL ASYLUM :		
Berks - - -	State Criminal Asylum, Broadmoor, Crowthorne.	D. Nicolson, M.D.

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

q. Limited to quiet and harmless cases.

H O U S E S.		TO WHOM LICENSED.						
		Number of Patients for which Licensed.						
		M.	F.	Total.				
I. Receiving both Private and Pauper Patients :								
Of both Sexes:								
Bethnal Green, N.E.	-	-	-	-	164	246	410	J. K. Will, M.D., and Rev. F. C. Jackson.
Bow, E.	-	-	-	-	390	50	440	E. H. Byas, M.R.C.S., and W. J. Mickle, F.R.C.P.(M.D.Toronto).
Camberwell, S.E.	-	-	-	-	159	330	489	J. H. Paul, M.D., and F. Schofield, M.D.
Hoxton, N.	-	-	-	-	90	190	280	J. F. Hill, J. W. Carter, and J. F. Woods, M.R.C.S.
Peckham, S.E.	-	-	-	-	125	250	375	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and J. Warnock, M.D.
II. Receiving Private Patients only :								
(a) Of both Sexes :								
Chiswick	-	-	-	-	18	17	35	Mrs. S. J. Tuke, T. S. Tuke, M.B., and C. M. Tuke, M.R.C.S.
Clapton, Upper, N.E.	-	-	-	-	38	50	88	H. T. Monro, and J. O. Adams, M.D.
Finsbury Park, N.	-	-	-	-	49	46	95	A. H. Stocker, M.D., and S. Simpson, M.B.
Isleworth	-	-	-	-	25	20	45	E. S. Willett, M.D., Mrs. S. J. Willett, and F. Murchison, M.B.
Roehampton, S.W.	-	-	-	-	45	45	90	W. Wood, M.D., W. E. R. Wood, M.B., and J. Chambers, M.D.
Sunbury	-	-	-	-	15	15	30	G. T. Haigh, Major F. J. M. Mason, and D. R. Edwards, M.D.
(b) Males only :								
Fulham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	35	-	35	G. F. Blandford, M.D., C. F. Williams, and E. C. Hammond, M.R.C.S.
Hillingdon, Uxbridge	-	-	-	-	48	-	48	H. Stilwell, M.D., and W. H. Bailey, M.B.
South End, Catford, S.E.	-	-	-	-	32	-	32	C. A. Mercier, M.B.
Tooting Common, S.W.	-	-	-	-	28	-	28	H. Sutherland, M.D., C. J. Sutherland, A. H. Sutherland, and E. T. Hall, M.R.C.S.

H O U S E S.				TO WHOM LICENSED.			
				Number of Patients for which Licensed.			
				M.	F.	Total.	
II. Receiving Private Patients only---continued.							
(c) Females only:							
Fulham, S.W.	-	-	-	-	30	30	Mrs. C. Hill, J. R. Hill, L.R.C.P., and Miss C. E. Hill.
Hammersmith, W.	-	-	-	-	-	35	C. J. Sutherland, H. Sutherland, M.D., A. H. Sutherland, and Miss C. Sharpe.
Hammersmith, W.	q.	-	-	-	2	2	Mrs. E. A. Buck.
Southall	-	-	-	-	10	10	Miss H. E. E. Dixon.
Hayes, Uxbridge	-	-	-	-	19	19	E. Benbow, M.R.C.S., and H. F. Winslow, M.D.
"	-	-	-	-	19	19	H. Stilwell, M.D., and Miss A. E. Goss.
Hendon, N.W.	-	-	-	-	14	14	H. Hicks, M.D., and Mrs. Hicks.
Leyton	-	-	-	-	15	15	Mrs. C. E. Davey.
Nunhead, S.E.	-	-	-	-	8	8	Mrs. A. G. Preston.
Southall	-	-	-	-	8	8	Miss H. J. Rosser.
"	-	-	-	-	14	14	Mrs. Chalk.
Wandsworth, S.W.	-	-	-	-	12	12	Miss M. Leech.
III. For Special Cases:							
Notting Hill, W.	-	-	-	-	2	2	H. C. Smith, M.R.C.S.
Teddington	-	-	-	-	2	2	R. A. Clarke, L.K.Q.C.P.
Tooting Upper, S.W.	-	-	-	2	-	2	G. C. Dale, M.D.
IV. Receiving Idiots, &c :							
Of both Sexes :							
Hampton Wick	-	-	-	-	-	160	J. L. H. Down, M.D., and Mrs. Down.
	-	-	-	-	-		

* Registered under the "Idiots Act, 1886."

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

[p. Houses receiving Paupers—m. Males only; f. Females only; q. limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSE.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Beds	f. Bishopstone House, Bedford	W. S. Craig, M.D., and Mrs. Craig	-	10	10	Mark Whyley, Bedford.
"	- Springfield House, Bedford	David Bower, M.D., and Miss E. J. Norton.	20	28	48	James Pearse, ditto.
Derby	- Wye House, Buxton	F. K. Dickson, F.R.C.P. Ed.	24	20	44	J. B. Boycott, Chapel-en-le-Frith.
Devon	- f. Court Hall, Kenton, Exeter	William Mules	-	8	8	J. W. Friend, Exeter.
"	- Plympton House, Plympton	C. Aldridge, M.D., and Mrs. M. A. Aldridge.	23	21	44	James Loye, Plymouth.
Durham	- Dinsdale Park, Darlington	J. W. Eastwood, M.D.	22	22	44	G. N. Watson, Darlington.
"	- Dunston Lodge, Gateshead	W. Garbutt and W. H. Garbutt	35	30	65	W. Harle, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Essex	- Witham	T. M. Tomkin, M.R.C.S.	-	-	25 †	John Cook, Witham.
Glamorgan	- Vernon House, Briton Ferry	Chas. Pegge, M.R.C.S., and E. V. Pegge	20	30	50	T. M. Franklen, Cardiff.
Gloucester	- Northwoods, Winterbourne, Bristol	R. Eager, M.D., and T. G. Seymour	25	25	50	J. H. Latcham, Stokescroft, Bristol.
"	- Fairford House, Fairford	D. Iles, M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Kate J. Iles.	25	25	50	Robert Ellett, Cirencester.
"	- q.f. The Croft House, Fairford	Mrs. Ellen Matilda Iles	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Hants	- Westbrook House, Alton	Miss Emily Burnett, and T. B. Turner, M.R.C.S., Medical Superintendent.	10	20	30	G. A. Webb, Winchester.
"	- f. The Briers, Sandown, Isle of Wight	Mrs. Steward and Miss Sarah E. Griffiths.	-	5	5	- - ditto - ditto.
Herts	- Harpenden Hall, St. Albans	A. MacLean, L.R.C.S. Ed., and Mrs. Eva MacLean.	2	8	10 †	Sir R. Nicholson, St. Albans.
Kent	- North Grove House, Hawkhurst	W. M. Harmer, F.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Harmer.	25	25	50	R. Latter, Bromley.
"	- q.f. Springcroft, Beckenham	Mrs. Stilwell	-	3	3	- ditto - ditto.
"	- Tattlebury House, Goudhurst	R. S. Newington, M.R.C.S.	6	2	8	- ditto - ditto.
"	- West Malling Place, Maidstone	James Adam, M.D., and Mrs. Adam	18	21	39	- ditto - ditto.

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† Not to exceed 15 males or 12 females.

‡ All patients admitted in future to be females.

PROVINCIAL LICENSED HOUSES—continued.

[*p.* Houses receiving Paupers—*m.* Males only ; *f.* Females only ; *g.* limited to quiet and harmless cases.]

COUNTY.	HOUSES.	TO WHOM LICENSED.	Number of Patients for which Licensed.			CLERKS TO VISITORS.
			M.	F.	T.	
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	-	Marsden Hall, Burnley	-	-	-	W. J. Dickson, Kirkham.
"	-	Overdale, Outwood, Prestwich	-	-	-	H. T. Crofton, Manchester.
"	-	Haydock Lodge, Ashton, Newton-le-Willows.	<i>p.</i>	-	-	R. Davies, Warrington.
"	-	Tue Brook Villa, Liverpool	-	-	-	R. S. Cleaver, 26, North John-street, Liverpool.
"	-	Shaftesbury House, Formby, Preston	-	-	-	W. Swift, Liverpool.
Norfolk	-	Heigham Hall, Norwich	-	-	-	E. S. Bignold, Norwich.
"	-	The Grove, Catton, Norwich	-	-	-	E. P. Simpson, Norwich.
Northampton	-	Abington Abbey, Northampton	-	-	-	H. W. K. Markham, Northampton.
Shropshire	-	Stretton House, Church Stretton	<i>m.</i>	-	-	W. Baxter, Clerk of the Peace's Office, Shirehall, Shrewsbury.
"	-	Grove House, All Stretton	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	St. Mary's House, Whitchurch	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
"	-	Boreatton Park, Baschurch, near Shrewsbury.	-	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Somerset	-	Brislington House, Bristol	-	-	-	F. E. Whittuck, Keynsham.
"	-	Bailbrook House, Bath Easton	-	-	-	Isaac Williams, Bath.
Stafford	-	Ashwood Ho., Kingswinford, Dudley	-	-	-	M. F. Blakiston, Stafford.
"	-	Moat House, Tamworth	<i>f.</i>	-	-	- ditto - ditto.
Surrey	-	Church-street, Epsom	<i>f.</i>	-	-	Sir R. H. Wyatt, Sessions House, Newington Causeway.

O.39.	"	-	-	q.	Canbury ouse, Kingston-on-Thames	W. H. Roots, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
	"	-	-	q.f.	Chalk Pit House, Sutton	F. D. Atkins, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
	"	-	-	q.f.	Sutherland House, Surbiton	R. Collum, M.D., and A. T. Collum	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	ditto	-	-	ditto.
Sussex	-	-	-	-	Ticehurst Asylum	H. F. H. Newington, M.R.C.P. Ed., and A. S. L. Newington, M.B.	-	-	-	47	45	92	92	-	-	F. Merrifield, County Hall, Lewes.	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	St. George's Retreat, Burgess Hill	Miss Eccles, &c.	-	-	-	20	55	75	75	-	-	ditto.	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	f.	Periteau House, Winchelsea, Rye, S.O.	Mrs. Skinner	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	ditto.	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	q.f.	Ashbrooke Hall, Hollington	Mrs. Hitch	-	-	-	-	6	6	6	-	-	ditto.	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	Glendossill, and Hurst House, Henley-in-Arden.	S. H. Agar, L.K.Q.C.P., S. H. Agar, jun., M.R.C.S., and Mrs. Agar.	-	-	-	20	28	48	48	-	-	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	-	-	-
Wilts	-	-	-	-	Laverstock House, Salisbury	J. Haynes and H. J. Manning, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	35	35	70	70	-	-	R. W. Merriman, Marlborough.	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	p.	Fisherton House, Salisbury	W. C. Finch, M.R.C.S., and R. T. Finch, M.B.	-	-	-	278	394	672	672	-	-	ditto	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	Fiddington Ho., Market Lavington, Devizes.	C. Hitchcock, L.R.C.P. Ed., and Mrs. Hitchcock.	-	-	-	16	14	30	30	-	-	ditto	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	-	Kingsdown House, Box	Mrs. E. A. Nash and E. S. Warrilow, M.R.C.S.	-	-	-	17	26	43	43	-	-	ditto	-	-	-
York, E.R.	-	-	-	q.f.	Craven-st. Retreat, Sculcoates, Hull	J. Brown	-	-	-	-	11	11	11	-	-	George L. Shackles, Hull.	-	-	-
York, W.R.	-	-	-	q.	Greta Bank, Barnoldswick, Bentham	Mrs. Jane Parker and Miss D. Davidson.	-	-	-	6	4	10	10	-	-	W. V. Dixon, Wakefield.	-	-	-
"	-	-	-	f.	The Grange, Kimberworth, Rotherham	Mrs. Atkinson, and W. C. S. Clapham, M.R.C.P. Ed. (M.D. Brussels).	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	-	-	ditto	-	-	-
York, City	-	-	-	-	Lawrence House, York	G. I. Swanson, M.D.	-	-	-	8	14	22	22	-	-	F. J. Munby, York.	-	-	-
IDIOT ESTABLISHMENTS :																			
Devon	-	-	-	-	*Western Counties Idiot Asylum, Star-cross.	W. Locke	-	-	-	-	-	-	180†	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	-	-	-	f.	*Downside Lodge, Chilcompton, Bath	Miss C. I. Page	-	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	W. H. Davy, Cholwell, Temple Clud.	-	-	-
Warwick	-	-	-	-	*Midland Counties Idiot Asylum, Knowle, Birmingham.	J. H. Kimbell, F.R.C.S., and Miss Lukey.	-	-	-	30	30	60	60	-	-	E. Field, Leamington Priors.	-	-	-

* Registered under "The Idiots Act, 1886."

† Not more than 120 of either sex at one time.



